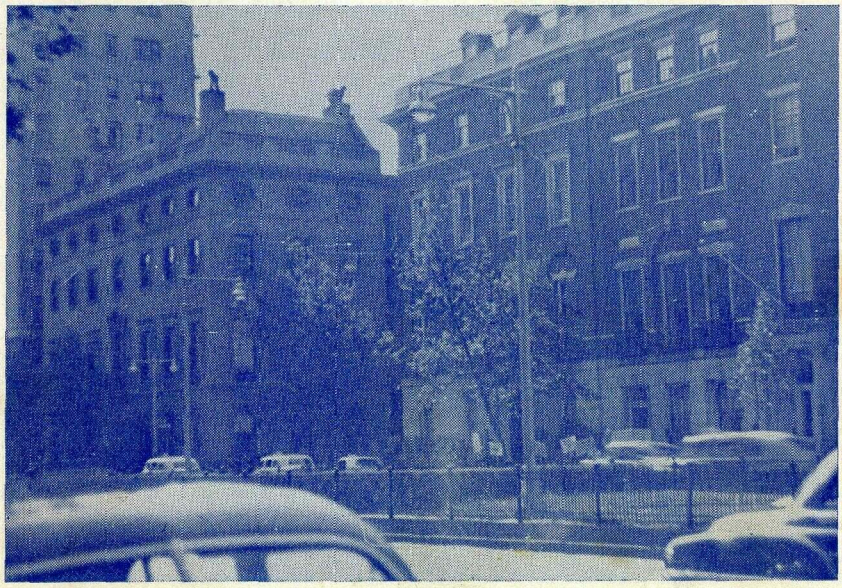
ROCKEFELLER

"Internationalist"

THE MAN WHO MISRULES THE WORLD



Emblem of Rockefeller - Soviet Axis

"These letters make it clear that Rockefeller's Institute of Pacific Relations controlled the spy ring that instigated the attack on Pearl Harbor, and that they knew in advance, to the very day, when it would occur and involve us in the war."
(p. 281)

CHEDNEY PRESS

ROCKEFELLER
"INTERNATIONALIST"

By EMANUEL M. JOSEPHSON

EMANUEL M. JOSEPHSON was born in Baltimore, Md., September 23, 1895. Educated at Johns Hopkins University and Columbia University. B.S. 1916, M.D. 1917. In 1921-22 he was Assistant to the Medical Director of the American Red Cross in Europe. Since then he has engaged in medical research, in the practice of medicine, and in writing on medicine, politics and economics. He has been fearless in his exposure of sham and corruption in those fields.

Among his publications are:

The Gold Standard Myth

Your Life Is Their Toy

Rackets—Social Service & Medical

Merchants In Medicine

Glaucoma & Its Medical Treatment With Cortin

Near-Sightedness Is Preventable

The Thymus, Myasthenia Gravis & Manganese

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Author of

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The Thymus, Myasthenia Gravis and Manganese
Breathe Deeply and Avoid Colds
The Strange Death of Franklin D. Roosevelt

With a note on "Education"

By Fred H. Johnson

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***Proceeds** from the sale of this book are **devoted to** the struggle for the preservation of human freedom.*

It is dedicated to

THE CONSTITUTION

a blueprint of human organization drawn up by the wisest group of men who ever assembled for that purpose.

It is eternally true in its concept of freedom as the fundamental basis of government.

This is published in the hope of restoring the Constitution as our basic law, and preserving the freedom that it was designed to give us, against the onslaught of conspirators from without and within, so that America may become again

" . . . the land of the free . . ."

"The Carnegie-Rockefeller influence is bad. In two generations they can change the minds of the people to make them conform to the cult of Rockefeller, or the cult of Carnegie, rather than the fundamental principles of American democracy."

Sen. Chamberlain (Ore.) March 26, 1917

"In our dreams we have limitless resources and *the people yield themselves with perfect docility to our molding hands.* The present educational conventions fade from our minds, and unhampered by tradition, *we work our own good will upon a grateful and responsive rural folk* . . . The task we set before ourselves is a very beautiful one, *to train these people as we find them to a perfectly ideal life just where they are. So we will organize our children into a little community and teach them to do in a perfect way the things their fathers and mothers are doing in an imperfect way, in the home, in the shop and on the farm.*"

The objectives of Rockefeller "philanthropies" stated by him and Gates in *Occasional Letter No. 1* of the G.E.B.

"ANYTHING ROCKEFELLER WANTS IS OK."

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, "Bipartisan", San Francisco Conference For UN Organization, May 1, 1945, quoted by Drew Pearson.

"Even after we were in the war, Standard Oil of New Jersey was putting forth every effort of which it was capable to protect the control of the German government over vital war material.

"As Patrick Henry said: 'If that is treason (and it certainly is treason) then make the most of it'.

"YES IT IS TREASON.

"You can not translate it in any other way."

Harry Shippe Truman, March 27, 1942

"They should look at their hands. THERE IS BLOOD ON THEM—the dried blood of the last war and the fresh blood of the present one."

Chicago Tribune editorial, December 9, 1950

" . . . by thy words thou shalt be condemned."

Matthew, 12:37

A B C

PHYSICAL SYMBOL OF ROCKEFELLER-SOVIET AXIS

At West Corner of Park Avenue and 68th Street there stand three buildings side by side that are the emblem of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis. "A" is the home of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations, the Foreign Office of the Rockefeller Empire. "B", on the opposite corner is the home of the Soviet Russian Delegation to the UN. "C" houses Rockefeller's Institute of Public Administration, controlling city and state governments.

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Biography Of The Rockefeller Brothers, by Joe Alex Morris. Harper And Brothers

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The Tragedy Of George Marshall, by Walter Trohan. The American Mercury.

We Fight For Oil, by Ludwell Denny. Alfred A. Knopf Inc.

To my many patriotic friends who have helped me unstintingly in my efforts I offer my sincere gratitude.

WARNING!

Soviet Russia is controlled by a ruthless gang of criminals, moral and ethical lepers who pose as "philanthropists" and champions of "the masses". They are bent on conquering, looting and raping the world; and will not stop until, either they have accomplished it, or themselves have been destroyed. Any dealings with them as a government merely gives them the advantage of the delays and aids implied in international amenities, that they scorn but use to full advantage.

There never has been a more effective way of checking the spread of contagion than isolation. *A policy of strict isolationism would weaken the Soviets by withholding from them the material they require for their mad, criminal plans.*

Their accomplices in our midst have undertaken to discredit *isolationism* and make it a term of opprobium and reproach, to further their conspiracy. They foster *"internationalism"* which Stalin has dictated shall mean that:

> "An internationalist is one who is prepared unreservedly, unhesitatingly and unconditionally to defend the USSR". (*New Leader*, March 11, 1950)

All of the conspirators' "internationalist" schemes, the Marshall Plan, the NATO, the MSA, the Point 4 program, etc. are designed to supply the Communists with the equipment and material without which they can not wage war on us. The material is sent to our treacherous "allies" in the East and the West, and is transhipped by them to their criminal scum, Communist partners indirectly, when not sent directly. To increase their loot, the Red racketeers are now resorting to blackmail, in the ransoming of our prisoners, the "snatch racket".

We must act immediately to oust and bar from public office any person identified with the vicious conspirators.

Most absurd of the futilities with which the conspirators are deluding us is the idea that the Communist criminal scum, or our own, will ever change their stripes—that there ever can be any peace with them so long as we make war so profitable for them. The Korean "truce" farce demonstrates that well.

Unless we abandon *"internationalism"*, and frustrate the conspirators, it will inevitably lead us to bankruptcy and destruction by the enemies within and without our gates.

CHAPTER I

U.S. BETRAYED "WHODUNIT?"

"Anything Rockefeller Wants Is O.K."

Sen. Vandenberg, "Bipartisan", San Francisco UN Conference, May 10, 1945.

For the fourth time within half a century, the people of the United States have found themselves drawn into and forced to fight a war that was not their concern and in which it was not their desire or will to participate. On each occasion the nation was tricked into war by the same clique. The more observant and intelligent sections of the public have sensed that there is a power behind and above the government that controls it and dictates its actions without regard to the will of the people. That power has thus far been immune to exposure.

So insolently confident has this power become that in the last two wars precipitated by them, World War II and the Korean War, they have not even made a pretense of complying with the form prescribed by the Constitution, declaration of war by Congress. In violation of the Constitution, the United States has been thrown into the wars by "royal" edict issued by the power behind the Government, though ostensibly at the instance of the Presidents who have been their puppets, after incidents obviously incited by them through their pawns in our own and foreign governments.

There can be no question, at this late date, that our Government in Washington, for several decades past, has been, and now is, very largely composed of subversives, Communists and their fellow travellers and traitors. Only a few of them have as yet openly confessed their betrayal of our land to Communist Russia and to other foreign agencies. A large number have been exposed as involved in the treason. A very small fraction of the number involved have been caught in the act of treason or perjury in connection with treason, and convicted. The trials and convictions of Alger Hiss, Judy Coplon and William Remington, and the confession of Lee Pressman, among others, have given the nation, at the expense of millions of dollars, legal proof of

what has been obvious for decades to the intelligent citizenry—that the nation has been betrayed persistently by treason of a wide array of public servants who range from the top policy-makers, such as the "father" of the United Nations, former Assistant Secretary of State, Alger Hiss, to the lowliest clerks.

Charges have been made repeatedly by the Committee on Un-American Activities, by members of Congress and by the informed press and public, with offers of proof. They have all been brushed aside in the past and labelled as unfounded by the administrations of Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, and by official agencies appointed by them supposedly to investigate, but actually to whitewash them, under circumstances that clearly bespoke involvement of the highest officials of the land in the treason.

The impassioned bias of Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, and their entourages, in favor of the traitors has raised the question: "Are they themselves not involved in this treason and conspiracy to destroy our land, its Constitution and its government?"

This suspicion was materially strengthened when there rose to the defense of Alger Hiss, Supreme Court Justices Felix Frankfurter and Stanley Reed; also U.S. Senators, including that mysterious power who has operated for years, sometimes behind the scene, without official status and sometimes on the scene, John Foster Dulles. It reached fever heat when Secretary of State, Dean Acheson publicly professed his friendship and loyalty to freshly convicted Alger Hiss, his associate in the State Department and the brother of his law partner, in the words "I will not turn my back on Hiss.". It became even more apparent from the hundreds of thousands of dollars expended upon the defense of Hiss, in his two trials, that tremendous power and unlimited wealth support the conspirators. The refuge he was reported to have been given in the home of Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, partner of Kuhn Loeb & Co. and then assistant to John J. McCloy, American High Commissioner of Occupied Germany, confirmed this impression.

The Tydings Committee treatment of the charges made by Senator Joseph McCarthy clearly reveal how widespread is the government circle involved

in the conspiracy and how overwhelmingly powerful they are. Especially was this true of the charges made against Owen Lattimore and the hearings accorded him. Never was there revealed in the hearings an important phase of Lattimore's activities, his close association with Alger Hiss. Nor was he questioned regarding the control and financing of AMERASIA of which he had been editor. This might have given some clue to the identity of the powers who protected the Communist spies, traitors and thieves of highly confidential State Department and other government records that jeopardized the secrecy of our codes and menaced the lives of our soldiers; and who forced their release by the court under criminal circumstances, after the Justice Department refused to press charges against them.

The shielding of Owen Lattimore is all the more reprehensible and startling because it is the type of propaganda in which he engaged that effected the turning over of China to the Communists for use by them in the Lenin plan for slaughter of our troops and vanquishing and destroying our country. Engagement of our troops, planted in Asia by the conspirators within our own government, in a diversionary action, insured the Communists of a free hand in taking over the lands allotted to them by the conspiracy. The blood of thousands of our troops is on their hands.

Vituperative, smear-skilled Owen Lattimore has been built up as wronged, abused and falsely charged. His propagandist drivel was insured immediate publication under the title of "TRIAL BY ORDEAL". It appeared so soon after his Senate hearing that it could have been managed only if pre-arranged by an ultra-powerful clique who were sure of "fixing the rap" and to whom money was no object. Even under those conditions the publication constituted a miracle from the viewpoint of both speed and access to publication, even in a book trade that publishes only pro-Communist propaganda. Sister Eleanor Lattimore was given an opportunity to swell the volume of this insolent propaganda in the October and November, 1950, issues of the crimson Harper's Magazine. Any author can tell how complete a control of avenues of publication by the clique such a press implies.

A few months later, the Korean "police action", as it was termed by Truman, precipitated us for the

second time in a decade into a war by Presidential ukase, in a violation of the Constitution that legally requires impeachment of the President. This "emergency" was engineered in time to influence the oncoming election. It has also served as a perfect device for cover-up of the wholesale treason that had begun to come to light.

The engineered "emergency" resulted in freezing in their control of the nation for the duration—and possibly for a period long enough to enable them to carry out fully their conspiracy for the betrayal of our country—the very subversive and traitorous elements that had been exposed. This is the real emergency that confronts the nation.

During the Korean War, our State Department and other Government agencies have served the Communists more effectively than could any openly registered Communist agents or spies. The order that was issued by the Navy to the 7th Fleet, to patrol Formosa Strait and bar any attack by the Nationalists on the Communists on the mainland, has served to protect the flank of the Chinese Communists and left them free to employ their forces in butchering our troops in Korea. It also enabled them to proceed to take over Tibet, Indo-China and other points.

Truman, Acheson and the State Department initially pretended that the purpose of the order was to allay the suspicions of the Chinese Communists that we planned an attack on them, in order to insure that they would not intervene in Korea. This pretense was palpably false and fraudulent. For it was known from the very start of the Korean War that the Soviets and the Chinese Communists were collaborating fully with the Korean Communists and were supplying them with both munitions and men. But the conspirators preferred to ignore this and deliberately misrepresented the situation to the nation.

They carried their treachery to the point of insuring initial defeat of our forces and slaughter of our troops. The conspirators engineered to make their war a United Nations affair, despite the reluctance or actual opposition of its members. Together with our national sovereignty, the conspirators arranged to turn over to the United Nations control of our troops. On the UN military staff there sits a representative of our enemy, a Soviet

general. Through his hands pass the confidential reports of the field commander, which he as a matter of course, transmits to Moscow to be relayed to the enemy. He participates in dictating the instructions to our field commander. This gives the enemy the power to dictate the terms and conditions under which we must fight them. It robs the field commander of one of the most essential elements in successful warfare, the element of surprise.

Aligned with the enemy are our false UN "allies", who dictate absurd restrictions that bar our forces from attacking the Manchurian bases from which the Korean Communist armies are armed, supplied and reinforced. In the meantime the Communists are being supplied with oil and munitions by our own nationals and by our UN "allies" at the expense of our Treasury and taxpayers, through such devices as the Marshall Plan supplies and arms shipped to Western Europe under the terms of the Atlantic Pact, and the Point 4 program. Our own troops in Korea were denied reinforcement and supplies on the ground that their services are needed in Europe.

To cap the climax, offers of 500,000 South Korean troops were rejected just as were the offers of Chinese Nationalist troops. The conspirators, for reasons of their own, insist that American blood must be shed in Korea and the flower of our youth maimed, mutilated and killed in a Communist booby trap. Benedict Arnold was a patriot as compared with these brazen, ruthless traitors who completely control our country, betray it and are seeking to encompass its downfall.

As a climax, when General MacArthur overcame all the barriers that they placed in the way of success, and threatened to attack the Communists on their own ground, in Manchuria, the conspirators arranged to have him relieved of his command.

Apologists for the conspirators are doing their best to make the nation believe that these constant acts of national betrayal are mere "BLUNDERS". But it must be obvious even to the most imbecilic that no one could conceivably be so stupid as to commit such repeated acts of betrayal, as mere "blunders." For it is quite obvious that in the case of real blunders, the element of chance would insure that an occasional blunder would be made in our own favor. The fact that these acts have consist-

ently militated against us, eliminates completely the "blunder" alibi, even if we did not have at hand conclusive proof to the contrary.

The absurd campaign of mass hysteria over the atom bomb that has been engineered by the conspirators in this country with low cunning and on a vast scale, attests to their treacherous design and their assured contempt of the nation. Though the conspirators have done their best to traitorously turn over to Russia full knowledge and blueprints of the bomb and even supply them with processed uranium, no announcement openly claiming possession of A-bombs had ever been made by the Russian government. The first two announcements stirring up the A bomb mass hysteria were made by President Truman as an excuse for demanding and seizing wartime dictatorial powers, attaining more intensive looting of the nation by staggered taxation, and keeping the nation "artifically alarmed," the avowed policy of the conspirators.

On each occasion when the Administration subsequently sought increased appropriations, the threat of A-bombs was brought forth, or Truman announced that Russia had exploded another A-bomb. It was not until a year later, after a host of scientists had vanished behind the Iron Curtain, that Stalin announced that Russia had exploded an A-bomb. There is much in the situation that suggests that the conspirators themselves had supplied some A-bombs to be exploded in Russia, for the deliberate purpose of intensifying the hysteria they create and feed. But Russia continued to demand elimination of the use of the bomb, which indicates it had no bombs for warfare.

Truman's announcement of Russia's possession of atom bombs was false and was known to be false by the announcer. The Communists made it quite clear that Russia had no bomb other than what had been stolen from us by traitors and their agents. They openly acknowledge this in the Stockholm "Peace Petitions" which they circulated for the express purpose of elimination of the bomb from use in warfare. Normal intelligence dictates the conclusion that the Soviets would not seek the elimination of the bomb if they possessed a supply of them. They have not asked for the elimination of planes, rockets, disease warfare or of any of the devastating weapons which we know they possess; nor have

they hesitated to use them where they served their own purposes. And intelligent or informed persons could have no delusions regarding humanitarianism amongst the Communist leaders.

Nevertheless the conspirators in our midst seek to gain our submission to the Communists by creating craven terror of our own bombs in our midst. One begins to wonder if they actually conceive of using our bombs against us, or holding them until the Communist conspirators take over and use them against us. In many respects the situation resembles that of children trembling before a bugaboo that they have created with their own hands. Infinitely sad and damaging is the spectacle of craven cowardice and hysterical terror which they seek to have us present to the world. They are aiding and abetting our enemies by undermining our morale at home and our prestige abroad.

So gross and persistent has been the exaggeration of the effects of atom bombs, in daily newspaper headlines and on the air by officials and others that even the appearance in our midst of a missionary, Father Hubert F. Schiffer, who sat in his mission less than a quarter of a mile from the exploding atom bomb at Hiroshima, and suffered no injury, has failed to bring the public to their senses. To be sure the conspirators have been very careful to minimize or suppress the truth illustrated by his experience; the newspapers have failed to make any mention of them or buried small paragraphs on them in their back pages as contrasted with the daily, screaming terror headlines and official pronouncements. (*N.Y. Times,* March 30, 1950.)

This situation also is fraught with elements of sabotage by the conspirators of our military preparedness and defense. For so much time, money and material are being diverted into protection from the exaggerated terrors of the atom bomb, that industry and rearming of the nation are being slowed down by them; and needless costs and added taxes are being incurred. In short the bombs which should be used to weaken and scare our enemies are being used by traitors and fools to effect our ignominious submission to the Soviets and even to Communist China. We are going down in a blaze of cowardice and treachery.

Only one public figure, former New Deal Ambassador to England, Joseph P. Kennedy, has openly

intimated that the situation in which we find ourselves may not be a product of mere blunders. He characterized our policies as "suicidal". Ex-President Herbert Hoover has protested the insanity of a foreign policy that seeks to purchase allies and aims to instill in them courage and the will to be free, by monetary infusions.

Meanwhile as our troops were being sent to the slaughter, to die by the thousands in Korea with inadequate reinforcements and supplies, as our people are being whipped up into a frenzy by the phoney atom bomb scare, as our purses and Treasury are being depleted by the Marshall Plan, by the Atlantic Pact arming of Europe to permit those treacherous "allies" to ship their own arms to our enemies, the conspirators whip up a new plan to hasten national bankruptcy and provide support for the enemy—the Point 4 program.

At this point there comes to the fore the questions:

"Who are these notorious and callous traitors?"

"Who enables them to penetrate into the topmost ranks of our Government?"

The authors and directors of our destiny and the masters of our national fate, stepped out on the scene into the open to claim credit and acclaim for putting us on the international merry-go-round. In the December 30, 1950, and subsequent issues of the *Saturday Evening Post* there appeared a series of articles, the first of which was entitled *The Rockefellers: The Story Of Five Young Millionaires.*

In these articles the Rockefellers, with characteristic "modesty", take the bow as Messrs. "Internationalism". The author states that they allege that their "philanthropies" transcend all bounds of national interests or patriotism. Like the rest of the "internationalist" breed, it appears that they scorn patriotism as reprehensible and undesirable because it interferes with their schemes. The sole ultimate criterion of desirability is stated in the articles to be *profit to themselves.* On that basis, the "internationalist", activities have been highly desirable to them, because, undeniably, they have been highly *profitable for them,* however disastrous they are for us, the "peasantry", individually, and for our country. For it is we who have had to foot the bills for the expansion of the "internationalist" interests of the Rockefeller Empire, with our fortunes, our liberties and in many cases, our lives.

CHAPTER II

THE RISE OF THE ROCKEFELLER EMPIRE

A Lamp More Magic Than Aladdin's

The rise of the Rockefeller Empire, the greatest the world has ever known, has been the most fateful development of the twentieth century. Coupled with the spread of Marxism, with which it has been closely identified, it has assumed the rule of human destiny.

The story of the origin of the Standard Oil Company, and of the Rockefeller fortune with which it is synonymous, has been repeatedly told in such works as Ida Tarbell's *The Standard Oil Company;* in the exhaustive biography, *John D. Rockefeller* (*JDR*), written by Professor Allan Nevins, of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations and Columbia University, with the authorization of John D. Jr. and the cooperation of the family, as a definitive memorial; and in numerous official government investigations, lawsuits and other records. A brief resumé will suffice.

John D. Rockefeller was the son of "Doc" Williams Avery Rockefeller. "Doc" was a cunning, crafty, unscrupulous, ruthless and irresponsible vendor of patent medicines and a quack physician. He advertised himself as "The Celebrated Cancer Specialist—All Cases Cured Unless Too Far Gone", according to John K. Winkler in his *John D.—A Portrait In Oil* (p.12). It is reported that his cancer remedy was crude petroleum oil, sold at twenty five dollars a pint, (*JDR*, V. 1, p. 93) when the traffic would bear it. Nevins also reports rumors of horse thievery (*JDR*, V. 1, p. 50) bigamy and an indictment for rape (*JDR*, V. 1, p. 52). As a consequence, the Rockefellers were forced to migrate, an incident that has been repeated in the family history; and they hit upon hard times. John D's early life was one of insecurity and spells of poverty. As biographer Nevins states it: (*JDR*, v. 1, p. 90)

> " . . . the inevitable tendency of this family atmosphere of hazard and dubiety was to foster in him . . . a profound desire for certainty and dependability . . ."

Though for the major part the father derived a handsome income from his devious devices, and at times provided well for the family, the lapses in-

tensified in John D. an instinctive penuriousness and love of money. This was further intensified by the training which the father gave his sons, mayhap unintentionally and instinctively to make amends for failing to provide adequately at all times for the family, a training that would help materially in keeping the wolf from the door. Nevins quotes his boasts about it to his crony, Uncle Joe Webster, as follows: (*JDR*, v. 1, p. 93)

> " 'I cheat my boys every time I get a chance', the "doctor" said. 'I want to make 'em sharp, I trade with the boys and skin 'em, and I just beat 'em every time I can. I want to make 'em sharp.' "

Ruthlessness and rapacity were masked by a pose of benevolence and philanthropy. This attitude and training have become a family tradition.

John D. acknowledged that even as a multibillionaire he suffered from an insane fear of poverty. He related in a talk to the Standard Oil Club on May 7, 1904, quoted by Nevins, (*JDR*, v. 1, p. 103) that

> "As a multimillionaire, he would occasionally awake fancying that he was still a clerk under Hewitt (his first employer) and had discovered a shortage."

Fear of poverty was imposed by him on those about him, especially on his family, to such extent that it became the mainspring of the character of Rockefeller enterprises. This fear could be allayed only by such complete domination of the community and of the world that no one could ever arise to offer competition or to threaten impoverish him. This mental condition gave rise to a super-Napoleonic complex, a driving urge to rule the U.S. and the world.

The initial urge manifested itself in the field of oil. Rockefeller had built up with ruthless skill the powerful Standard Oil monopoly. By 1915, it produced almost a third of the oil of the United States. Complete monopoly of all phases of the oil business loomed as a conceivable goal. This dominant role had been gained by gangsterism that would make an Al Capone blush. In the process there had been used unsavory methods ranging from theft to arson and slaughter. The tactics adopted by the Rockefeller interests differed primarily in their excesses, from those adopted by the respected Morgans, Vanderbilts, Goulds and others

of the time. But the Rockefeller Standard Oil tactics were even more ruthless than the others and were crowded with inordinate success. His methods are illustrated by the reports of Ida Tarbell in *The History Of The Standard Oil Co.* and by Anton Mohr in *The Oil War.* The latter reports: (p. 209) "Standard Oil's intrigues—the Americans even hired bands of Mexican brigands, who destroyed Pearson's (Mexican) oil-pipes and *set his wells on fire . . .*"

Nevins subtitled his official biography of Rockefeller, *The Heroic Age Of American Enterprise.* If systematic use of arson, murder, burglary, theft, extortion, swindling, blackmail, wholesale corruption of public officials and gangsterism on a grandiose scale are "heroic", this was indeed an heroic age. And one of the most "heroic" of the contemporary figures was John D. Rockefeller. All his untiring energy and sleepless enterprise were devoted to the "holy" purpose of acquiring unlimited wealth and power, and the "security" he sought for himself.

In the process of development of the Standard Oil Co. by merger with powerful allies and by ruthlessly crushing rivals and weaker independents, a score of great fortunes were made. A curious collaboration has prevailed among most of those families whose fortunes were made in the Standard Oil Co., and retained. They have accepted the domination of the Rockefellers. This is denied by them and by biographer Nevins. But there is much evidence to bear it out. Many enterprises are controlled by these fortunes, and in turn by the Rockefellers, and innumerable matrimonial financial alliances have been formed.

Oliver H. Payne acquired as in-laws, William C. Whitney and Gertrude Vanderbilt. They have come to dominate American Tobacco Co., Great Northern Paper Co., Belmont Park Race Track, Pan American and New York Airways (with Juan Trippe), Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co., Whitney Realty Co., Technicolor Inc., Selznick International, the Communist newspaper *PM,* now defunct, and many others.

Oliver B. Jennings acquired as in-laws, William Rockefeller and Mary Brewster. They dominate Bethlehem Steel Corp., McKesson & Robbins, U.S. Industrial Chemical Co., National Fuel Gas Corp.,

National Distillers Co., Amalgamated Textiles, and others.

Stephen V. Harkness' family are important factors in New York Central and Southern Pacific railroads, and in Time Inc. The Pratts are factors in the Chase National Bank and Corn Products Refining Co. John D. Archbold and his family had important holdings in National City Bank, Equitable Trust Co., General Electric Co. and Pennsylvania Central Airlines. Henry Flagler controlled Florida East Coast R.R. and other extensive holdings in Florida. Edward T. Bedford was an important holder of stock in Title Guarantee & Trust Co., American Tobacco Co., Bedford Petroleum Co., Corn Products Refining Co. and Penick & Ford Ltd., Inc.

William Rockefeller numbered among his in-laws the Dodges, Stillmans, Carnegies and the Watjens. He was a dominant factor in National City Bank, Anaconda Copper Co., American Brass Co., Air Reduction Co., U.S. Industrial Alcohol Co., U.S. Rubber Co. and many others. Their holdings in the Standard Oil Co. are small as compared with those of John D.

The holdings and wealth of John D. Rockefeller and his descendants mushroomed so rapidly that it is difficult to keep track of them. Indeed the task has been made almost impossible because of the family practise of holding stock in the names of nominees and trustees, almost exclusively in many instances. They appear in person in very few corporations which they control. Their nominees and agents are multitudinous. The more important of them are generally placed by the Rockefellers on the boards of trustees of their various "philanthropies" and in the membership of their agencies, especially the Council on Foreign Relations. As a rule, this is done at the time of acquisition of the property for which the individual acts as nominee.

Thus, about 1937 it was rumored that the Rockefellers had acquired control of the *New York Times* for the sum of seventeen and a half million dollars. At about the same time one of the nominal owners of the *Times* and its publisher, Arthur Hays Sulzberger, became a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation. The name of Rockefeller has never been publicly identified with the *Times*. But the publication has been obviously the official journal of the Rocke-

feller Empire, in much the same sense that the *London Times* has been the official journal of the British Empire. Reliable information regarding Rockefeller ownership or control of the *Times*, however, has never been made public.

It has been an apparent objective of the Rockefeller interests to gain monopolistic control of every necessity of life and of every source of energy, oil, gas, coal, water-and wind-power, electricity, atomic energy and every other source that exists or comes into being. They have not yet succeeded in making the greatest of all sources of power, the sun, render them tribute. But when a means for doing so will be devised, they will control it, and make the world pay for its solar energy. They seek to control all necessities from the time they are produced until they are consumed, and to cartelize the process. They control every important governmental agency in the land, and abroad, and have converted them into their private agencies that are empowered to levy upon and confiscate the wealth of every private citizen, and of the nation, through taxation and control of the expenditure of the funds thus levied. The citizenry of the U.S. virtually have been disfranchised in the process. For all effective purposes, the Rockefellers remain free of taxation under the laws written and enforced by their agents.

As a consequence, the wealth of the Rockefellers is incalculable. Favored by the law, their fortune grows while others are wiped out. It is doubtful if there exists enough money in the world to make their wealth liquid. For it represents the wealth of all of us, plus control of the natural resources of the larger part of the world, or possibly of all of it. In effect, the wealth of all of us is levied on and, in many instances, confiscated, for the advantage of the Rockefeller Empire. Our tax and other laws are effecting for the Rockefeller interests a monopoly of all the wealth of the nation. This serves to explain why the Rockefellers personally are so consistently and insistently demanding increased taxation to pay for ever larger expenditures for the Marshall Plan, the Point 4 program, and any device for squandering the taxpayers' moneys. The tax moneys from these programs flow into their own coffers. Their "philanthropies" are defrayed with "other people's money", the taxpayers'. These matters will be related later in full detail.

The visible wealth of the Rockefellers, that which they hold in their own names, is, nevertheless, the world's largest fortune. Their holdings of the various Standard Oil Companies, that constituted the nucleus of their wealth, has been variously estimated. The semi-official figures released by them in their publication *Life,* on April 17, 1950, expressed as percentages of the outstanding voting stock, is as follows: Standard Oil of New Jersey, 14.52% of sixty million shares with market value of more than four billion dollars; Standard Oil of Indiana, 13.58%; Standard Oil of California, 12.58%; Socony-Vacuum, 17.25%; Standard Oil of Ohio, 10%; Ohio Oil Co., 13.02%. (Their market prices have doubled in the past year and their earnings and dividends have risen commensurately.) These figures are a bit lower than reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1933, when in addition the following holdings were listed: Prairie Pipe Line, 14.72%; Atlantic Refining Co., 7.12%; South Pennsylvania Oil Co., 32.92%; and 69,020 shares of Shell Union Corp. of the Royal Dutch group. These holdings constitute but a small fraction of the holdings in those companies held by the Rockefellers in the names of the Foundation and other nominees, and holding companies, interlocking stock ownership and other devices. Their holdings in the so-called "independent" oil companies, such as Texas Co., Pure Oil Co., and a host of others, are equally important.

Each of these companies controls a host of subsidiaries that operate throughout the world. Many of them are quite as important and impressive as their mother companies. Among the 149 subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey that circle the world are Creole Petroleum Corp., Imperial Oil Co., Humble Oil & Refining Co., and the Arabian American Oil Co. (known as Aramco). The concession of Aramco holdings to the Rockefeller interests cost the U.S. and the world two World Wars, the lives of tens of thousands of GI's, and endless misery for mankind. The expense of its development has been defrayed largely by U.S. taxpayers. It produces more than 850,000 barrels of oil, a day for Rockfeller interests exclusively, that they have supplied to Russia, the Chinese and Korean Communists, and yields them a tax-exempt gross income of almost two million dollars a day,

largely, and possibly entirely, paid them by the U.S. Treasury.

The international ramifications of the Rockefeller Empire are illustrated by the principal affiliates listed in pages 20-21 of the 1950 *Annual Report* of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, as follows:

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW JERSEY

Consolidated Companies & Percentage Owned

UNITED STATES
Esso Standard Oil Company (100%)
Refining, transportation and marketing on Eastern seaboard
Humble Oil & Refining Company (72%)
Producting, transportation, refining and marketing in Texas
The Carter Oil Company (100%)
Producing, refining and marketing in central United States and Rocky Mountain area
Interstate Oil Pipe Line Company (100%)
Pipeline transportation, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Mississippi
Interstate Natural Gas Company, Incorporaated (54%)
Production of natural gas in Louisiana
Esso Shipping Company (100%)
Marine transportation
Esso Export Corporation (100%)
Marketing
Mediterranean Standard Oil Co. (100%)
Purchase and sale of Middle East crude and products
Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Company (100%)
Manufacturing and sale of oil burners and service station equipment
Enjay Company, Inc. (100%)
Marketing of chemical products
Standard Oil Development Company (100%)
Research and development
CANADA
Imperial Oil, Limited (70%)
LATIN AMERICA
Producting, transportation, refining and marketing
Creole Petroleum Corporation (94%)
Producting, transportation, refining and marketing in Venezuela
Lago Oil & Transport Company, Limited 100%)
Refining in Aruba, Indonesia
International Petroleum Company, Limited (83%)
Producing, transportation, refining and marketing in Peru, Colombia and Venezuela
Panama Transport Company (100%)
Marine transportation
Standard Oil Compan__ of Brazil (100%)
Marketing in Brazil
Esso, Productora de Petróleo S. A. (100%)
Producing in Argentina
Esso, Refinadora de Petróleo S. A. (100%)
Refining in Argentina
Esso, Sociedad Anónima Petrolera Argentina (100%)
Marketing in Argentina
Esso Standard Oil Company (Chile) S.A.C. (100%)
Marketing in Chile
Esso Standard Oil Company (Uruguay), S.A. (100%)
Marketing in Uruguay
Esso Standard Oil Company (Cuba) 100%)
Refining and marketing in Cuba
Esso Standard Oil Company (Puerto Rico) (100%)
Esso Standard Oil (Antilles) S.A. (100%)
Marketing in Guianas and Lesser Antilles
Esso Standard Oil (Caribbean) S.A. (100%)
Marketing in Bermuda, the Bahamas and Greater Antilles
Esso Standard Oil (Central America) S.A. (100%)
Marketing in Central America
Standard Oil (Canal Zone) Company (100%)
Marketing in Canal Zone

NON-CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES

UNITED STATES
Manufacture and sale of antiknock compound
Plantation Pipe Line Company (49%)
Pipeline transportation from Louisiana to North Carolina

CANADA
Interprovincial Pipe Line Company (35%)
Pipeline transportation from Alberta to Wisconsin
EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA
Anglo-American Oil Company, Limited (100%)
Refining, transportation, and marketing in the United Kingdom and Erie
Standard Francaise des Pétroles S.A. (55%)
Refining and marketing in France
Esso A. G. (100%)
Marketing in Western Germany
Ebano Asphalt-Werke A. G. (100%)
Refining in Western Germany
Gewerkschaft Brigitta (50%)
Producing in Western Germany
Societa Petrolifera Italiana p. A. (59%)
Producing and refining in Italy
Stanic-Industria Petrolifera S. p. A. (50%)
Refining in Italy
Esso Standard Italiana, S. p. A. (90%)
Marketing in Italy
Esso Standard (Belgium) (88%)
Marketing in Belgium
Standard Amerikaansche Petroleum Cie. N. V. (66%)
Marketing in the Netherlands
N. V. Nederlandse Aardolie Mij. (50%)
Producing in the Netherlands
Det Danske Petroleums A/S (82%)
Marketing in Denmark
Svenska Petroleum A/B Standard (100%)
Marketing in Sweden
A/S Ostlandske Petroleumscompagni (56)
Refining and marketing in Norway
O/Y Nobel-Standard A/B (67%)
Marketing in Finland
Esso Standard (Switzerland) (100%)
Marketing in Switzerland
Esso Standard Algérie S. A. (100%)
Marketing in Algeria
Esso Standard Tunisie S. A. (76%)
Marketing in Tunisia
Esso Standard (Near East), Inc. (100%)
Marketing in eastern Mediterranean
MIDDLE AND FAR EAST
Standard-Vacuum Oil Company (50%)
Producing, refining, transportation and marketing in Far East, Australasia and Africa
Iraq Petroleum Company, Limited (12%)
Producing, refining and pipeline transportation in Iraq
Arabian American Oil Company (30%)
Producing and refining in Saudi Arabia
Trans-Arabian Pipe Line Company (30%)
Pipeline transportation from Saudi Arabia to Mediterranean terminal in Lebanon

The Standard Oil holdings of the Rockefellers is a small fraction of their wealth. One of the most astute students of the Rockefeller interests is Henry H. Klein, former Commissioner of Accounts of New York City. His estimate of the Rockefeller wealth in the depression year 1938, published in his pamphlet *Rockefeller Or God,* is as follows:

"In my book, *Dynastic America and Those Who Own It,* published in 1921, I estimated the wealth of the Rockefeller family at $2,400,000,000. I estimated at that time, that the Rockefellers owned about $1,000,000,000 in oil alone; $400,000,000 in railroad stocks, bonds and notes; $400,000,000 in industrial corporations. mines and banks; $300,000,000 in national, state, city and

foreign bonds; $200,000,000 in public utilities securities; and $100,000,000 in real estate and mortgages.

"I now revise this estimate to date. The Rockefeller family now owns about five billion dollars ($5,000,000,000), and enjoys an income of about $250,000,000 a year, or about $5,000,000 week. In my opinion, their holdings are approximately as follows:

Standard Oil and other oil securities	$2,000,000,000
National, state, city and foreign bonds	1,000,000,000
Real estate and mortgages	600,000,000
Railroad stocks, bonds and notes	400,000,000
Industrial corporations, mines and banks	400,000,000
Public utilities securities	300,000,000
Miscellaneous investments (unclassified)	300,000,000

"The Rockefellers are the richest family on earth, all made in the lifetime of one person, the late John D. Rockefeller. When the latter died a year ago his will disposed of $25,000,000 to a grandchild. It made no mention of any other property. It is obvious, therefore, that all the other wealth that he had accumulated had been distributed before his death, on which no inheritance tax was paid. In fact, in my book, *Dynastic America and Those Who Own It,* published in 1921, I tell of the transfer of more than one billion dollars in oil holdings alone, to his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the year before. I also tell of the transfer of vast oil holdings to his daughter, Alta Rockefeller Prentice; to Mrs. Edith R. McCormack, another daughter; to the Rockefeller Foundation, General Education Board, and Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund. These transfers from John D. Sr., included hundreds of thousands of shares of Standard Oil securities, and a vast amount of other securities which doubled and tripled in value before he died.

"In *Dynastic America and Those Who Own It,* I estimated Mr. Rockefeller's income from his total Standard Oil holdings alone, prior to 1921, at about $400,000,000 cash, and about $250,000,000 in dividend stocks. Since 1921, these amounts have been at least doubled.

"Aside from their ownership of about one-quarter of the securities of the leading Standard Oil corporations, the Rockefellers own securities, consisting of stocks, bonds and notes, in most of the large, so-called independent oil corporations in the United States. They are also heavily interested in the Royal Dutch and other foreign oil monopolies in many countries. Their interests cover virtually every spot on earth, including Russia, where they own a half interest in the Nobel Oil Works.

"It is known that the Rockefeller family owns a vast amount of government securities. John D. Sr. was credited with having bought most of the second Liberty Loan, and a large amount of Victory bonds during the World War (tax exempt), and it is known that he and his brother, William, bought other securities of the U.S. Government, and of many cities and states. The Rockefeller family is credited with owning the largest amount of bonds of the City of New York, their holdings in these securities being estimated at more than $100,000,000. When William Rockefeller died in 1922, he left many millions of dollars of the bonds of the City and State of New York. His wealth at the time (about $150,000,000), was less than one-tenth his brother's holdings. Because of their ownership of government securities, aside from other wealth, the Rockefellers are the most influential factors in government.

"The Rockefellers' holdings in real estate are tremendous, their holdings in New York City alone, being estimated at over $500,000,000, or about 3% of the total assessed value of all real estate in Greater New York. They have similar large holdings in other cities, and their personal estates are estimated to have cost at least $50,000,000. Besides these personal holdings, the various Standard Oil corporations which they control, own real estate whose actual and potential value is several billion dollars.

"The Rockefellers have long been credited with controlling the leading railroads in the U.S. through their ownership of the largest share of railroad securities. They are known to be heavily interested in the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Central R. R. of

New Jersey, Erie, Western Maryland, Wabash, Michigan Central, Missouri Pacific, West Pacific, Texas and Pacific, Northern Pacific and Great Northern, Baltimore and Ohio, Wheeling and Lake Erie, Seaboard Air Line, Reading, National Railways of Mexico, Missouri, Kansas and Texas; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; Denver and Rio Grande; Chicago and Alton; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; Illinois Central; New York, New Haven and Hartford; Kansas City Southern and other railroads.

"The Rockefellers have been credited with being the leading, if not controlling factors in most of the large industrial corporations and mines. They were heavily interested in the U.S. Steel Corp., Bethlehem Steel, General Electric, International Harvester, Westinghouse Manufacturing Co., Armour & Co., American Linseed Co., National Lead, Corn Products Refining Co., Sheffield Farms and Bordens, American Tel. & Tel., Radio Corp. of America; Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., American Shipbuilding Co., Virginia Carolina Chemical Co., Republic Iron & Steel Co., Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Provident Loan Society, Consolidated Coal Corp., and in other mining and industrial companies in various parts of the U.S., and in other countries.

"Rockefeller holdings in banks and other financial institutions are indicated by the fact that they control the Chase National Bank, the largest in the U.S., with deposits of two billion dollars, in which they invested $45,000,000 cash, and that before they acquired this holding, they sold their interest in the Bankers Trust Company for $28,000,000. They owned the Equitable Trust Company almost outright before they combined it with the Chase National Bank. Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Board of the Chase National, is a brother-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who married Aldrich's sister, a daughter of the late Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, who was one of Rockefeller's chief agents in the U.S. Senate. The Rockefellers are interested in other large financial institutions in the U.S. and in foreign countries, including life and fire insurance companies, and they are heavily interested in the National City Bank in New York City, the second

largest bank in the country; Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company, New York Trust Company, J. Henry Schroeder Banking Corporation, and banks and trust companies in many cities.

"The Rockefellers have long been interested in public utilities corporations. They early acquired control of the Consolidated Gas Company in New York City which is now the Consolidated Edison Co., in which their holdings are worth at least $50,000,000. Most of the Rockefeller stock holdings in this corporation are in the names of "dummies". They control the Manhattan Elevated R. R. Co. in New York City, in which they invested about $25,000,000, and they hold millions of dollars of the bonds and notes of the Brooklyn Manhattan Transit Corp. and Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which operate subways in Greater New York. They own millions of dollars of stocks, bonds and notes, in other utilities monopolies, including the United Gas Improvement Co., Public Service of New Jersey, People's Gas of Chicago, Mountain Fuel Supply Co., Colorado Interstate Gas Co., Mutual Fuel Gas Co., Chicago Railways Co., Philadelphia Co., etc.

"The Rockefellers are interested in many corporations aside from those enumerated or referred to, whose securities are not traded in on the Stock Exchange, but which do a large business in their lines. They are interested financially in almost every large corporation in the country.

"The Rockefeller family controls the wealth of the world. No family owns more than half their wealth. The Rothschilds of Europe, the Du Ponts in the United States, and the Mitsuis in Japan, are their closest rivals. The wealth of these families is estimated at about $2,500,000,000, each. The Rockefellers' wealth is about five billion dollars. Their income is estimated at $250,000,000 a year, or about $5,000,000 a week. At that rate, the Rockefellers will continue to outstrip every other family. They control about $250,000,000 a year in newspaper, magazine, and radio advertising, and their influence in this direction is supreme. It is realized by those in the publishing business, that no newspaper or magazine could live without the advertising patronage of the corporations which they control. For that reason, the Rockefellers are able to shape editorial

policies in newspapers, magazines, and on the radio. The Rockefellers are interested in three daily newspapers in France, and they undoubtedly own or control newspapers and magazines in other countries. They control broadcasting and moving picture corporations in this country, directly through their ownership of 500,000 shares of R.K.O. and through their interest in the Radio Corporation of America (in which they owned 300,000 shares), Westinghouse, and General Electric, all of which own the patent rights on all sound equipment in all the moving picture houses. Their banking houses finance large moving-picture corporations."

These estimates of Rockefeller wealth, made in 1938 in the midst of a depression on the basis of the depressed market price of stock holdings and at a time when crude oil sold as low as 10c a barrel as compared with the present price of more than $2.00 a barrel, have been made absurd underestimates by ensuing developments. Two World Wars and inflation have multiplied the visible Rockefeller wealth fantastically. To-day, their oil holdings purchased for them by U.S. taxpayers' money and the lives of tens of thousands of doughboys and GIs lost in two World Wars, are alone worth more than five billion dollars. Their share of the capitalized income from approximately 160 wells in the hundreds of square miles of their Saudi Arabian concessions, producing almost 850,000 barrels of oil a day yielding an income of about $2,000,000 a day, are alone worth over $2,500,000,000 aside from the value of the proved reserves in the one field which runs many times that figure. And though it was being produced, refined and marketed virtually entirely at the expense of the American taxpayer, largely for direct or indirect delivery to the Soviets, it is tax-exempt for all practical purposes. From the value of this one holding it can be discerned that the wealth of the Rockefellers is incalculable and can not be expressed in terms of money. It must be expressed in terms of control of the limitless resources of the world.

These holdings of the Rockefellers are but a small fraction of their domain. They control the Borden (Milk) Co., as well as National Dairy Products Co., comprising together what their protege, Henry Wallace, has labelled the "Milk Trust". "Philan-

thropically" it has raised the minimal price of milk from six cents to more than twenty cents a quart while degrading its quality. They control the Drug Trust, including American Home Products Co. and its subsidiaries, Winthrop Chemical Co., Sterling Products, the I. G. Farbenindustrie and its American and world-wide subsidiaries, American Cyanamid Co. and its Lederle Laboratories, and numerous other major drug and chemical concerns. They control most of the important newspapers, magazines and book-publishing houses in the country, including the Curtis Publications, the Hearst Publications, *Time*, the *New York Times*, the Associated Press (through control of its members) and many others, both here and abroad; and they and their associates have liberally subsidized the staffs of such radical and Communist publications as the *Daily Worker, Masses, PM* and *Amerasia.* Through their control of member banks, they dominate the Federal Reserve System, and through it, the U.S. Treasury.

Personal charm is now rated highly by the Rockefellers, as an asset in attaining their goal. It helps to delude and serves well in lieu of more substantial coin, John D. Jr. has recounted with pride his experiences in this direction with the victims of the massacre of the families of the striking workers of his Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. When public indignation against them for this brutal affair ran high, on the advice of their public and labor relations adviser, Mackenzie King, he visited the homes of the intimidated victims amidst a burst of publicity. He relates, proudly, that not even their victims could resist his personal charm. In their publicity releases, they stress the fact that they are liberal with charm only, for it costs them nothing. Charm and hospitality masking an iron fist, have won them many victories in dealing with the unsuspecting, and much profit.

CHAPTER III

MEET THE ROCKEFELLERS

The Rockefeller Myth has been so cunningly elaborated and embellished by their host of publicists and propagandists, that it takes research to get at the true evaluation and understanding of the character of the members of this omnipotent clan, whose whims and schemes have meant so much to the world in the past, and are certain to be even more fateful in the future. Crafty schemer, John D. Sr., bred in his son and grandsons the dominant traits of his own character, including those bred in himself by unscrupulous "Doc" William Rockefeller. He accomplished it by a mode of upbringing that has become traditional in the family.

This training is aptly illustrated by an anecdote related to the author by a mutual friend about Winthrop Rockefeller: In the early 1940's, when women wore the hobble skirts dictated by fashion, this friend was walking along Fifth Avenue in New York City with her boy friend. Winthrop, who is six feet and two inches tall, was taking inordinately long strides. She found it impossible to keep up with him no matter how fast she hobbled. In desperation, she turned and pleaded with him to slow down. In all seriousness, he replied, "My grandfather and father have taught us to take long strides, because it saves shoe leather". And he strode on at the same pace.

Concerning Nelson there is told a story that is said to illustrate his innate craftiness. The proprietor of a candy store that the children patronized showed his Christmas spirit by offering the children a handful of candy. When Nelson was told he could have his handful of candy, he wagged his head and refused. On the following day, the tale relates, Nelson returned with his father. Once again the proprietor offered Nelson a handful of candy, and again he refused. But this time he talked up and said:

"Let father take it. He has bigger hands."

The active principals of the Rockefeller Empire are "Emperor" John Davison Jr., and the five "Princes": John Davison 3rd, Nelson Aldrich, Laurance Spelman, Winthrop and David. Each of them has played a definite and significant role in Rocke-

feller Imperial affairs; and all of them work together in harmony and close union. There is one curious and striking characteristic in the activities of all of them. They all assiduously and ostentatiously dissociate their names from the enterprises that they most completely control, the Standard Oil companies. The last of them to hold a Standard Oil directorship, Winthrop, director of Socony Vacuum Oil Co., resigned on July 1, 1951. It is common knowledge, however, that they control these companies and dominate all their major activities through nominees and agents, in much the same manner as did John D. Sr. after his pretended "retirement". John D. Winkler, in his *John D. A—Portrait In Oil,* relates that at the age of 90 years he kept

" . . . in very very close touch with events in Wall Street that are likely to affect his holdings. Through his son he has retained stock interest in some fifteen companies of the old Standard group and is always a considerable subscriber . . . to new stock issues. He has several personal representatives at 26 Broadway and always commends them warmly when profits are netted from transactions entered into upon their advice. He has *never retired and never will retire in a definitive sense.*

"He follows world events in which he is interested with great care. But the newspapers really tell him very little. He himself could publish the most interesting newspaper in the world! And each day he'd have a flock of beats.

"For while the papers are speculating upon the health of a great diplomat or the possible overthrow of a foreign government, he has already been informed of latest developments through direct wires leading from Pocantico Hills to Standard Oil offices and, indirectly, to the remote places of the earth. There are over a hundred telephones at Pocantico, forty of them local, suburban and long distance lines.

" . . . He has never lost interest in finance. During the period we are describing he was very keenly interested in various deals of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Through representatives he advised the transaction by which the New Jersey Standard cut its capital cost by retiring $200,000,000 of preferred stock and floating a new

issue of $120,000,000 in debenture bonds. His information about this and other matters that interest him is invariably accurate." (pp. 229-35)

This is the Rockefeller tradition; and they are not a clan that deviate from familial tradition, as their biographer, Joe Alex Morris, stated in his blurb on them in the *Saturday Evening Post.*

On the other hand, they make an equally insistent and ostentatious display of officership in their so-called "philanthropies", in the autobiographies which they submit to *Who's Who* and in other reference books. It smacks excessively of " . . . thou dost protest too strongly."

John Davison Rockefeller Jr. was born in Cleveland, on January 24, 1874, the first son of four children. He received his early education in four schools, one of which, the Browning School, was established by his father for the specific purpose of providing him with a school in which he could rub shoulders with other children of his own age. He learned to fiddle and take his place in the family orchestra; and he earned his pocket money by pulling weeds from the lawn of the Forest Hill family estate at a cent for each fifteen weeds and by chopping wood at fifteen cents an hour. At the age of nineteen, he entered Brown University, a Baptist institution that was in keeping with the spirit of his religious training, with several of his friends. At college, John D. Jr. showed no great brilliance, but managed to get by. A member of the Alpha Delta Phi, he was junior class president; and he managed the football team in his senior year with such frugality (he made the players carry their own luggage on train trips) that it showed a profit. He received his A.B. degree in 1897; and his M.A. in 1914.

In October, 1897, John D. Jr. joined the staff of the Standard Oil Co. There he learned accounting and business methods, under the tutelage of Rev. Frederick T. Gates, then his father's investment manager who also handled "philanthropies" as investments. For more than a year he was vice president and director of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. On his own, he was "taken" in a swindle

by David Lamar, to the tune of almost a million dollars. In this respect he merely matched the experience of his father, who had been "taken" repeatedly by other swindlers, in such deals as the West Superior Iron & Steel Co., the Everett Land Co., the San Miguel Consolidated Mines, the Puget Sound Pulp & Paper Co., the Everett & Monte Cristo Railroad and others into which he had been led by faith in friends and co-religionists, when too busy to give such matters his personal attention.

With Gates, John D. Jr. managed the family investments in Brooklyn Union Gas Co., Consolidated Gas Co., National City Bank, American Linseed Co., Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines Co. which controlled Mesabi, the New York Central, Santa Fe, and Lackawanna railroads, the Gould group, including the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroads, and the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.; on the boards of the last three John D. Jr. and Gates served as directors. Of the last, Gates made his nephew president.

It was in connection with the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. strike in 1914, that John D. Jr. learned at first hand the disadvantage of being publicly identified with the Rockefeller enterprises. These experiences are undoubtedly the basis of the family practise of hiding their control of industrial enterprises and parading their "philanthropic" fronts at every opportunity; and no doubt their publicity men and public-relations counsellors have confirmed them in this practise. For both John D. Sr. and Jr. were grilled in connection with the investigation by Congress of the massacre of strikers at Ludlow, Colorado, by agents of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. And it took all the efforts of the newly engaged Ivy Lee and W. L. Mackenzie King to "regild the lily", the Rockefeller repute. John D. Jr. even was compelled to resort to the device of lending his name to a volume entitled *The Colorado Industrial Plan.* Whether it was ghosted or was a product of his own pen is not a matter of record; but Mackenzie King's ideas stand out in the text. This was the beginning of Rockefeller's fostering of labor unionism as a device for regimentation of the "peasants" and monopoly of industry through monopoly of labor; and of subsidy of "social sciences", which placed the Rockefeller interests in the position of panderer to the prostituted intellects, the professors, who

serve as handmaidens to the labor union leaders and lead their activities into channels desired by their sponsor. This is an essential feature of Rockefellerism. John D. III is continuing this tradition as director of Industrial Relations Counsellors Inc. which is subsidized by the Foundation.

John D. Jr. resigned virtually all his frank business directorates at about this time, with the exceptions of his directorates in the Merchants Fire Insurance Co. and the Washington Assurance Co. Currently he lists himself in the biographies which he furnishes *Who's Who,* as President of the Board of Rockefeller Institute For Medical Research, which position he has recently turned over to his son David, and as Chairman of General Education Board and of Rockefeller Foundation. However noble these sound, they make it quite clear that he thereby assumes full personal responsibility for the nefarious activities of these organizations which are here disclosed. In the Directory of Directors, he is also listed as director of the New York Life Insurance Co.

John D. Jr. emerged as the "power behind the throne" in Standard Oil Co. in connection with the prosecution of the Teapot Dome case, when he testified in favor of Col. Stewart, president of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana; and subsequently, when he ousted Stewart for withholding and diverting funds rightly due to the stockholders of the Company, that had been exposed incidentally. He did so with a righteous show of indignation that was hardly impressive in view of the huge pension with which Col. Stewart was rewarded.

John D. Jr. married Abby Greene Aldrich, daughter of Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, Republican leader of the Senate, in 1901. Nevins, in his biography (*JDR,* v. 2, p. 459) reports:

> "Thereafter, John D. Rockefeller Jr., saw a great deal of the circle of elder statesmen close to Aldrich, notably Senators Platt, of Connecticut, Spooner, of Wisconsin, and Allison, of Iowa . . ."

The couple had one daughter, Abby, who married David M. Milton and subsequently divorced him to marry her psychoanalyst, Dr. Irving H. Pardee (who did not long survive the nuptials); and five sons. In one basic manner, John D. Jr. deviated from the pattern laid down by his father,—a distaste for fundamentalist religion which had done so much to

aid in his father's advancement. It is open to question whether greater influence in this direction was exercised by his mentors at Brown University or by Reverend Frederick Taylor Gates, his father's "man of business" who, though detesting much of religion, had made it serve him nobly as a stepping-stone to personal advancement. At the time of the creation of the Rockefeller Foundation, fundamentalist ministers had noted John D. Jr.'s advocacy of a "new" and "liberal" theology that decried sectarianism as pragmatically unsound and veered toward Marxism and "higher criticism". John Roach Stratton accused him of seeking to standardize education and religion through the rationalization of the German school.

In an address before the Protestant Council of New York City on January 31, 1945, John D. Jr. revealed, however, that his aims in respect to religion were much more far reaching. In this address, which has been published for distribution by the Council under the title of *The Christian Church, What Of Its Future?*, he suggests its transformation into the "Church of the Living God", and eliminating or subordinating "ordinance, ritual, creed, all non-essential". In the fostering of Marxism in the churches through such agencies as the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, by the Rockefeller Foundation, there emerges the idea that the real intent and purpose is the destruction of religion as the modern world knows it and its replacement by ancient concepts of religion in which the "Living God" is the ruler of the State,—in the Roman sense of "Rex, Imperator et Deus" and in the sense that Stalin is the god of the religion of Communism. Can it be that this is one of the objectives of the Rockefeller Empire?

John D. Jr.'s Sunday School classes, nevertheless brought rich returns in publicity, favorable sentiment and seduction of public opinion. The mask of religiosity, combined with the sham of pseudo-philanthropy, was invaluable in blinding the public to the true nature of the activities of the Rockefeller interests, which are here related. He held close and purposeful control, both direct and indirect, over the activities of the "philanthropies" and over the frankly commercial and political activities of the Empire. His was a missionary zeal to force others to accept the brand of salvation that

he had to offer and to mold them and affairs generally according to his designs and purposes, that derived in part from his training, in part from the unbounded zeal that is characteristic of his clan, and in part from the influence of Reverend Frederick Taylor Gates, at whose side he worked. Nothing conceivably could have gained the support of their "philanthropies" without his instigation, approval and consent, no matter how much there was maintained the appearance of independence of his agents. The allegation that John D. Jr. has no responsibility for all the activities of the Rockefeller Empire is as absurd as the spider's disavowal of responsibility for the fate of the fly that he ate, and its allegation that it merely wove the web, which the fly entered of its own free will.

His remarriage, to Mrs. Martha Baird Allen, widow of a Brown University classmate, on August 15, 1951, should put at rest any rumors of his lack of competence, energy or alertness. There can be little doubt that John D. Rockefeller Jr. has been for many years the most powerful man in the world and the purposeful dictator of its fate, in so far as it can be humanly or inhumanly dictated.

It is for this reason that such views as those expressed by Elizabeth Dilling in her *Red Network* and *The Roosevelt Record And Its Background* (p. 166) that John D. Rockefeller Jr. is a "sap" who was lured into support of the Communist League for Industrial Democracy agency, the National Advisory Council on Radio Education, and other Red agencies, are so completely unwarranted and absurd. This will be made more apparent in the account of the high purposefulness the support of Communist activities had in the program of the Standard Oil companies and of the Rockefeller Empire. It will become obvious that these activities, however malevolent and subversive, manifest a high order of cunning, ruthless diplomatic skill and exceptional grasp and brilliance, and an ability to penetrate shallow thinking and shibboleths that are so dear to the masses and the demagogues who sway them, to discern deeper and ultimate meanings.

This is undoubtedly the real significance of the Rockefeller support and subsidy of labor organization. John D. Jr., supported by his father and Reverend Frederick Taylor Gates, fought the Colorado Fuel and Iron union strike vigorously and

bitterly. Following the shooting of a score of miners and their women and children by the company's armed guards and the militia, and a number of government investigations, John D. Jr. about-faced. He awoke to the value of regimentation of the "peasants" under amenable leaders, the value of "homogenizing" mankind, about which he now appears as enthusiastic as homogenizing milk. Indeed the "homogenizing" of the heterogeneous mass of mankind in Asia, with their endless varieties of religions, customs, superstitions and languages may be one of the purposes of the Rockefeller Empire in turning over Asia to the Communists; and on a lesser scale the F.E.P.C. in the U.S. has as its objective the "homogenizing" of black and white "peasants".

Two books on union regimentation of workers have been published under John D. Rockefeller Jr.'s name, one of them, *The Colorado Plan,* devoted to the company-union plan proposed for the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. The Rockefeller interests have not overlooked and have made good use of the monopoly of labor that is afforded to unions, to effect monopolies of industry that would be recognized as illegal if they had been effected by a monopoly of machinery.

Labor unions have proved to be a powerful weapon for the Rockefeller Empire in extending its world conquest; and subsidized unioneers are always in the forefront of the emissaries that they send out into newly conquered territories. With Marxism as a shibboleth, they are rapidly accomplishing a world-wide subjugation of the "peasantry". This has earned for wily John D. Jr. a reputation for "liberalism". It is more appropriately labelled "Rockefellerism".

Since the balance of this book is devoted to a detailed consideration of the activities of the Rockefeller Empire as directed by John D. Jr., this brief introduction will suffice.

John D. Rockefeller 3rd, the eldest son, was born in 1906. He received his preparatory education at Browning School, which as has been noted, was established by his grandfather for the specific purpose of the education of his father. Subsequently he attended the Loomis School. He received a B.S. degree from Princeton U. in 1929. There he was exposed to the subversive influence with which the

Rockefeller "educational philanthropies" plague our school system. This exposure was intensified by his serving during his student days as assistant in the information section of the Rockefeller-sponsored and subsidized League of Nations at Geneva, under the tutelage of his father's agent, Raymond Blaine Fosdick, secretary of the League. It was further intensified by his serving as junior secretary at the 1929 conference in Kyoto, Japan, of his family's wholly subversive agency, the Institute of Pacific Relations.

On his return from a trip around the world, John D. 3rd immediately assumed the "philanthropic", "social uplift" pose that had become a family tradition. It was broken by only a few commercial directorates in firms wholly owned or controlled by his family, including directorships in the Dunbar National Bank of Harlem (that was active in connection with the numbers racket and other practices among the Negroes), Rockefeller Center Inc., Underel Holding Corp. (real-estate holding companies) and Rockefeller Bros. Inc. He makes no public mention of his posts as director of the New York Life Insurance Co. and Chairman of the Paper Industry Board. In his latest biographic note he lists the following "philanthropies":

Colonial Williamsburg, Chairman of the Board
Rockefeller Brothers Fund, President
General Education Board, Trustee
Rockefeller Foundation, Trustee
American Museum of Natural History, Trustee
Princeton University, Trustee
Tarrytown Hospital, Director
China Medical Board, Trustee
Industrial Relations Counsellors Inc., Trustee
International Education Board, Trustee
American Youth Hostels, President and Director
International House, Trustee
Spelman Fund, Trustee
Riverside Church, Trustee
United China Relief Inc., Director
British War Relief Society, Member of the Board

It is significant that International House and American Youth Hostels have been under fire for the aiding or sponsoring of questionable or subversive groups. The Institute of International Education like the other Rockefeller "educational philanthropies", has been identified with actual Communist espionage activities in the person of its Director,

the late Laurence Duggan, former State Department officer associated with Alger Hiss and charged with being a member of a Communist cell in the Department.

Like so many of the personnel of the Rockefeller-sponsored and subsidized left-wing, New Deal and other subversive organizations identified with the Rockefeller Empire, Duggan met with a sudden violent death under extremely strange and suspicious circumstances. With a hat on his head, wearing a raincoat and one rubber (the other rubber and an umbrella rested beside a chair in which he had been seated), Duggan "fell" from the sixteenth story window of his office a few days after he had been interrogated by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Despite the fact that he left no suicide note, that folk who plan to commit suicide by jumping from a window do not dress for the occasion, that people who begin to dress usually complete the act before going on to other acts, and that there was evidence of a scuffle in his office, no question was ever raised by the authorities and his death was instantly and definitively declared to be "suicide", without an investigation by the police, as if by pre-arrangement.

In his biography John D. 3rd announced that he is still a member of the family's Institute of Pacific Relations American Council, which has been pronounced to be subversive and has been exposed by Congressional investigation as being actively engaged in Communist espionage activities on behalf of the Soviets. He is also a member of the family-subsidized, and equally subversive Foreign Policy Association; and needless to say, he is a member of the Foreign Office of their Empire, the Council on Foreign Relations.

In 1932, John D. Rockefeller 3rd married Blanchette Ferry Hooker, daughter of the head of the Hooker Electrochemical Co., one of the world's largest producers of caustic soda and chlorine. Their family includes three daughters and one son. They occupy a duplex apartment at 1 Beekman Place, New York City. His office is listed at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, Rockefeller Center, New York City.

Following a two-month trip to Africa in 1948, John D. 3rd returned on November 14, so filled with enthusiasm about the commercial and industrial

potentialities of that continent that it took all the efforts of his public-relations counsellor to divert his *New York Times* interview to the supposed interest of his journey "in connection with his work as Trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation", the health and welfare of the natives. Since then subversive agitation among the natives has risen to a new high level, fostered by such organizations as the Rockefeller-subsidized Urban League, under the stimulation of such Rockefeller pawns as Ralph J. Bunche. On January 18, 1951, John D. Rockefeller 3rd was present at a dinner given in Bunche's honor by the trustees of the Phelps Stokes Fund to signalize his receiving the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize. He lauded Bunche following a speech made by the latter in which he predicted: " . . . it will not be many years before the same kind of upheaval now appearing in Asia (Rockefeller-Soviet Axis inspired) will be witnessed in Africa."

The *Times* interview with John D. 3rd reverently played up in its headline ROCKEFELLER LUGS HIS BAGGAGE HERE (because of a longshoremen's strike). It laid little stress on his statement that he planned to go to Washington and see President Truman about providing for the development of the unlimited resources of Africa. Six weeks later, Truman announced the Point 4 program for development of the resources of the backward areas of the world, a description which aptly fits Africa, but also can be applied to many sections of the United States. The President had "heard his master's voice" and promptly required Congress to provide funds, at the American taxpayers' expense, for the development of Africa for the Rockefeller Empire. The Rockefeller Point 4 boondoggle bids fair to cost the public many times what their Marshall Plan scheme cost, as will be related. Further aspects of the program will be discussed in another chapter.

The Foreign Office of the Rockefeller Empire, the Council on Foreign Relations, was briefed on the subject of the Africa Program by John D. Rockefeller 3rd,—so important was the matter to the interests of the Empire,—in a group meeting presided over by Whitney H. Shepardson (*Annual Report*, 1948-9, p. 6). The Point 4 program was subsequently presented by Isaiah Bowman, with Francis Adams Truslow presiding. Discreetly, the

Point 4 program was represented by its authors as *President Truman's Point Four Program,* not as that of the Rockefellers.

On October 17, 1951, the New York *Daily News* carried a dispatch of the UP from Tokyo that curiously was not carried in their official organ, the *Times*. It announced that John D. Rockefeller 3d had arrived in Tokyo by plane, with his wife and his private secretary. His presence in Japan shortly after kinsman John Foster Dulles had rushed through his peace treaty, after arranging the dismissal of General MacArthur, has a major significance that is not yet apparent. The plant of Rockefeller's agents in Japan, the Mitsuis, is running full blast turning out merchandise for the export trade, to Red China. The Russians accelerated the reinforcement of garrisons on their Pacific islands adjacent to Japan. After MacArthur's dismissal, Japanese Communists became more active and aggressive, under the influence of Communist agents of Rockefeller's Institute of Pacific Relations, who had been planted on MacArthur's and Ridgeway's staffs. Within a month after John D. 3d arrived in Japan, on November 12th, Communist students at Kyoto University greeted Emperor Hirohito with the Communist anthem, *Internationale,* and heckled him, the first such incident in Japanese history. Is the way prepared for turning over Japan to the Soviets, as per the Axis plans?

Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller was born at Bar Harbor, Maine, in 1908. He and the rest of his brothers received their preliminary education at the Lincoln School of Teachers College. The school was guided by the Marxist "liberalism" of John Dewey and his "progressive education" that spell out the libertinism and totalitarianism of the "youth" movement so dear to the heart of the Communist. The school was heavily supported by the General Education Board and was one of the strongholds of the Rockefeller brand of totalitarian indoctrination of the younger generation, a so-called "model school" from which the schools of the rest of the nation were infected. But thanks to home influences, particularly John D. Jr., the boys penetrated the moronic concepts of Marxism to a discernment of the device for attainment of power, the power pattern, that is the true essence of Marxism; and they have become adept at its use.

A short time after receiving his A.B. from Dartmouth, where he acquired a Phi Beta Kappa key and "made" the soccer team, Nelson married the daughter of a Philadelphia "mainliner", Bar Harbor neighbor, Mary Clark Todhunter. They have three sons and two daughters, including a set of twins, and occupy a triplex apartment on Fifth Avenue, New York City, but list Pocantico Hills as their home. His office is at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

After a honeymoon trip around the world, Nelson became interlocking director of the family's Chase National Bank and its Rockefeller Center, acting director in charge of renting for the Center. The mercilessly cut-throat tactics adopted in that process, which are described in another chapter, severely depressed real estate on a national scale, very materially prolonged the depression and cost numerous "peasants" their homes and fortunes. But it subsequently enabled the Rockefellers to buy some of the most valuable properties in the country and in the world at bankruptcy figures.

In accord with the family policy of avoiding any open association with the Standard Oil companies Nelson served for a time on the directorate of the Creole Petroleum Corporation, a Standard subsidiary, which does not disclose in its name its identity with the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. In this connection, Nelson proved that he possesses the astuteness, the agressiveness and the grasp of his Rockefeller grandfather, plus the political sense of his Aldrich grandfather. He set about winning over the peoples of the lands in which his company operates, as a matter of shrewd dollar diplomacy. He flattered Latin-American vanity by patronizing its art. He employed Diego Rivera to do a Rockefeller Center fresco, but rejected the work because it went the full length in following the Communist Party line by including a portrait of Lenin in its composition with a caricature of the Rockefeller patron. But he wooed and won over Rivera, in spite of this incident, by paying him his full contract price, $21,500, before covering up the rejected work. Nelson also placed Rivera's work in the family's Museum of Modern Art, of which he is president, and to which he contributed, "anonymously", $25,000 for the specific purpose of purchasing Latin American art.

In 1935, he traveled to Creole Petroleum's home territory, Venezuela, *to inspect the museum of fine arts there.* Two years later with Joseph C. Rovensky, Vice President of the Chase National Bank, under whom he had worked, he toured Venezuela and nine other South American countries on Standard Oil business, and returned with a plan for New Deal sponsorship of private U.S. investments there. In the meantime he had organized a profitable development company there in association with Edward H. Robbins, a relative of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Then in 1940, at the time of the draft, when he was 32 years old, he arranged through Harry L. Hopkins, Rockefeller almoner and New Deal plant, to have Roosevelt approve a hemispheric program drawn up by Laurance Rockefeller and two of the top agents of the Empire, Ruml and Rovensky, for the purpose of financing its expansion in South America at the expense of the U.S. taxpayer.

The Rockefellers, though they have controlled the country for more than half a century and dictated all important nominations and appointments, were extremely cautious about emerging openly into the government. Public reaction was feared. For many years their name had been anathema to the American public, and they feared to undo the deodorization that had been effected by their phony "philanthropies". Their public relations counsellors repeatedly sent up trial balloons to test public reaction, in the form of lines in the columns of Walter Winchell, Drew Pearson and other of their columnists. In these releases the positions were reported usually as being offered to Nelson by Harry L. Hopkins, including the post of Assistant Secretary of Commerce. Finally, with their approval, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, himself a mere Rockefeller puppet, appointed Nelson Rockefeller to the post of Co-ordinator of Hemispheric Defense, that later became Administration of Inter-American Affairs.

As Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Nelson Rockefeller spent $6,000,000,000 of the taxpayers' money on what the members of Congress called "boondoggling propaganda". He distributed in South America such motion picture sensations as "Willie & The Mouse" and "Does Nature Prefer Blondes?" He sent movie stars and clowns as *"good will ambassadors"* to divert the Latin-Amer-

ican "peasants", or insult their intelligence. He spent $600,000 to combat Nazism in the Latin American press with advertisements published in pro-Nazi newspapers that were strengthened financially thereby.

Elizabeth Bentley, in her autobiography published by Devin Adair under the title *Out Of Bondage*, reveals how ready Nelson Rockefeller was to take notorious Communists into his agency and play into their hands. She relates that Bob Miller, who was editor of *The Hemisphere*, a pro-Communist Latin-American publication, supplied the Communist spy ring with which she was connected. (p.138) When, in 1941, *The Hemisphere* reached the end of its financial rope, the Communist apparatus advised Miller to take a job in the government in Washington. She reports that Miller naively doubted that he could get by the State Department because of his notorious record as a Communist. He did not know the extent to which the apparatus of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis had taken over the State Department. He was urged, however to apply for the position by the chiefs of the Communist spy ring, because he could be an invaluable source of espionage information. Nelson Rockefeller not only employed this notorious Communist with a long Red record, but actually made him *head of the political research division* from which position he could influence the policy of the Inter-American Affairs bureau, and purchased from him for the bureau the carefully expurgated files of *The Hemisphere* for a large sum. (p.155)

The personnel of his Office was so completely Communist in its complexion that popular report had it that applicants for positions were required to hold Communist Party cards. Its propaganda was correspondingly Red. It did much to foster Communism and totalitarianism in Latin America and to breed antagonism to the U.S. of greater intensity than had ever existed, especially in Argentina and Venezuela. Its activities have served to endanger the sources upon which this country deliberately has been made dependent for strategic war materials, as evidenced by Communist uprisings in Colombia and Bolivia.

Making the U.S. dependent for its source of supply of raw materials essential for war upon foreign lands, especially Latin America, became a

deliberate policy of Rockefeller's administration and of the New Deal. This dependence on foreign sources for essential material, in turn, has been used by them to force upon the nation their policy of "internationalism."

Chase National Bank is an important factor in the Patino Enterprises that turn out a grade of tin ore far inferior to that which could be produced inexpensively in the U.S. A special refinery for this impure, low grade ore, that refines it to a substandard purity, was built by the Government at the expense of many millions to the taxpayers, for operation by the Rockefeller interests with their Bolivian ore. A Rockefeller attorney, Warfield, heads the company that operates the refinery in Texas City.

The production of high grade domestic tin has been hampered and discouraged, and the nation left dependent for its tin upon the British-Dutch-Rockefeller cartel which grudgingly supplies at exorbitant prices less than the country needs.

As Walter Trohan stated the case in an article in the April 22,1949, issue of the *Chicago Tribune,* under the headline *"South American Work Not 100% Altruism"*:

> " . . . Nelson Rockefeller . . . outdid his grandfather, John D. Rockefeller, by giving away billions of American tax dollars, where the oil king gave away his own dimes."

But there was a deep purpose and a method in this boondoggling. During Nelson Rockefeller's administration as Co-ordinator of Hemispheric Defense, *La Prensa* of New York reported that Bolivia was notified that it would not receive money appropriated by Congress for its defenses until and unless it turned over to the Standard Oil interests certain oil fields. A timely decision of the Mexican Supreme Court restored to the Rockefeller Standard Oil companies two oil concessions that had been expropriated previously.

At about the same time the Standard Oil interests were indicted in Venezuela on the order of President Medina for the theft of $200,000,000 in oil by means of false registry of tanker capacity. A settlement, rumored to be $9,000,000 was made, and the indictment was quashed. Medina was then ousted and fled to New York to become a neighbor of the Rockefellers on Park Avenue. An interesting commentary

is that the task of measuring the oil removed, on behalf of the Venezuelan government was a hereditary privilege of a Venezuelan family, handed down from father to son. They thereby became very affluent, while the government was looted.

Nelson Rockefeller flitted about South America attending presidential inaugurations and revolutions indiscriminately, superseding the accredited U.S. Ambassadors, assuming the role of Uncle Sam in his high silk topper, embracing a president here and a concession there, magnificently cloaking the Rockefeller Empire with the waning majesty of our United States and expanding it with the squandered funds of tax money of the looted American "peasants". He also collected decorations: the Order of Merit of Chile from President Rio, and the National Order of the Southern Cross of Brazil from its dictator, President Getulio Vargas.

In 1944, the Administration for the Co-ordination of Inter-American Affairs was merged into the State Department, and Co-ordinator Rockefeller entered by the back door the Department that has been so consistently controlled by his family's Standard Oil interests. There he became more intimately associated with the subversive, Communist, or pro-Communist and, in some cases, traitorous officers of the State Department who represented the Rockefeller Empire's Foreign Office, the Council On Foreign Relations, in the Department, including Alger Hiss, Joseph E. Johnson, Dean Acheson, William Benton (now Senator), John Carter Vincent, and Haldore Hanson among others.

As Assistant Secretary of State, Nelson Rockefeller directly participated in setting up the Rockefeller-Soviet United Nations, in the company of kinsman John Foster Dulles and their protege and agent, Alger Hiss, both of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations. As has been related, he there showed his indiscriminate totalitarian bent, a family trait, by ordering the American delegation to admit Argentina to committee posts. In doing so he offended his Soviet allies. A show was made of appeasing them by ousting Nelson and replacing him with former Ambassador to Argentina, Spruille Braden, also of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations. Braden made a show of hewing close to the Party line.

During his administration as Co-ordinator,

Nelson Rockefeller had worked hard to get the American republics to promote, organize and finance industry and business. But after they had been financed by the governments he worked just as hard to force the governments out of the industries that its taxpayers had financed, to turn them over to "private interests". These, needless to say, were to be controlled by his associates. This scheme, which was the bone of contention at the Chapultepec Conference, that he helped engineer and attended with Secretary of State Edward Stettinius and Assistant Secretary Will C. Clayton, both of the Council on Foreign Relations, reveals the pattern that is intended to emerge from their "New" and "Fair" Deals at home.

Nelson Rockefeller established a pattern of use of public office for personal gain that is being ever more widely followed by public officials. When adopted by less powerful individuals it is apt to be regarded as venality. But the country is rapidly accepting a royal concept regarding Rockefellers and their agents,—"the King can do no wrong".

On leaving the State Department, Nelson Rockefeller undertook (in the words of Walter Trohan, in the *Chicago Tribune* of April 22, 1949) "to reap a harvest of dollars, tax free in America", from the lavish sowing of U.S. Treasury funds in Latin America. He and his brother organized the International Basic Economy Corporation, known as IBEC, for the specific purpose of exploiting the Latin American situation. It was organized with a capitalization of $8,405,000, most of it supplied by Nelson, and a staff of employees who had been groomed for their functions in the Government service and at the expense of the taxpayers.

IBEC is playing its role in the expansion of the Rockefeller Empire and its profits in South America. It has undertaken to give Latin America a "New Deal" that will be as profitable to the Rockefeller interests as that in the U.S. In Venezuela it has set up in partnership with Rockefeller-controlled oil companies, that have invested $10,000,000 in its non-voting preferred stock, a $12,380,000 Venezuela Basic Economy Corporation. It established, in cooperation with the Venezuelan government, a group of retail enterprises which, as in the case of R. H. Macy, Nelson Rockefeller favors and has found profitable. These include a food and grocery chain

that was designed to give them a throttle-hold on the food supply of the country. It naturally aroused the antagonism of the established merchants, has made Rockefeller and Americans unpopular in Venezuela, and stirred powerful efforts to oust the Rockefellers and their "benevolence". Similar activities have been entered into by IBEC in Brazil, with the collaboration of dictator President Vargas, and in Ecuador, where President Plaza acts as agent of the Rockefellers.

The IBEC is being operated as an extension of the Rockefeller Foundation's pioneering activities and its profits are being surrounded with the usual Rockefeller aroma of "philanthropy". Likewise it is the spearhead of the usual Rockefeller-Soviet Axis penetration. It is following the usual pattern of their decoy activities, shifting the burden of maintenance to the taxpayers and the profits into their own purses. They established the American International Association for Economic and Social Development which, following the Communist vogue, is abbreviated to AIA. In its agricultural development it is a cooperative, New Deal Farm Security Administration program with socialized medicine, health clinics, farm credits and other devices. Arthur H. Vandenberg Jr., son of Rockefeller's former "bipartisan" leader in the Senate, is employed by the Rockefellers in their Brazilian subsidiary.

The inter-American program has been so advantageous to the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis that the Rockefellers have undertaken to extend their sham philanthropies to other sections of the world that affect their interests, at the expense of the American taxpayer. The use of their Marshall Plan, Point 4 program and Atlantic Pact for this purpose will be described presently.

On September 24, 1951, Nelson Rockefeller, as officer of the family's Museum of Modern Art, opened the People's Art Institute, *a la Stalin,* as a new division. The addresses at the ceremony, and the television broadcast in connection with it, clearly revealed that its purpose was that common to all Communist and totalitarian propaganda,—to bring about a degeneration of intellect, taste and judgment and to reduce public intelligence to the lowest level of depravity with the objectives of more readily gaining the submission and subjection of the "peasantry" and of holding them in subjugation.

One of the devices used, the exacting of admiration of the fumings of diseased minds as "art", is a process comparable to Petruchio's requiring Katherine to call "black", "white", in Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*. The participants, most of them pawns and agents of the Rockefeller Empire, presented the new Institute as one of Nelson's "noble philanthropies", in spite of the fact that the money for its erection and equipment was supplied by others.

The pattern of his activities indicates that it is the objective of the Rockefellers to place Nelson Rockefeller in the White House by some means, whether direct, indirect or cataclysmic. Direct election as President is now possible with the sham "philanthropic", "benevolent" and "public-spirited" build up he has had; but it is improbable. More probable would be his nomination as Vice-Presidential candidate on one of their "bipartisan" or "omnipartisan" tickets at the side of a Presidential candidate whom they know to be tottering at the edge of the grave, or who could be disposed of by some other of the methods of purging that have become so commonplace during their New and Fair Deals. But most likely method of all, would be his appointment as Secretary of State in an Administration headed by two dying or expendable men, following whose exitus the Secretary of State might be eligible to succeed as President. Stranger things than that have transpired in Washington in the past several decades.

The confidence of the Rockefeller Empire planners in their success in duping the American public is evinced by the shows they are staging of participation of the Rockefeller wives in public position, as semi-royal consorts. Thus on September 17, 1951, according to a special dispatch to their *New York Times*, Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller attended a conference at the Pentagon as one of forty-four members of the Defense Administration Committee on Women in the Services, which was presided over by Imperial agents, former Secretary of Defense General George Marshall, his successor, Robert Lovett, and Assistant Secretary Anna M. Rosenberg. In the early edition of the newspaper, Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller is reported to have posed a rhetoric question on civil defense, which elicited from their puppet Secretary of the Air Force

Thomas K. Finletter the familiar, anticipated, and most probably pre-arranged, answer that not enough money was being squandered on this favorite psychologic device and method of money-wasting of the conspirators.

Laurance Spelman Rockefeller, who is nicknamed "Bill", was born in New York in 1910. He received his preliminary education at the "progressive" Lincoln School and then graduated from Princeton, where his special interest was philosophy. In 1934, two years after his graduation, he married Mary French, whose family were old friends. They have one son and three daughters.

In August 1933, Laurance widened the "liberal" contacts to which his "education" had exposed him by representing his family interests at the Banff Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, as secretary. He was there in company of such characters and Rockefeller proteges as the self-proclaimed "top American Communist", who is now imprisoned for his less savory Communist activities, Frederick Vanderbilt Field, Benjamin H. Kizer, Harriet Moore, Kate Mitchell and Owen Lattimore, birds of a feather, all of them editors of the notorious espionage agency *Amerasia,* and all subsidized by Rockefeller "philanthropies".

Laurance Rockefeller holds the family seat on the New York Stock Exchange. His business interests include directorates in the Merchants Fire Assurance Corp., International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd., Filatures & Tissages Africans, Eastern Air Lines, International Basic Economy Corp., Chase National Bank, Rockefeller Center Inc. and Rockefeller Brothers Inc.

Winthrop Rockefeller, now thirty-eight years old, received his preliminary education at the Lincoln School, and in 1931 graduated from the Loomis School. He attended Yale University, but did not graduate, lacking interest. In the words of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr., quoted by Joe Alex Morris in the *Saturday Evening Post* press release of theirs in the January 6, 1951 issue, his brothers used to "make Winthrop the goat all the time . . . You know very well," she is quoted as writing, "that the only way to help him is being kind to him. Abuse only makes him angry and much worse, while for love and kind treatment, he will do anything". Apparently he was regarded as a weakling and

something of a black sheep; but has grown to be the strongest and biggest of them and has acquired a reputation as a Don Juan.

In February 1949, Winthrop married the divorced wife of Richard Sears Jr. of the Boston social set. Born Jievute Paulekiute, the daughter of a Lithuanian emigrant coal miner of Nobleton, Pa., she was taken with her sister, by their mother after her divorce from their father, to Chicago. There the mother obtained employment in a mattress factory. And Jievute attended high school under the name of Eva Paul, won a Miss Lithuania contest, attended Northwestern University for a year and a half, and then became a model and "bit part" actress. She married Sears in 1941, adopted the name of Barbara, mingled in Boston society, and in October 1948, divorced him. In the following February she married Winthrop, after a quarrel and a flight to Palm Beach. Their son Winthrop Jr., was born seven months later, fully matured.

Shortly after the birth of the child, rumors of estrangement were followed by a separation. "Bobo", as Barbara Paulekiute Sears Rockefeller is nicknamed, has refused to grant a divorce to Winthrop, whose name has been coupled romantically in the newspaper columns with an endless array of women. Rumor reports that one of the barriers to a divorce is the refusal by Winthrop to make adequate financial provision for his son; and that "Bobo" has said: "I want to make him suffer the way he has made me suffer." She is living with her mother and stepfather on a farm near Lowell, Indiana, with her son.

The "Cinderella marriage", in which there appears to have been some element of hurriedness and emergency, was made the best of by the Rockefeller publicity men. It was made the basis of a story for "humanizing" the Rockefellers in the eyes of the American "peasants", just as a similar use was made of the remarriage of John D. Jr. several years later. Attempt was made to use this "humanization" in connection with the political ambitions of Winthrop, as will be related below.

Winthrop was the only one of the Rockefeller boys to identify himself directly with the oil industry. He worked as a hand in the oil fields. He later served as vice president of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., which is not too closely identified, in name and

in the public mind, with the Standard Oil Co., though it is an integral part of it. He fell in line with the family tradition of dissociating from public identification with the Standard Oil, however, by resigning his Socony Vacuum position at midyear, 1951, with sufficient attendant publicity to emphasize the act. Winthrop's active interest in oil included a participation in the drilling for oil in in the Jackson Hole Park in the Tetons that had been set up following a "philanthropic gift" of some acreage to the government by the Rockefellers, on condition that the large holdings of the local ranchers be expropriated for inclusion in the park. The records do not indicate whether the ranchers were permitted to retain rights to their oil.

Their *Saturday Evening Post* apologist, Joe Alex Miller, portrays Winthrop as the humanitarian of the family. He writes:

> "His job is, broadly, human relations, both during office hours at Socony Vacuum and in such outside activities as the Urban League, where he has provided vigorous leadership in dealing with the social and economic problems of Negroes. Perhaps, only a psychologist could suggest whether his interest in this field stems subconsciously from the fact that his older brothers sometimes were inclined to push him around, as a child . . . until he outgrew them all."

The reason the author assigns for the interest of Winthrop in the activities of the Urban League is an erroneous one. It has become a tradition in the Rockefeller Empire that each of the princes inherit and take over one of the traditional "philanthropies" of the family as a device for maintaining the benevolent pose before certain elements. As a Baptist, one of the prominent activities of John D. the First was displaying a missionary interest in the welfare of his Negro co-religionists. Just as John D. 3rd took on the Rockefeller Foundation, Nelson A. the Museum for Modern Art and the fostering of Communist ideals in the arts, sciences and politics, Laurance the Memorial Center for Cancer, so Winthrop took on the Urban League as his special "philanthropic" pose. His father had originally developed the General Education Board from what was an organization for the education of negroes; and the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial that was set up in honor of his grandmother, was a steady con-

tributor to both the National and the New York Urban Leagues. The League is an organization that has been active in stirring up the question of racialism and color. It has largely come under Communist influence and serves the purposes of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis, especially in the U.S. and Africa, as will be related. With Rockefeller support it has been very active in the Fair Employment Practise Act agitation that has split the Democratic Party wide open. Winthrop Rockefeller is Director of the Urban League.

In the Army, which Winthrop entered as a private, to be promoted with amazing rapidity to the rank of lieutenant colonel, he had an opportunity to display his pose of pro-Negro favoritism by refusing to discipline a Negro sergeant who refused to take orders from white, Southern superior officers; this incident has been widely publicized, especially in Negro circles and in the *Saturday Evening Post* propaganda referred to above.

Some of the uses to which this pro-Negro pose has been put has been recounted in connection with the Point 4 program for the development of Africa for Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co. Another significant use has escaped wide public notice—use in politics in the U.S. This is illustrated by a story carried by the *New York Herald Tribune* in its February 25, 1949, issue. This report reads as follows:

DUBINSKY, WINTHROP ROCKEFELLER AND CORSI MAY BE FUSION SLATE

Line-Up of Republicans and Liberals Is Reported Under Discussion by Anti-O'Dwyer Forces

By Murray Snyder

Anti-O'Dwyer forces were reported last night to be discussing a possible fusion ticket for the city election consisting of:

For Mayor—David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, vice-chairman of the Liberal party and a leading New Dealer.

For Comptroller—Winthrop Rockefeller, fourth son of John D. Rockefeller Jr., leader in the Public Education Association and Urban League, an executive of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, and a Republican.

For Council President—Edward Corsi, State Industrial Commissioner, a Republican.

Two leaders in the independent Republican group which is digging into the city administration's record in the effort to induce a formal investigation by the Legislature admitted hearing this ticket discussed, but denied sponsorship of it.

Clendening Ryan, organizer of the National Clean Government Fund, who has announced that a $500,000 campaign fund would be made available for a fusion campaign, insisted he was backing no candidates. But he said the Dubinsky-Rockefeller-Corsi line-up "looks like a pretty good combination."

Desmond Fitzgerald, chairman of the Committee of Five Million, said: "We're not picking candidates; we're interested in producing proof of maladministration and corruption in the city."

The tentative fusion slate even includes a candidate for Borough President of Manhattan, a race the group believes will rival the Mayoralty, due to the fact that Tammany Leader Hugo E. Rogers is the incumbent and candidate for re-election. The fusionists have suggested Secretary of State Thomas J. Curran, Manhattan Republican leader, for the nomination.

Mr. Ryan, an original fusioneer in the 1933 campaign and a secretary and Commissioner of Commerce under the late Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, expressed surprise last night—and some annoyance—that the discussions of a Liberal-Republican ticket had leaked out.

Asserting that his group's primary interest was "restoring clean government" rather than naming candidates, Mr. Ryan said that many "good, bad and indifferent" suggestions had been made to him in the last week. Asked for his appraisal of the Dubinsky-Rockefeller-Corsi city slate, he said:

"There's no question but that they would qualify as patriotic and able officials. Until the full picture of what has been going on under the present administration is brought out, I hope these gentlemen will keep an open mind and not turn down an opportunity to serve the city."

The importance of the suggested nomination of Mr. Dubinsky was twofold: (1) Mayor William O'Dwyer, having broken with the Left-Wing American Labor party, has courted the Right-Wing Liberals, who, though uncommitted, have criticized the

Mayor and Tammany Hall increasingly of late; and (2) the Liberals, with Mr. Dubinsky as the moving spirit, gave more assistance to President Truman last fall than did Mayor O'Dwyer and Tammany Hall, thus making it difficult for the President to intercede in an O'Dwyer-Dubinsky contest.

Mr. Corsi has the high regard of Governor Thomas E. Dewey, who last week voiced his full support of the projected fusion movement after a talk with Mr. Ryan and Mr. Fitzgerald. The Governor is understood to feel that Mr. Corsi could be elected Mayor. Friends of Mr. Corsi credit him with a considerable following among labor unions.

Mr. Rockefeller, who is chairman of the board of trustees of New York University-Bellevue Medical Center, has been a leader in the Public Education Association's campaign for greater state aid for schools. His services as a director of the Urban League won him national recognition as an opponent of anti-Negro discrimination. (End of quote from *N.Y. Herald Tribune*)

The Rockefeller propagandists and publicity agents are cautiously trying to ease the Rockefellers into elective public offices that will give them direct control of our government and will facilitate the plan to make them openly the nation's rulers. In each case it is sought to build them up as the proponents of some minority group or splinter fraction; but in every case as "liberals" or Marxists of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis pattern, as proponents of "Rockefellerism". In the case of Winthrop, the special groups toward which the propaganda was slanted were the Reds, Labor and the Negroes.

In this particular instance, the scheme struck a snag for various reasons. The campaign was called off, in so far as it concerned David Dubinsky, Socialist labor unioneer (who was one of the original organizers of the Communist-dominated CIO, and a member of the Rockefeller Empire's Foreign Office, the Council on Foreign Relations), and Winthrop Rockefeller. Marxist State Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi became the Rockefeller "tripartisan" Republican mayoralty candidate in a three-cornered campaign against two Rockefeller-dominated Democratic candidates, Judge Ferdinand Pecora and Acting Mayor Vincent Impellitteri. Corsi accused his opponents of being the candidates

of a split underworld, of the Maffia, the former, according to his statement, was the candidate of Genovese, Adonis and Costello (top men in the national Crime Syndicate), and the latter that of Thomas Luchese, alias Three-Finger Brown (No. 4 man in crime in the East). All of them played stellar roles in the Senate Committee For Investigation of Crime headed by Kefauver, that for a time diverted the attention of the nation from that acme of crimes, the Korean "police action", engaged in, in the words of kinsman Dulles, " to keep the American people artificially alarmed." There does not seem to be any reason to question the accuracy of Corsi's statements. But in view of the foregoing story and Corsi's record, they might have rejoined that Corsi was the candidate of an allied gang, the Rockefeller gang. But the Rockefeller press would not have published the story.

Though Winthrop Rockefeller would have been in friendly company with any and all of these Rockefeller dominated candidates, no doubt it was deemed wiser for him not to be openly identified with the mobster complexion of the election. A number of schemes of the Rockefeller agents had misfired. It had been planned that the opposition gangster elements would be forced to run for cover by the exposure, through the wiretaps, of their tie-in with former Mayor O'Dwyer and the wholesale bribing of police officials. This has been done since, by the District Attorney, just as it had been done for them in the 1930's by their agent, District Attorney Thomas Dewey. At that time Dewey effected the conviction and jailing of "Lucky" Luciano with evidence largely fed him by his bosses, merely to release him several years later, after Dewey had risen to the position of their puppet Governor of the State of New York, largely on the basis of the reputation he had gained through that conviction. This release left Luciano free to flood this country with narcotics, as the chief agent of the drug interests producing them. This performance was to have been repeated, with the aid of the wire-tappers employed by Clendening Ryan. Incidentally, Danton Walker revealed that the same wiretappers were employed on behalf of Alger Hiss.

Clendening Ryan announced that $500,000 (of Rockefeller money) would be available for the fusion campaign of Winthrop Rockefeller. Ryan had

been Commissioner of Commerce, and with David Rockefeller, was secretary to the Rockefeller puppet, Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia. He is the son of Thomas Fortune Ryan. Ryan, Anthony Brady and John D. Rockefeller were old-time buccaneer allies in New York City politics, who joined forces to gain control of the utilities of New York City and employed Bernard Baruch as their stock-market operator in their malodorous enterprises.

The scheme was inadvertently upset by me when I caught the wiretappers employed by Rockefeller's agent, Clendening Ryan, attempting to tap the wires of city officials through a phone box in the basement of my home. The stench aroused by this exposure and threats of prosecution undoubtedly were factors in impelling the calling-off of the "Fusion" move and the Winthrop Rockefeller candidacy. But Rockefeller interests lost little. As usual, all the candidates were theirs. Vincent Impellitteri, product of Sicily, the birthplace of the Maffia, appointed their agent, Beardsley Ruml, to the post of Deputy Comptroller of the City of New York, where he could write their tax bills as effectively as if Winthrop had been elected Comptroller. Winthrop, in all probability, will be candidate for some other elective office that will further the interests of the Empire, at a future date and under more auspicious circumstances.

In the meantime Winthrop has been busy expanding the interests of the Empire in South America, more especially in Brazil, in company with Arthur Vandenberg Jr. and the dictator President Getulio Vargas.

David Rockefeller was born in New York City on June 12, 1915. He received his preliminary education at John Dewey's Rockefeller-financed and Marxist, Teachers College's Red experimental school, the Lincoln School. Of all the Rockefeller offspring, David, the youngest, was most successfully indoctrinated as a Rockefeller Red. This indoctrination was reinforced at Harvard, where he received his B.S. in 1936. The process was carried even further at the Rockefeller-subsidized Marxist breeding ground, the London School of Economics, under the tutelage of the Rockefeller protege Harold Laski. And the Marxist thought-control process was finished off at Rockefeller-dominated University of Chicago, where David took a Ph.D.

degree in "social sciences" in 1940.

For his U. of Chicago Ph.D. thesis, David Rockefeller wrote on the subject that is closest to the heart of all Rockefellers, thrift. The thesis *Unused Resources and Economic Waste,* was published by the University of Chicago Press in 1941. In the preface, he gives credit for "my greatest intellectual debt" to Professor Frank H. Knight, whose thinking and writings are sound and rational. But he also acknowledges a debt of gratitude to Professor Oskar Lange, who resigned from his professorial position at the University of Chicago to serve the Communist regime of his homeland, Poland, when the Russians took it over. The latter now is a Communist Polish representative to the United Nations, whose activities have been heavily subsidized by the Rockefellers for the writing of textbooks for use in American public schools. David represents his purpose as follows:

> " . . . I was interested in finding the meaning and cause of economic waste."

After some two hundred pages of "social science" abacadabra, mixed with commonsense observations, criticism of some fellow "social scientists" and their work, and the usual charts that are intended to convey a sense of mathematical exactitude and are therefore so dear to dispensers of social quackery, he arrives at the inconclusive conclusions: that for the individual and the family there is no real waste except what might be dictated by carelessness or stupidity (p. 220); that for the businessman ("entrepreneur") waste is a matter of profits, and "is measured by the ratio of actual performance to the alternative performance which could be most remunerative" (p. 222); and "the really crucial wastes to be considered are broad social wastes in the general economic system, which, from the standpoint of action, fall primarily in the province of governments." Social waste, he states, may be predicated on the assumption "that total welfare moves in the same direction as economic welfare and that waste is the ratio of the actual to the ideal", that might be considered on the basis of relative actual employment to "full" employment, of relative actual production to "full" production, or relative "full" employment and "ideal" distribution of income and purchasing power to that actually prevailing. It involves much evasiveness and

double-talk that can be summed up in the remark: "Waste is waste, if that is what you mean."

Though giving credit for influence and advice to his professors, David Rockefeller avoids expressing conviction in the ideas of any of them. He is critically contemptuous of the economic claptrap which the family philanthropies and their allies subsidized as propaganda for influencing and "guiding" the Roosevelt and Truman administrations. Among these are Brookings Institution report, *The Distribution of Wealth and Income in Relation to Economic Progress,* and the National Resources Committee's report, *Patterns of Resource Use.* The Columbia University Commission report, entitled *Economic Reconstruction,* he dismisses as even more stupid and ludicrous than the rest.

From the thesis, it is obvious that the strongest influence on David's thought was the pragmatic commercial advice of his father. This is confirmed by the report in the *Saturday Evening Post* publicity on the influence of the father on the activities of his sons. This leads one to seek for clues in this thesis, which was obviously designed to mask thought rather than to express it, of what is in the minds of its authors. In the concluding chapter, he states:

> "Social waste brings up the whole question of how far and by what means a government can or should play a positive and aggressive role designed to promote welfare."

In the discussion of this topic he points out that a "tyranny may exercise many of the same controls as a popularly sanctioned government . . . ", and then hastily drops the topic as if to avoid revealing his preference for it. Then he goes on to confirm the impression thus given in the next sentence, reading

> *"Even if the principle of popular sovereignty is taken as axiomatic . . . ",*

which clearly indicates that he questions this premise, again indicating his preference for some form of tyranny. He goes on to say:

> " . . . there remain a variety of government forms under which, *if* their advocates are to be given credence, the 'good of all' is to be cherished above everything else."

His cynicism regarding popular sovereignty and democracy is quite obvious. His views coincide with those of his father's adviser, Hoffman Nickerson,

and his protege, Professor Philip Mosely, who scorn the "peasants".

He then proceeds to list as distinguishable, "three systems of popular government which find support at the present time" and the measures which each would adopt to combat unemployment. The choice in his listings of both forms and remedies, suggests the rationalization of "bipartisanship" which his family have so actively advocated and effected in our government. The "laissez faire", or free-enterprise, system that he suggests would discourage monopoly, adopt government operation or regulation of "natural monopolies," "distribute wealth" and income by a graduated income, estate or inheritance tax, grant temporary relief to the unemployed; but diminish government interference and act merely as an economic "policeman." His definition of *freedom* of enterprise comes as close to a description of a Marxist managed economy as does his definition of a *democratic managed* economy except in the rate of concentration of power and management in the hands of the rulers, and in price fixing. In practise the transition from the former to the latter has been accomplished by stealth and by gradual encroachment on the Constitution, by Rockefeller agents in government posts. Finally the Marxist Socialist economy is represented as not in any respect differing from the other two, except in that the government would own industry and control wages more directly and distribute wealth directly instead of through taxation. It is notable that no reference is made to the alternative of a truly free economy, such as has restored prosperity in Belgium, when the other lands about her pined under a (mis)managed economy; or to the possibility of a free surplus economy in compliance with the intent of those who wrote our Constitution.

For popular consumption Dr. David Rockefeller threw in a line that could be played up by the publicity man as an illustration of "reform" and "benevolence" of the Rockefellers. That line, which appears on page 170 and was quoted by all the reviewers, reads:

> "The existence of monopoly offers prima facie evidence of a social evil."

There is little in the text other than reference to some crackpot "social science" dribbles to bear out the statement. Perhaps, Dr. David had the family-

controlled monopoly of American Telephone and Telegraph Co. in mind when he wrote that passage. And who are we to disagree?

Following the completion of his erudite thesis and the receipt of his doctorate, David Rockefeller married Margaret McGrath of Mount Kisco, New York. They have two sons and three daughters and reside at 125 East 65 Street, New York City. He maintains an office, with his brothers, at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, and a summer home at Pocantico Hills, Westchester County, New York.

Immediately following his graduation, David Rockefeller became secretary to the Rockefeller-puppet "Fusion" (they prefer that term in local politics to "bipartisan", which they reserve for their agents on the national scene) Mayor of New York City, the violently Red and shifty Fiorello H. La Guardia. In that position David applied his vast erudition, in company with Clendening Ryan, to the task of overseeing one of the most "virtuously" corrupt and most extravagant administrations that the City of New York had ever had. It proved highly profitable to the Rockefeller interests in many directions, but literally bankrupted the City. In the LaGuardia administration David's "liberalism" had ample opportunity to develop by contact with some of the most notorious Communists and fellow travellers in the land, such as Vito Marcantonio and Simon Gerson, that infested the regime.

At the outbreak of World War II, he received an appointment as Assistant Regional Director of the Office of Defense, Health and Welfare Service. Following a period of duty in the intelligence service in Africa and France, in the course of which he rose from the rank of private to captain, and became assistant military attache in Paris, he assumed the post of Vice President and Assistant Manager of the Foreign Department of the Chase National Bank. In the meantime he adopted the familiar "philanthropic" pose as trustee of various of the family "philanthropic" enterprises, including the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, the University of Chicago, the International House, the Museum of Modern Art and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. In the latter post he shared with his kinsman John Foster Dulles and other fellow members of the Council on Foreign Relations, the responsibility for the appointment of

the Empire's agent, Alger Hiss, a close associate and fellow member of the Council on Foreign Relations, to the post of President of the Carnegie Endowment; and for the appointment of Hiss' top assistant in the State Department, (who had resigned when a leak of top secret information was traced to the Division of International Security Affairs) as Hiss' successor as president of the Carnegie Endowment For International Peace.

David Rockefeller is also president of Morningside Heights Inc., an organization for *planning* the redevelopment of that section of New York City.

David Rockefeller's next foray into public life was as Commissioner of Westchester County, acting in advisory capacity in the Council's *five-year planning* program. Those *five-year plans* are redolent of the stench of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis. He acknowledged the Communist tang of such "plans" in an interview which he gave Merrill Folsom for a special dispatch to the *New York Times* on October 18, 1948. He said:

> "Too many planners have held a socialist philosophy and their planning has reflected that philosophy. The reputation of planners is that they are left wing. This accounts for the prejudice many persons have against planning.
>
> "I am in this work because planning is essential to any institution that is dynamic in growth. Any intelligent person should look ahead and plan for an objective. And I believe in the (N.B. he omitted *private*) enterprise system, not planning for socialism."

No one acquainted with the extent of the Rockefeller holdings in Westchester and adjacent Putnam counties would suspect any Socialism about their activities there. Imperialism is the order of the day. Mention has been made of the devices that have been adopted by Rockefeller's Westchester County to reduce their taxes. Most notable is the old "robber baron" device of charging a toll for use of the roads. Each year there are fewer highways that the public can use in Westchester County without paying a toll, or several tolls. To what extent Rockefeller "planning" has accounted for this baronial pattern, would bear investigating. But there can be no question of the overshadowing influence of the Rockefellers in the counties.

It is hard to believe that the Paul Robeson in-

cident could have occurred in Peekskill without their acquiescence. The Communist Party undertook to stage a treasonous demonstration near Peekskill in the summer of 1949, in spite of the protests of the local citizenry and veteran organizations. They invaded the county under the protection of the officials who defied the loyal citizenry, created a disturbance of the peace, and were driven out by a group of veterans. On the following Sunday, a Communist mob armed with weapons of all varieties invaded the town, with the permission, and under the protection, of local officials, that they demanded and obtained. A group of veterans and loyal citizens assembled to drive out the subversive invaders, who came to disturb the peace in organized caravans recruited from five surrounding states. The local authorities and the augmented police force defied the citizenry and fought with them to protect the invaders. Instead of arresting the latter for disturbing the peace of the community and outraging the patriotic citizenry, the police arrested loyal townsmen; and the local authorities subsequently undertook to prosecute the latter on the demand of the Communist Party and of the subversive demonstrators. In this manner the Duchy of the Rockefellers undertook to make a crime of loyalty of the citizenry. To cap the climax, when the veterans undertook to organize a patriotic counter-demonstration, their plans were sabotaged and their efforts blocked by forces so powerful that no loyal demonstration could be staged. Neighbor Rockefeller never raised voice or finger to help or come to the support of the loyal citizenry.

Among the projects that Commissioner Rockefeller told his interviewer that he had in mind were new parkways and throughways, highway improvement and airport expansion. But he stated he was more especially interested in effecting a consolidation of the villages of Tarrytown and North Tarrytown into a city, as proposed by his father, that would eliminate duplicate services. The Rockefellers are endlessly persevering in their plans, pass them down from generation to generation, until they carry them through. Some future date will undoubtedly arrive when the Rockefellers will openly emerge as Barons of Westchester.

David Rockefeller, as has been related, is an active member of their Foreign Office, the Council on

Foreign Relations, where he has been associated with such distinguished gentry as Owen Lattimore, David Dubinsky, Justice Felix Frankfurter, Dean Acheson, Philip Jessup, Senator William Benton, Frederick Vanderbilt Field, Joseph E. Johnson and Alger Hiss.

There are several traits which the Rockefellers share in common, of which they boasted in their publicity release by Joe Alex Miller in the *Saturday Evening Post*. First they made it quite clear that their highest *principle* is *profit*. This is illustrated by the tale of John D. Jr. who though he was in theory a Prohibitionist and one of the most important forces in imposing Prohibition on the nation, was perfectly satisfied to lease his property to speakeasies and to extend to them the protection of his authority. It is frankly related that:

> "Their attitude toward money was of importance. By training and example they were far from soft about financial affairs. On the contrary, they were keenly interested in making money and, on various occasions, have made full use of all the legitimate business advantages the Rockefellers possess to do so. *And one of the boys, while at college, distressed his mother by remarking that he was deliberately training himself to be cold and calculating in order to prevent his personal feelings from influencing his judgment in financial affairs.*"

Their parsimony, according to the publicity matter, even exceeds that of John D. Sr.; and in whatever they do they seek "to get a sound return on their investment." They are lavish with what costs them little or nothing—words and sentiment, as quoted by a friend of theirs:

> "The Rockefellers almost never give presents of much value, but they understand the value of thoughtfulness."

But they are ultra-lavish with *other people's money*, usually spent to serve their own interests, as is illustrated by Nelson Rockefeller's lavish squandering of public funds as Co-ordinator of Hemispheric Defense and his current demand for billions for their Point 4 program, Marshall Plan and Atlantic Pact. The situation has been aptly expressed by Walter Trohan to the effect that they outdo John D. Sr. who sparingly gave away his own dimes, whereas his descendants are lavishly dissipating

other people's money and property, the wealth and patrimony of the nation, largely for their own advantage.

In all of this there emerges added proof that their so-called "philanthropies" were conceived as, and are, enormously profitable indirect investments. This is virtually conceded in the same publicity release in the statement:

> "In the Rockefeller concept, however, the philanthropic principle of helping people to help themselves, of using money as a tool to make available the means of progress and self improvement, *is inseparably linked to the development of sound business principles.*"

This *"principle"* has been well understood and frequently restated by all Rockefeller "philanthropic" agents; and it has been most recently restated by their agent, Beardsley Ruml, in his announcement of profits that can be derived from the diversion of tax money to research and philanthropy, as detailed elsewhere.

There also emerges from a study of the situation, an amazing picture of overshadowing fear of poverty and loss of fortune. This was clearly indicated by John D. Sr., when he acknowledged to the members of the Standard Oil luncheon club, when he was worth many billions of dollars, in 1905, that he often awoke at night in a cold sweat in fear of ruin and poverty. This pathologic driving force behind their super-Napoleonic complex emerges once again in their *Saturday Evening Post* publicity in a statement by one of them:

> "There is an old saying: 'Shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves in three generations.' Well we have to avoid a third-generation anticlimax."

In all the publicity matter released by them there stands out a studied effort to undervalue their fortune. At every turn they mention the figures on its size that they want the public to accept. Thus in the publicity release on August 15, 1951, made by the firm of Ivy Lee & T. J. Ross in connection with John D. Rockefeller Jr.'s remarriage, it was stated by them:

> "His personal fortune has been estimated at between $250,000,000 and $400,000,000."

This figure is so absurdly low that it appears probable that it is part of a long and deep laid plan to avoid the payment of inheritance taxes on the bulk

of the fortune at a future date, in the case of John D. Jr. as in the case of John D. Sr. The latter's estate paid an inheritance tax on only $25,000,000, though his fortune was probably hundreds and possibly thousands of times larger.

These estimates can be arrived at in a number of ways. First, John D. Sr. acknowledged his practise to be to give away only a tithe, a tenth of his *earnings*. He gave away well over a billion dollars, making it apparent that his *earnings* were well over ten billion dollars. The capital value, from which those earnings had been derived, could scarcely be less than twice that sum, or twenty billion dollars. His estate paid inheritance taxes on approximately one tenth of one percent of that sum. Since then the fortune has grown by leaps and bounds. It has been augmented by the development of new industries, technologic developments, new conquests and inflation. It has been augmented by the dissipation of the tremendous volume of taxes levied on the nation, by their "New" and "Fair" Deals, a large part of which has flowed into their enterprises and eventually into their purses. It has been augmented by the tremendous expenditures of the nation on "Lend Lease", the Marshall Plan, the Point 4 program and numerous other schemes for looting the taxpayers of the nation and the peoples of the world, the preponderating part of which has flowed into their coffers. It has been augmented by endless wars, including World Wars I and II, and their Korean "police action". It has been augmented by the tremendous profits of their Drug Trust. It has been augmented by the virtual exemption from taxation of many of their enterprises, particularly those launched by them abroad, as in Saudi Arabia and Africa, at the expense of the American taxpayers. It has been augmented steadily by the events that have spelled pain and misery for the rest of the world.

It is probably safe to say that the extent of the Rockefeller fortune is so fabulous that it can not be expressed in terms of money. In substance their fortune represents control of the natural resources of the world, plus the control of most important developments of the future, including atomic developments, on which the American taxpayer is spending billions for them. It is safe to say that if John D. Jr.'s estate will pay an inheritance tax

commensurate with that levied on others, the payment will more than wipe out our national debt. And that would be poetic justice. For the bulk of that debt has been incurred in the expansion of the Rockefeller Empire.

If the Rockefellers desire to extend a true philanthropy to the nation, let them pay and wipe out the national debt, which has been so largely incurred in the expansion of their Empire.

On December 1, 1951 the press announced that a John D. Rockefeller had been jailed. He had not undertaken to overthrow governments and enslave their citizenry. He had not looted nations of billions and impoverished whole peoples. He had committed no act of treason. Nor had he started wars that robbed mothers of their sons and wives of their husbands, and killed thousands of persons. His chief offense was lack of imagination that makes such grandoise schemes "respectable". His instincts were traditionally "correct". But he had robbed someone of a *trivial sum* that would scarcely be missed; and he lacked the ingenuity to pretend that it was done in the interest of his victim and for his benefit. And even more serious was his offense in being caught. His was really a grave crime and for it he will be punished by imprisonment under the law. There he will learn that crimes can be committed with impunity and honor only if the criminal controls the government.

CHAPTER IV

"PHILANTHROPIES" OBJECTIVES OF ROCKEFELLER

U.S. Monarchy & World Dictatorship

"The people yield themselves with perfect docility to our molding hands"

Rockefeller-Gates' *Occasional Letter No. 1*

As early as 1872, in the Southern Improvement Company scandal, public recognition of the ruthless greed involved in its affairs threatened to bankrupt and ruin the Standard Oil Co. and put an end to Rockefeller's aspiration for security through monopoly and dictatorship. Fortuitous circumstances saved Rockefeller and his company. But learning nothing from that experience, Rockefeller and his associates went right on with their schemes and continued recklessly to flaunt the force of public opinion, in a headlong career of ruthless rapacity.

Rockefeller made hosts of enemies who were alert to the powers of public opinion. They undertook to use it as a weapon in their battle with the Standard Oil pirates. They organized and synthesized into an effective force the "socially conscious", the radicals, the "liberals" and other vocal groups, together with the demagogues, the politicians, the clergy and the press, in order to carry their fight to the public and win its support. Some of this was nothing more than commercial blackmail.

As resentment against the Oil Trust grew, the Rockefeller-Standard Oil interests were held up by the politicians through the device of "strike bills", and badgered by investigations and court actions. The muckrakers, church organizations and social-service groups exposed the ugly situation and further fanned public resentment. President Theodore Roosevelt, who had succeeded Rockefeller's hand-picked ally, President McKinley, played to the gallery by attacking the Standard Oil Company while indirectly he demanded increased Standard Oil contributions to his campaign funds.

The situation reached its climax in 1907 with the decree handed down by Judge Kenesaw Landis against the Standard Oil Company, imposing a fine of twenty nine million dollars. Two weeks later the panic of 1907 was precipitated. In 1911 the dis-

solution of the Standard Oil Company was ordered by the Supreme Court.

Rockefeller fiercely resented what he regarded as government interference in his private business. He regarded its conduct as his own affair. It could hardly be expected that he would not fight back. He responded as keenly and as incisively to the virulent and well organized slander and persecution as he had to the other problems that had confronted him in his business. Two modes of approach to such a problem were habitual; first was to compromise with a powerful enemy and to join forces with him; the second was to maneuver in the meantime to master and destroy him.

The enemies who confronted Rockefeller and who were responsible for the situation were three—the Wall Street crowd whom he had bested, the welfare and "liberal" crowd and the government. His score with Wall Street he paid rapidly. Within two weeks after the handing down of the decree, there broke loose the 1907 panic. As a result of the panic, the Rockefeller interests managed to get control of numerous, diversified and allied enterprises, and to tighten their hold on national banking.

As early as 1887, his in-law, Dr. A. H. Strong, pointed out to Rockefeller that only by a conspicuous pose of philanthropy could he hope to win over and seduce public opinion. Nevins cites the correspondence of Strong to Rockefeller of February 22, 1887, from the Harper Papers (*JDR*, v. 2, p. 208), as follows:

> "Very many people do not understand you and they very unjustly accuse you . . Your present gifts, to education and to the churches, do not stem the tide of aspersion as would the establishment of an institution for the public good, so great that it has manifestly cost a large self-sacrifice to build it."

He went on to point out the success of George Peabody in living down a bad reputation acquired by the commercial ruthlessness that was usual in the period, and continued to point out:

> "He changed in his later days; began to make benevolence, not moneymaking, his principal aim in life; immediately he got a name for charity and public spirit; now he is remembered for nothing else. You have the opportunity of turning the unfavorable judgments of the world at

large into favorable judgments—and not only that —of going down to history as one of the world's greatest benefactors."

How little true spirit of charity there was in Rockefeller is demonstrated by the reply he made to a letter from his own mother, containing a plea for help from his cousin, cited by Nevins (*JDR*, v. 2, p. 177):

"I decided (I) would not comply with the request contained in it. I want to know surely, in giving, that I am putting the money where it will do the most good."

Avowedly, his was an ostentatious display of charity, carefully studied to do the most good for himself and to yield him the highest profit. There was none of that true spirit of charity which does not let the right hand know what the left does. It was his plan not to give unless others were made acutely aware of his giving through being forced to give, too, unless giving served to advertise him, unless it furthered his objective and yielded him a profit. It is the same spirit that has permeated all of the Rockefeller "philanthropies", even to the present generation. It is the same spirit that, bred in his grandchildren, impelled one to tell his mother "that he was *training himself to be cold and calculating* in order to prevent his personal feelings from influencing his judgment in financial affairs." (*Saturday Evening Post*, December 30, 1950, p.64)

John D.'s patriotism and his ruthlessness with the members of even his own family are illustrated by his relations with his brother Frank. Frank volunteered for service in the Civil War. John D. opposed the enlistment and bitterly refused to lend his brother seventy-five dollars for the purchase of equipment that he needed. When on his return from the war, Frank went into the oil business, John D. stripped him of the business. Frank's estimate of his brother John D. is as accurate a description of the clan as has ever been published. Removing the bodies of his children from the family cemetery plot in Cleveland, Frank said:

"No one of my family will ever rest on land controlled by that MONSTER, JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER."

Coping with public opinion was a more complex problem that required long-range planning, craftiness and cunning. The mob, whom he held in con-

tempt, had not dealt kindly with Rockefeller. He had taken the brunt of the blows directed against the "Oil Trust", and had become the most hated man in the country. He could not walk the streets in safety. The ill will and hatred of the public also extended to the members of his family. It is not surprising, under these circumstances, that contempt of the people should ripen into hatred and should breed a desire for revenge. No subtler form of revenge on the mob could be conceived than to delude it into accomplishing its own subjugation and enslavement. No more cunning weapon could be conjured for accomplishing this revenge than fake "philanthropies". Rockefeller's "philanthropic" activities and their horrible consequences for mankind have been his slow but sure revenge.

Prominent in building up public antagonism against Rockefeller and the Standard Oil Co. had been "welfare" or "social service" organizations; the radical, Marxist and self-styled liberal elements; the church elements, especially the more "liberal" of them that were incorporated in the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and allied organizations; and sections of the press. Acting on the principle—"If you can not lick your enemies, join 'em" —Rockefeller took them over, lock, stock and barrel.

Many of them, such as the social-service agencies of the type of the New York, and the National Tuberculosis and Health Associations, the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor and others that raised funds among the sucker public, emerged as extremely valuable ventures from every angle. The control of "social service" and of church organizations proved especially useful. For it served to muzzle and to check the censure of the sanctimonous and self-righteous elements in the community, and to cover all activities engaged in through such agencies with a cloak of respectability. And the most delicious irony of it, Rockefeller was wise and shrewd enough to discern, lay in the fact that by their goals, especially those of the radical and Marxist organizations, the unthinking mob was betraying itself into bondage and actually paying the cost thereof, and yielding a profit to those who engineered their betrayal. Sweet indeed were the uses of "benevolence" and "philanthropy"—and very, very profitable to some.

Rockefeller first became alerted to the uses of systematic and *purposeful* philanthropy, according to his biographer Nevins, (*JDR,* v. 1, p. 124) in his youth, through reading *Extracts From The Diary & Correspondence Of The Late Amos Lawrence.* The lesson he learned there on making philanthropy *purposeful* was well remembered.

The Rockefeller "philanthropies" were conceived for the dual purpose of taking the curse off the Rockefeller name and enabling the Rockefeller-Standard Oil interests to carry on without interference from a hostile public or the government. One could hardly expect a man of Rockefeller's efficiency and financial ability to fail to expect to profit handsomely from the disarming advantages of a "philanthropic" front. That Rockefeller realized the profitable business possibilities of a "philanthropic" set-up is indicated by an interesting and revelatory story told of the inception of the plan to buy over public opinion and confound his detractors. It was conceived by Rev. Frederick Taylor Gates who had won John D's respect by his sharpness clothed with piety. Rockefeller had profited handsomely from deals engineered by Gates through religious activities as an executive officer of the American Baptist Education Society. Especially appreciated was his aid in gaining control, for a pittance, of the Mesabi mines, one of the richest iron deposits in the country. It netted many millions of dollars when later incorporated into the U.S. Steel Corporation. In *John D.—A Portrait In Oil,* John K. Winkler quotes Rockefeller Sr. as follows:

> " 'Fred Gates was a wonderful business man,' said John D. with satisfaction. 'His work for the American Baptist Education Society required him to travel extensively. Once, as he was going south, I asked him to look into an iron mill in which I had an interest. His report was a model of clarity!
>
> " 'Then I asked him to make some investigation of other property in the west. I had been told this particular company was rolling in wealth. Mr. Gates' report showed that I had been deceived.
>
> " 'Now I realized that I had met a commercial genius. I persuaded Mr. Gates to become a man of business.' "

Mayhap one can judge with reasonable correctness that if religion helped net Reverend Frederick

T. Gates inordinately large profits in his dealings with his fellow men, the manipulation of millions certainly would not fail to do so. The "philanthropies" established with the cooperation of this "wonderful business man" could be expected to be highly profitable, directly or indirectly. They have been more profitable than investments of identical sums in even the Standard Oil Company.

The objective that lay at the back of Gates' and Rockefeller's minds at the inception of these "philanthropies" was clearly stated by Gates in the first publication of the General Education Board, the *Occasional Paper No. 1,* in 1904, as follows:

> "In our dreams we have limitless resources and *the people yield themselves with perfect docility to our molding hands.* The present educational conventions fade from our minds, and *unhampered by tradition, we work our own good will upon a grateful and responsive rural folk.* We shall not try to make these people or any of their children into philosophers or men of learning, or of science. We have not to raise up from among them authors, editors, poets or men of letters. We shall not search for embryo great artists, painters, musicians, nor lawyers, doctors, preachers, politicians, statesmen of whom we have ample supply. *The task we set before ourselves is very simple as well as a very beautiful one, to train these people as we find them to a perfectly ideal life just where they are. So we will organize our children into a community and teach them to do in a perfect way the things their fathers and mothers are doing in an imperfect way, in the homes, in the shop and on the farm."*

For the past half century, however, the Rockefeller "philanthropies" have maintained the pretense that their purpose is exactly the reverse of that above stated. But that is characteristic of the strategies of the Rockefeller Empire, especially when dealing with the mob and its psychology. However, careful examination of the "philanthropic" activities will reveal that they are slowly but surely attaining the above stated goal.

The clear-cut statement of Rockefeller's purpose in his "philanthropies" has never been lost to sight by the Rockefellers or their agents. That purpose, from the very start, was, and still is, a "new social order," the establishment of a dictatorship in the

United States. The objective is to convert our republic into a totalitarian state, into what Hilaire Belloc has named a "Servile State", a state of slaves. This Rockefeller proposed to attain by propaganda, "thought control", bribery, corruption and force. And it is to be ruled by him or his heirs. In other words, Rockefeller was the first of the modern crop of would-be world dictators with super-Napoleonic paranoia. His was the inspiration of the crop that has plagued the world in the past half century. And in most instances, the Rockefellers extended support to them. The Empire which he founded, the Rockefeller Empire, is the first in all history that has approached his goal.

A more detailed statement of this purpose was made by John D. Jr.'s intimate friend, adviser on sociology and fellow member of the Union Club, Hoffman Nickerson. It was published in book form in 1930, by Doubleday Doran & Co., of which Theodore Roosevelt Jr. was president, under the title, *THE AMERICAN RICH*. This volume was the blueprint of the New Deal. In it, Nickerson, who fancies himself a superior specimen of the human animal ordained to rule by "divine right", and who speaks of all other Americans, whom he fancies as being of lesser clay, as "peasants", anticipated Hitler's regime and advocated a similar form of government for the United States. He suggested the ultimate goal of the New Deal as abolition of universal franchise; restriction of the vote to wealthy property owners; elimination of education because of the spirit of inquiry which it fosters, so that there may be restored the medieval mind and its submissiveness; and he urged the adoption in the United States, when the people shall have been forced into line, first of an elective but absolute monarchy and later of an hereditary monarchy.

This plan was advocated by implication and endorsed by another Rockefeller spokesman, Professor Philip E. Mosely, whose salary as Professor of International Relations is paid by the Rockefellers through funds granted by their Foundation to Columbia University for its Russian Institute. Professor Mosely is Assistant Director in Social Sciences of Rockefeller Foundation, and a member of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations and Foreign Policy Association, which, as will be re-

lated presently, are top agency or "cabinet" and subsidiary, respectively, in the chain of Rockefeller-financed "internationalist" propaganda agencies. In a Headline Series pamphlet which Mosely wrote for distribution by the Foreign Policy Association as part of its propaganda and lobby barrage, he said:

> "Over the long run, great numbers of people will judge both the Soviet and American systems, *not by how much individual freedom they preserve,* but by how much they contribute, *in freedom or without it,* to develop a better livelihood and a greater feeling of social fulfillment."

So clearly stated are the totalitarian and subversive objectives of the Rockefeller "philanthropies" and so well have they been recognized, that Congress refused repeatedly to grant a charter to the Foundation. When directly after the Supreme Court decision in 1911, ordering the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company, Rockefeller sought of Congress a charter for the Rockefeller Foundation "to promote the well-being of mankind", Congress twice refused a charter to hold one hundred million dollars, on the grounds that it was a device for evasion of payment of taxes, that it was primarily intended for propaganda for seduction of public opinion and influencing politics, and that it would be a menace to the nation. The Foundation succeeded in securing from New York State in 1913 a charter to hold five hundred million dollars. Subsequently, Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, in 1917, on the floor of the U.S. Senate, sounded a warning to our country on the menace of the Rockefeller "philanthropies". He stated:

> "The Carnegie-Rockefeller influence is bad. In two generations they can change the minds of the people to make them conform to the cult of Rockefeller or to the cult of Carnegie, rather than to the fundamental principles of American democracy."

Unfortunately this prediction already is fulfilled.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, planted in the New York State Senate as a pawn of the Rockefeller interests, introduced and steered through that legislature a bill chartering the Rockefeller Foundation with a capitalization of $500,000,000 and unlimited scope. It may be significant that Senator Wagner's reputed forebear was Professor Adolph Wagner,

who guided Prince Otto von Bismarck in setting up in Germany a "New Deal" and "welfare" state as a foundation for a German dictatorship and Empire, and for the eventual conquest of "Deutschland uber Alles". The pattern of the program which the Rockefeller interests had undertaken was a power pattern as old as human history, that already had become familiar to the modern age by the activities of Prince Otto von Bismarck. Prince Otto von Bismarck, Teutonic Knight who was bound by the Order's thousand-year-old oath to conquer the world, launched the "welfare" and "social service" program that now parades as the New Deal. Subsequently, he became the foster-father of Marxism and Communism. His objective in doing these things was world conquest, "Deutschland uber Alles". No one who knew the Iron Chancellor could be deceived for one moment into the belief that he had the remotest interest in the welfare of the weak or downtrodden. His mottoes were "Blood and Steel" and "Might Makes Right".

His program was a recrudescence of one which was old when it was introduced by the Gracchi in ancient Rome and which eventually destroyed the Empire. It furthered Bismarck's quest for personal power in several ways. First, it robbed the Socialists of the planks of their platform which made the greatest appeal to the mob—Social Security, Unemployment Insurance, Workmen's Compensation, Health Insurance, and all the other quasi-benevolent and paternalistic clap-trap. Bismarck shrewdly saw in these plans, devices fashioned to destroy liberty and to chain the workingclass to his program and to any jobs to which they might be assigned. He saw in that program a snare which would deceive them into accepting submarginal wages and the surrender of adequate present existence in return for a mirage of future security. As a means of winning the favor of the workers and of gaining some measure of power over industry and entrée to its records, a part of the cost was levied on the employers. This made of what conceivably might have been a boon to the worker a penalty on industry for offering employment; and meant a tax on industry which materially increased the cost of production. Both factors ultimately operated to increase unemployment.

Second, Bismarck foresaw that with the working

class tied to him by this program, he could force into line the German industrialists, the nobility, and finally the reluctant Prussian king, to support his plan of a united German Empire. Junker Bismarck, who had contemptuously spurned any traffic with the workingclasses, whom he called a "revolutionary rabble," had grown tired of being buffeted about and shelved by his liege lord, the weakling King of Prussia. Adversity had served to make of him a diplomat who could advance from one compromise to another, from one treachery to another, to attain by a series of adroit maneuvers his ultimate goal—the consolidation of his own power by forcing his king to accept the position of Emperor of Germany. How well he planned, history reveals. With the Danish invasion, the elimination of Austrian interference in 1866, and the consolidation of his position by a treacherously conceived conquest of France in 1870, the German Empire became not only a reality, but also simultaneously a "first class power."

But for Bismarck, this was merely a beginning. With far greater vision, he planned the political and commercial conquest of the world—"Deutschland uber Alles." He placed on Germany the stamp of a national paranoia which still drives it with mad singleness of purpose and signal "success." The World Wars were mere interludes, which scholars tell us Bismarck foresaw and would have avoided.

The conquest of world markets by German industry and commerce was planned by Bismarck. In such a struggle the burden of taxation and cost involved in the "welfare" program might have proved a severe handicap. Obviously it was necessary to overcome it by forcing the adoption of the same program and handicap on competitor nations. Resort was had for this purpose to subjugation by ideas, propaganda and "boring from within."

There was launched one of the most persistent, persevering and skilled propaganda campaigns in the world's history for the imposition of Bismarck's "New Deal" on the entire world. Now more than half a century later it still continues to sway history and the world.

In this "New Deal" propaganda Bismarck found many allies. The pretended humanitarianism of the program won over many unthinking, kindly persons as well as most religious sects. These are the best possible camouflage and front for any propa-

ganda. Throughout the world these deluded groups still ardently advance Bismarck's destructive propaganda.

Allies of unusual value were the labor movement, Karl Marx and the Communist Internationale. Initially Bismarck had regarded them as the arch-enemies of his plan. He had called upon Marx's antagonist, Lasalle, for advice in his fight on them. On his counsel, he plucked the "New Deal" from the program which they agitated, with the objective of deflating them.

But Bismarck soon came to recognize what is just beginning to dawn on present day deluded Socialists and Communists. He realized that Karl Marx and his revolutionary Socialism or Communism were shams. He saw that they offered no real menace among dull, plodding, intense, unimaginative, docile and disciplined workers. He discovered that Karl Marx was an intense German nationalist who gloried in the "superiority" of the German worker and who sensed that his program offered no threat to his Vaterland. Marxian Socialism was therefore the ideal propaganda weapon with which to demoralize other lands.

Karl Marx was the son of Henrich Marx, whose correct name before it was "Aryanized" was Hirschel Levy, (*Karl Marx—Man & Fighter,* by Nicolaievsky & Maenchen-Helfen, p.4) the son of Rabbi Marx Levy of Trier. His mother was a Polish Jewess, derived from a family of rabbis, including Rabbis Meir Katzenellenbogen of Padua, Joseph Ben Gerson ha-Cohen and Joshua Herschel Lvov. His elder brother, Karl's uncle, was also a rabbi.

In order to retain his post as counsellor in the Trier court, when the Rhineland was taken over by Germany, Heinrich Marx (né Herschel Levy) was baptized in 1817, one year before Karl was born. He retained his court job and advanced to the position of Justizrat and a leader of the Moderate Constitutional party in Trier. Karl's Hungarian Jewish mother, Henriette, did not become baptized until after the death of her parents in 1825. Karl and his brothers and sisters were baptized in the National Evangelical Church (Protestant) on August 24, 1824, when Karl was a little over six years old.

Karl Marx suffered from an acute inferiority complex regarding his Jewish origin. He never could bring himself to realize that those about him re-

garded him with questioning, if not contempt, because he pretended to be something he was not. He held the Jews responsible for his state. His paranoia and inferiority complex were compensated by an intense hatred of the Jews. This found expression in the first works he wrote for publication. In the *Deutsch-Franzosische Jahrbuch* of 1844 he wrote in a review entitled "Zur Judenfrage" ("On the Jewish Question") the following:

"What is the basis of Judaism? Selfishness and greed.

"What is their faith? Swindling.

"Who is their God? Money.

"There can be no solution of the problems of the world without the destruction of the Jews and their religion, (Judenthum)."

In 1875 he wrote: "The Hebrew faith is repellent to me". Thus Karl Marx, the renegade Jew, became one of the fathers of Nazism, acknowledged by Hitler and his crew.

At college, as a phase of compensation for his paranoid inferiority complex, Marx paraded as a Christian and undertook an intensive study of Canonical, or Church, Law. Thus he wrote to his father from Berlin on November 10, 1837:

"I confined myself to positive studies . . . some of Gauterbach's books . . . especially on ecclesiastical law."

In the Canonical Law he found sections which interpret profits in commercial transactions as usury and a cardinal sin. That meant that the Church Law demanded "production for use and not for profit".

This left open only three legitimate vocations: one was to join the Church orders; the second was to labor; and the third was to assume the role of the baron who preyed on the laborers on the pretense of protecting them, as do the modern labor barons and their gangster henchmen, and to live by physical force or violence. This was Medievalism. The Church later abandoned this doctrine except within its own orders, because it was found unsound and dangerous. It was largely responsible for the breakdown of civilization, law and order in the Middle Ages, and for the enslavement of mankind. It threw Europe into a reign of terror that lasted more than a thousand years.

But Karl Marx was not merely anti-Jewish; he

was anti-religious and especially anti-Catholic. He wrote that he classed Christianity as a Jewish religion. In this respect his ideas coincided with those of Bismarck, whose anti-Catholic activities have been recalled by the Pope recently as the origin of Nazi activities in Poland. Marx attacked religion as an opiate for the masses. But he stole the doctrine, "to produce for profit is a cardinal sin", which the Church abandoned because it was proved false, and made it the basis of his new religion, Marxism or Communazism.

Marx's hatred, like that of his followers, the Nazis, extended to all non-Germanic peoples, even those that supported his movement. He disparaged the Negro and held the Russian revolutionaries in contempt.

Labor, Marx hated whole-heartedly, and he despised the individual worker. When he married he sought out a noblewoman, Jennie von Westphalen. When one of his daughters wished to marry a worker, he forbade it and ordered her to marry a Negro bourgeois capitalist. Karl came from an affluent bourgeois family and never did a day of labor in his life. The loss of the fortune which his father left him, as a result of his incompetence, bred in him a paranoiac hatred of all who possessed property, the "Capitalists", because he regarded them as responsible for the loss of his fortune. This aligned him as a bitter supporter of the "have nots", not because he loved Labor but because he hated "the Capitalist" more.

His neurotic, paranoid character and overwhelming sense of inferiority gave rise in Marx to a compensatory delusion of superiority that insisted upon autocratic and absolute dominion, and to violent suspicions that were the origin of the "purge" complex that characterizes all his followers. Karl's sisters related that even as a boy, he was a fearful tyrant. He drove girls downhill at full gallop and compelled them to eat the cakes he made with his dirty hands out of filthy mud. His schoolmates feared him because of the satirical verses and lampoons he hurled at his enemies.

Utterly lacking in originality or capacity for lucid thinking, Marx showed faith in his concept of distribution of wealth only by plagiarizing the fallacious ideas of others. Foremost among the fallacies which he borrowed was the so-called "Law of Supply

and Demand." By its converse form—"it is primarily scarcity that gives value"—he undertook to justify ethically its application to human beings and their labor. That became the basic idea underlying labor unionism.

But unionism is only a half-way measure in carrying out the idea of maintaining a scarcity of human beings and their labor. The full and bold program for creating a shortage of human beings is concentration camps, wholesale murder. Hitler alone carried out Karl Marx's precepts completely and to their logical conclusion. In this, as in applying his anti-Semitism, Hitler was Marx's most faithful disciple. In faithfully following in Hitler's footsteps, Stalin and his Communist cohorts are carrying out Marx's precepts.

Quite as fallacious was Marx's reasoning in justifying his German patriotism. As a defense against the Prussian attitude that Jews were aliens, Karl Marx developed an intense German nationalism. Among the first words that he wrote were:

> "The emancipation of the German is the emancipation of Man".

His sham pacifism and internationalism vanished with the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War, and were replaced by martial enthusiasm and anxiety for a German victory. Expert at self-deception by dialectics, he justified his attitude in a letter to Engels, as follows:

> "The German workingclass is superior to the French from the viewpoint of organization and theory."

In a victory of Germany he pretended to discern a victory of the German workingclass, and most important, of his theories. Dialectics alone can match these views or his advocacy of class hatreds and warfare, which in final analysis is the worst form of civil war, with his pretended internationalism and a quest for the common welfare.

But even more obvious is Marx's deception in offering his Communist program as an *improvement* on human freedom. For Communism necessarily means total loss of freedom, virtual or actual slavery. Under Communism, the government and the people who control it, own everything and everyone. They dictate all conditions of life, including wages and employment. Without freedom to earn a living, all other freedoms are meaningless.

Foremost among the fallacies which he adopted were misconceptions regarding the interaction of supply and demand, expressed in the "Law of Supply and Demand", as contrasted with speculative manipulation. Fallaciously he treated supply and demand as inexorable forces, but sought to circumvent their interaction by a "managed economy".

The remedies that he proposes are fundamentally to frustrate the instinctive possessiveness of man by abolishing private ownership of property, through the devices of progressively heavier income and inheritance taxes, control of banks and credit with eventual nationalization of all industry; and enslavement of mankind by a process of progressive regimentation that begins with labor unionization, progresses to compulsory military training and compulsory labor and ends in serfdom and complete subjugation by dictatorship.

The basic fallacy of Marxian doctrines is of vast significance. For it ultimately justifies all measures which restrict and reduce population, such as war, exile, purges and birth control. It justifies barring fellow men from employment, and the opportunity to earn a livelihood, even when those fellow men happen to be unionists' own children. It justifies all the barbarisms which characterize present day society. The perfect expression of this phase of Marxism was Nazi Germany. Hitler alone carried the Marxian idea to its logical conclusion.

The antisocial character of Marx stamps the entire propaganda and doctrines that bear his name. It is indeed ironic that they should take the name "Socialism." For no doctrine is more antisocial or more destructive to the organization of society.

Bismarck came to regard Karl Marx as an important ally in his Pan-Germanic propaganda. He realized that Marxian Socialism planted in other lands would disrupt and demoralize them and would hasten the conquest of "Deutschland uber Alles." Bismarck eventually invited Marx to return from exile and offered him the editorship of his own paper. Marxian propaganda tracts printed in many languages became some of Germany's principal exports.

Only a dialectician trained to reason away the obvious and the truth can fail to realize that state ownership of the machinery of production implies irresponsible ownership and neglect. For what be-

longs to everyone belongs to no one, and is neglected by everyone for a reason that is axiomatic and becomes evident from a psychologic experiment on rats.

Three rats were placed in a cage provided with three levers which released food to them from an overhead trap. The rats rapidly learned to press on the levers and catch the food. More complex conditions were then introduced into this rat society. The levers were placed on the opposite side of the cage distant from the traps that released the food. Only one of the rats had sufficient intelligence to associate pressure on the lever with the distant release of food, and had initiative and energy to do it. But this was of little avail to him. For the stupid and slothful rats learned to grab the food released by their ambitious colleague. Though he worked unremittingly he seldom managed to get the food which he released, and died of starvation.

Most humans are like the stupid, slothful rats. For that reason Socialism, Communism and state ownership of the machinery of production are doomed to failure. Eventually they degenerate into a dictatorship of the most forceful and most ruthless member of the community; for in final analysis the rule of the abstraction, the State, is the rule of an individual. The more absolute the power of the State, the more autocratic is the rule of that individual. Thus the Communist or Socialist State is inevitably a dictatorship; its dictator is owner of everything and everybody he surveys—he is a perfect feudal lord. Such overcentralization of power naturally implies the end of efficiency and initiative and the disruption or destruction of industry, commerce and social organization.

Communism and Socialism seek to dissemble and hide their true character and purpose. Bismarck's "New Deal", Fascism and Nazism are more frank and realistic in seeking the same goal. But in their ultimate expression they all turn out to be identical forms of feudalism. They imply dictatorship based on class hatred, established by propaganda and intrigue, and maintained by force and by violence. They are aptly designated as Bismarxian or Communazi programs. For one who understands their identity there is no surprise in current European events.

The Communist Internationales became important

agencies of propaganda of Bismarck's program. This is illustrated by the fact that through them Communism was planted in Russia during World War I with the aid of the German General Staff and of German funds. This is reported by Colonel Nikitine, organizer of Russian counterespionage, in his book *The Fatal Years*. Recent events have made it startling clear that Germany maintained her grip on the Communist movement throughout the following decades. The unity of purpose of Bismarck's propaganda and that of Communist Russia has been fully confirmed by every phase of Soviet policy.

The Labor movement has been a part of the Bismarxian and the Communazi propagandas from their very beginning. It still continues to serve the purposes of Bismarck as a most efficient agency for paralysis of industry and commerce and for fomenting misery and unrest. It owes its efficiency to several features in a democratic land. It is a mob that commands a large vote, which compels the attention and compliance of the Government. By demanding an ever larger share of what it aids in producing, it can bankrupt and destroy commerce and industry. It simultaneously increases unemployment and the burden on the national treasury. Eventually it leads to destruction of the nation.

It masks, under the camouflage of "class war," acceptance of the basic fallacy underlying Karl Marx's doctrines—man must be scarce to have value. Labor is not only destroying itself by its greed and ruthlessness, but is also destroying its children. It is notable that it is Labor that has barred a refuge in this country for the victims of persecution abroad without a dissenting voice from its ranks. For it recognizes the same motives that prompt the Communazis as its basic doctrine.

Led usually by gangsters, thugs and racketeers, and allied with equally unscrupulous groups, organized labor has seized control of the governments of nations and converted them to base and destructive uses. In so doing it prepares the way for the conquest of Bismarck's successors. Whatever justification labor unions may have had and whatever sympathy they may have deserved they have forfeited by their criminal purposes and actions. Theirs is not the way to salvation of the cause. It is the path to destruction.

Propagandists and pseudo-liberals in the guise

of "authorities" and college professors have been ever at hand to instigate and justify the subversive activities of Labor. On the payroll of unions, prostituted to their dictates, with lectures censored by the union "leaders," they act as show-fronts for their racketeers and are accomplices of their gangsters. They reflect the thoroughness of Bismarck's organization of his propaganda.

Germany's entire education system, as well as her diplomatic corps, was made part and parcel of the Bismarxian propaganda system. Subsidized learning and scientific achievement were widely advertised and publicized and lent color to claims of German intellectual superiority. Trading on this reputation, Germany was able to palm off on the world, pseudo-sciences, such as sociology, social service and modern economics, which are nothing more than very thinly disguised false propaganda.

A system of recognition, adulation and decoration of foreign educators and scientists fostered their teaching doctrines that served the purposes of the Bismarxian propaganda. Germany thus made the education system of other lands a part and parcel of her propaganda machine. The Communist propaganda machine which has recently been exposed as dominating our entire school and university system, is but a subsidiary of the machine which Bismarck built and Rockefeller financed and fostered.

Bismarck's foreign "New Deal" propaganda came out into the open in 1890, when Kaiser Wilhelm II, for personal and strategic reasons (which included a survival of the resentment which his grandfather had held against Bismarck for forcing him into the undesired role of Emperor of Germany), resolved to drop the "Pilot," Bismarck. To strengthen his position he first sought to win over the German Socialist and Labor elements. In so doing, he let the cat out of the bag with regard to the stimulation of Socialist and labor propaganda in other lands, when he called an *International* Congress on Labor Legislation to consider the plight of the German workers. When an individual so jealous of his prerogatives and so contemptuous of menials appeared so anxious to share the consideration of the internal diffiiculties of his Empire with others, there was obviously something evil afoot.

It was the spirit of Bismarck that clumsily led

Germany. The status of Nazi Germany was a direct, logical and inevitable consequence of the concepts of Marxian Socialism and of the "welfare" program, the "New Deal" devised by Bismarck. Its development was guided by Hitler's "Brain", Professor Haushofer and his Geopolitical Institute. The class hatred of Marx was converted to another equally absurd hatred—the Aryan. Marxian internationalism translates itself rationally into Aryan internationalism The war on capitalism logically assumes the form of raping other lands; for the Marxian definition of "capital", in final analysis, is "the other fellow's property." Restriction of the supply of labor to control its wage is served by eliminating minorities. The philosophies of Marxism and Nazism are obviously identical. Nazism is merely the active tense of Marxism.

Marxism is, in essence, a *power pattern.* It is a device for conquest of lands from within, by gangsterism and crime. It operates by robbing the people of their wealth, through taxation, under the pretense of "distributing wealth". It forces the people to surrender their freedom to the criminal Socialist, Nazi, Fascist, New Deal, Fair Deal or Communist rulers. It is a device for the looting of peoples by the most ruthless and most violent elements, aided and abetted by the unthinking, the gullible and the stupid. It means rule by brute force and violence.

The first of the formidable competitors of Germany that succumbed to the propagandized Bismarxian program was England. A few years before World War I, Great Britain was forced by the agitation among her workingclasses to swallow the whole bait—hook, line and sinker. German industrialists openly urged upon Parliament the adoption of the program. England thereby set in operation forces which are accomplishing the fall of the British Empire. Premier Ramsay MacDonald in an address before Parliament in 1929, frankly blamed the welfare, dole and health insurance laws for the insoluble economic problem presented in England by the unemployment situation.

From the point of view of American affairs, even greater significance was lent the situation when the wholly alien ideas were given an aura of respectability in the eyes of American tories. This was accentuated by the fact that British industry was

now in the same position, with respect to the cost of the "welfare" program, in its competition for world markets. It became of interest also to British industry that the United States should adopt an identical handicapping program.

The earliest published record of the launching of the Bismarxian propaganda in the United States is found in the report of the German subsidized International Association For Labor Legislation (reported in the *American Labor Legislation Review*, V. 4, p. 511, 1914):

> "Work towards the formation of an American Section was initiated in 1902, when the Board of the International Association began to make its objects known in the United States and to form connections with interested individuals."

Among the original founders of the Association were Richard T. Ely, Edward T. Devine, Mary K. Simkhovitch, R. O. Lovejoy, Mary van Kleeck, and John B. Andrews. Later joiners were John A. Kingsbury, Charles C. Burlingham, William Hodson, Ida M. Tarbell, Homer Folks, Frances Perkins, Leon Henderson, Harry L. Hopkins and Eleanor Roosevelt.

They numbered among them the leaders of the U.S. Communist Party, which was organized by them shortly thereafter, about 1908.

Numerous organizations were launched to further this Bismarxian propaganda. Prominent among them was the American Association for Social Security, as it is now called, and the American Association for Labor Legislation.

The engineering of this program of propaganda, as has been related, brought into play all the usual devices of the craft. All its phases were touted as "liberal" by converted or subsidized writers, lecturers, labor agitators, professional malcontents and university professors. Particular attention was given to the seduction of the younger generation in schools, colleges and universities. Magazines and periodicals were subsidized, or founded, to agitate for these "liberal" measures. The foreign-language press was perverted early to the uses of the propagandists, and was corrupted cheaply.

Capitalizing on human nature and the desire to conform, "polls" of "popular sentiment" have been developed into superlative tools for propaganda and influencing public opinion. Hero worship of leaders,

so essential for a dictatorship, has been fed by sickening adulation of them by fellow-travelling or prostituted columnists. Book clubs have been organized to control what is published and read by the nation. Finally, vested interests in the form of highly paid positions were created for the leaders of the various movements that were gotten under way by the propagandists.

In due time the propaganda began to assume the form of an indigenous movement and its foreign origin was completely masked and forgotten. So widely and insistently were the Bismarxian ideas touted as "liberal" that in due time anyone who realized their specious character was placed in the light of an extreme conservative or "reactionary."

Social-service agencies and foundations proved to be most effective in raising this alien propaganda above all suspicion. They also enabled placing the burden of financing the propaganda on the very people who were to be seduced. This was done by collecting funds and endowments ostensibly for charitable and other purposes. Organized social service joined hands with the Socialist and labor elements to form the self-styled "liberal" group.

Foremost among the social-service agencies which supplied propaganda funds in the early days were the Russell Sage Foundation and the "Charity Trust." The latter group, at the beginning, assumed leadership until misuse of charitable funds was exposed by Senator Thompson's investigation in 1914-1916. The most influential of the social-service agencies which became agents of the propagandists was the New York City group designated the "Charity Trust." Its activities came into such disrepute that in 1914 an investigation of them was demanded of the New York State Legislature and was made by the Thompson Committee appointed by it. Hearings before the Committee revealed how the moneys collected by these agencies for supposedly charitable purposes were converted to personal use and to commercial and political propaganda.

The objectives of Bismarck and Marx, a "new social order", totalitarian in character, became the purpose of Rockefeller's "philanthropies", for which all of these agencies were taken under his wing.

CHAPTER V

ORGANIZATION OF ROCKEFELLER "PHILANTHROPIES"

Schemed "Benevolence" Hides Mailed Fist

The commercial use of "philanthropy" for evasion of law and taxes is now a familiar pattern. The Rockefeller "philanthropies" were pioneers in this direction. They were conceived and planned to supplement the Standard Oil Co. and other controlled industries, as the nucleus of the world-wide Rockefeller Empire. This is made clear in Nevin's authorized biography of Rockefeller. (*JDR*, v. 2, p. 164)

> "How could so enormous an accumulation of money be employed? To dissipate it would be easy enough; but it was intolerable to Rockefeller's systematic and careful mind to think of frittering it away. *Nor could he spend it for personal whims of a philanthropic or pseudo-philanthropic kind;* first, because, unlike many rich men, he had no whims, and in the second place, because he had an unconquerable instinct for giving in an orderly way on the basis of fixed principles (Ed. the "principle" of acquisition) . . . *Year by year, he and Gates were finding out, often by bitter experience, that some types of philanthropy SIMPLY DID NOT YIELD ADEQUATE RETURNS.*"

Nevins goes on to state that the "philanthropies" were intended to serve " . . . to *fructify some important work along a nation-wide or even international front.*" (*JDR*, v. 2, p. 465)

The "philanthropies" supplemented Rockefeller's industrial interests and made possible attaining objectives that would have been suspect and conquests that would have been unattainable in the normal straightforward course of business. It has proved a perfect instrument for world conquest and the subjugation of native and unsuspecting folk. It follows that basic pattern that Bismarck launched in the modern world as a political weapon for world conquest, the "welfare state". To this basic pattern the Rockefeller "philanthropies" have superadded improvements and refinements that make Bismarck's plans look amateurish and crude.

The Rockefeller "philanthropies" were conceived and planned as the nucleus of the political control and government of the projected Rockefeller Empire during its formative period of world conquest by propaganda of a "new social order", in other words, subversion. They are superbly organized to serve to the best advantage all the purposes of Bismarck's "New Deal". They constitute the most Machiavellian conspiracy in all human history.

The "philanthropies" were shrewdly designed to retain control for the Rockefellers of all the activities fostered and all profits, actual and potential, tangible and intangible, derived therefrom, while forcing others to assume the bulk of the costs. Nevins, in his biography, describes the method as follows: (JDR v. 2, p. 465)

> "As the fortune grew, it became necessary for him, his son, and Gates to plan philanthropies which should aggregate not millions, but scores of millions, and should if possible *fructify some important work along a nation-wide or even international front.* He insisted that all principles that he had laid down during the eighties must be maintained. His money should be given, in general, *on conditional terms which would stimulate* (Ed. or exact) *gifts by other men and organizations.* And finally the work done should be of continuing character, which should remain vigorous after his aid was withdrawn."

In brief, the plan was the same as that which Rockefeller adopted in his business enterprises. His "philanthropic" *investments* were designed to take over the enterprise of others that were in distress to serve his interests and render him tangible and intangible profits in perpetuo, and to give him perpetual control of them while forcing others to sustain them for his own advantage and gain.

In the earlier stages of the development of this system of "philanthropies", the Rockefeller interests assumed a maximum of one quarter to one half of the cost of an enterprise, and required the participation of others for the balance of the cost, as a condition for their "gifts." Thus they compelled public support and financing of their schemes of which they assumed full control, benefits and returns. They took over direct or indirect control, with but nominal contributions, of rich "charities" such as the Charity Organization Society, the State

Charities Aid and the Greater New York Fund. They were thus enabled to turn to their purposes and dispose of large sums contributed by the public at large. Through devious devices such as interlocking directorates and political maneuvers, they were able, later, to gain control of a progressively larger proportion of the colleges, universities, church organizations, foundations and philanthropies set up by others. At the present time there is no important foundation in this country that is not controlled, usually directly but sometimes indirectly, by the Rockefellers or their agents, to be converted to the propaganda, conspiracies and other uses of the Rockefeller Empire.

The program of monopolistic control of foundations, philanthropies, and charities was initiated by John D. Rockefeller himself in the "merger" of Carnegie "philanthropies" with his own, by direct arrangement with old Andrew Carnegie. The story of it is intimated in Nevin's biography (JDR v. 2, pp. 591-2), which relates:

> "Clark was the publicity agent of the Standard—Rockefeller has none. Still some of Clark's work benefited the nominal president of the corporation. His hand perhaps appears in the New York *World's* display article of May 10, 1908, on twenty-five years of the Standard Oil, full of praises for the organization and its founder. 'One by one', declared the story, 'the falsity and exaggeration of the charges made by interested rivals and demagogues of every class are being made plain'—a remarkable statement to appear in *The World.* We are tempted to see Clark's touch again in a statement by Carnegie on his golf matches with Rockefeller. 'Our last game was hotly contested', said the Scot. 'In fact, we were so excited over *some special good work* that we lost count of the score.' *Carnegie intimated that Rockefeller had taken advantage of this to give himself an extra point.*"

The last sentence of this quotation points up a Rockefeller trait that has characterized all their "philanthropies". Carnegie and Rockefeller had a community of interest in steel. Nevins points out (JDR v. 2, p. 39)

> "As a matter of fact, Rockefeller and Carnegie were personally always on the best of terms . . ."

William S. Dutton, Rockefeller propagandist,

writing for their *Collier's* magazine, issue of April 28, 1951, relates that though there were antitrust laws that barred Rockefeller from attaining his objective of monopoly in business, there was no barrier to his attaining it through "philanthropy". He relates that *Rockefeller and Carnegie* merged their foundations, in effect, with an agreement to collaborate, not to compete or overlap, an understanding, he reports, that is still effective between their foundations. Thus did John D. Sr. lay the basis for a "Philanthropy Trust" that was destined to attain for himself and his descendants the subjugation of the world that he sought.

The pro-British slant of the Carnegie philanthropies was made to fit into the Rockefeller scheme of things, when the Marxist Labor Party, that was heavily subsidized by them, took over the government. On the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, one of the most important of the Carnegie group from the viewpoint of propaganda in international affairs, sit David Rockefeller and his kinsman John Foster Dulles, chairman of the Board, with Alger Hiss as President as late as 1949, General Dwight D. Eisenhower and Ambassador at Large Philip C. Jessup. It is also noteworthy that Senator Robert A. Taft served as Trustee, in the years 1935-1938, on the Board of this Rockefeller - dominated "internationalist" outfit.

Herbert Morrison, British Labor leader, was attached to the Rockefeller-dominated Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, and was a protege of the Rockefeller Empire. He displeased his masters when after becoming Foreign Secretary he announced on March 17, 1951, according to a special dispatch to the *New York Times,* that he opposed abandonment of British national sovereignty to the super-national Council of Europe, sponsored by the Rockefeller Empire. His patriotism aroused their antagonism and brought an attack on him and the Labor Government in the Sunday, September 12, 1951, issue of the *New York Times,* that presaged Labor's defeat less than two months later.

When the Rockefeller publicists set out to build the phase of the "philanthropic trust" sought by their employer in the field of "charity", they undertook to build further on the discredited organization of the "Charity Trust". They sought a new front for their organization, one that

would serve to dispel the odor of rot which had issued from the investigation that had discredited "uplift"' activities. They had to have a fresh approach to the gullibility and purses of the "peasants".

They found it in the highly regarded New York Tuberculosis and Health Association set up by a group of physicians who were zealots devoted to the cause of fighting that scourge. It offered the dynamic approach to the public and its purse of the fear of disease, and the added advantage of periodic collection drives and a perennial income from the established sale of Xmas seals to finance the conspiracy.

The use of fear of disease had been one of the first approaches to public goodwill adopted by Rockefeller and he knew it to be effective. Since then it has become standard and accepted practise among the conspirators, even in radical circles. Thus the Russian Communists offered as an excuse for the invasion of Rumania, statistics that were designed to show "an appalling prevalence of endemic diseases" in Bessarabia. The Communists propose, in the words of one commentator, that "if Rumania will not treat the needlessly ill with Communism, Russia will cure them with bombs." The Rockefeller interests placed the relatively unkown social-service worker, Harry L. Hopkins, in charge of the program, as Director of the New York Tuberculosis & Health Association. Thus did they begin to groom him as one of their top lieutenants in their conspiracy to take over the nation and the world. Then their pseudo-philanthropic conspiracy emerged an ultra-potent power-pattern.

Under the aegis of Harry L. Hopkins, a Rockefeller almoner and agent, there was built up a social service, charity and philanthropy trust that was expanded to national and worldwide scope. In the 1920's it had an annual "take" of more than four billion dollars a year and was one of the country's five largest and richest businesses. This racket was built up about the nucleus of the New York Tuberculosis & Health Association. It made the sucker public finance its expansion through the purchase of Xmas seals. Not one penny of the money ever raised from the sale of the New York Tuberculosis & Health Association seals ever went to the relief of a person with tuberculosis or to an institution for

his care. This fact was confirmed by New York City Health Commissioner Louis I. Harris, in a letter to the New York *Times* of June 8, 1932; and by subsequent acknowledgement of the officers of the Association "that all its money had been expended on salaries and overhead". (*Your Life Is Their Toy,* 1940, p. 27) The Xmas seal funds were fraudulently used to build up a whole array of agencies for the exploitation of diseases, such as the Heart Association, the American Cancer Association, the Social Hygiene Association, the Diabetes Association, the National Association for the Prevention of Blindness and a host of others.

These organizations, in turn, cadged money from the public on the fraudulent pretense of helping victims of the diseases. The funds were used to build up the national and international "Charity Trust" that controlled the billions of dollars mulcted from the public under false pretenses. This money was used to build up a political machine fostering Rockefeller's objective, a "new social order", that in its initial phases emerged as the New and Fair Deals. Its ultimate goal is a Marxist "welfare state" dictatorship controlled by the imperial lords that rob the very people whose funds were obtained under the pretense of defending their freedom and property. Financial allies dominated by the conspirators swelled their war chest. Thus the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company officers, among others, violated their trust, and the law, by pouring millions of dollars of their policyholders' money into the political activities of these organizations, on the pretense of benefiting public health. (*Your Life Is Their Toy,* 1940, pp. 121-135)

These "social services" organizations contributed materially to the conspiracy to take over the government and convert it to the uses of the conspirators. They contributed both money and propaganda value. Under a pretense of an interest in the physical welfare of the public, they gained control of the health, hospital and welfare agencies of the governments. These they used in turn to aid in taking over control of the government as a whole and effecting its conversion to a "welfare state". Much of their funds supplemented those of the Rockefeller controlled "philanthropies" in financing the spread of the Marxist "social sciences" and Communism, as a device for attaining their totali-

tarian objective.

In all of these activities, "mastermind" Harry L. Hopkins, Director of the fraudulent New York Tuberculosis & Health Association, served as a pawn of the Rockefeller interests. His political ascendancy and power in Roosevelt's "New Deal" merely meant his emergence into the open as their top agent in effecting the seizure of the government through the "social service" device. Hopkins' subservience to the Rockefellers is clearly discernible in his repeated offers of government posts to Nelson A. Rockefeller, including the offer to make him his Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

Before reviewing the Rockefeller propaganda, "thought control" and commercial agencies that masquerade as "philanthropies" it should be noted that the Rockefellers never have let go of financial control of those "philanthropies", or of their Standard Oil or other industrial enterprises. At various times they have pretended that they have retired or relinquished control, for purposes of popular deception, or to escape the consequences of some nefarious activity. This pretense was exposed as false by testimony given under oath by John D. Rockefeller before the U.S. Commission on Industrial Relations in 1916, as stated in the summation of the chairman of the Commission, Frank Walsh, as follows:

> "The Foundation is entirely outside and above the Government. The power it exercises in practically unlimited . . . There is hardly anything to which the enormous power of the money it employs cannot be applied, if Mr. Rockefeller deems it proper to apply it. I say Mr. Rockefeller because *Mr. Rockefeller is the Foundation.* The testimony shows that the Trustees exercised no authority that did not come from him."

Rockefeller also testified that on dissolution of the Foundation the capital funds would revert to him or his heirs, which makes it quite clear that the Foundation is private property.

The extent of control exercised by Rockefeller dominated foundations over the activities of its grantees is clearly illustrated by the recent action of the Rockefeller dominated Carnegie Endowment For International Peace. It demanded a refund from the American Bar Association of a $15,000 grant made to it for a study of the U.N. Genocide

Convention that had been approved by the U.S. Senate, because the report of the Committee condemned the Convention as approved (*N.Y. Times*, Oct. 15 & 20, 1950). "Researches", to the support of which grants are made by the Rockefeller controlled foundations, are required to make reports favorable to the Rockefeller interests or approved by them. As a matter of practise, grants are not made except to individuals who are known to support Rockefeller causes. When Rockefeller grants are given to Communists and other subversives, it can be assumed that the views of the Rockefellers coincide with those of the grantees, or vice versa. It is a striking fact that none of the Rockefeller "philanthropies" or their allies have ever been known to contribute to a patriotic cause designed to support the Constitution and inspire respect and devotion for our republic.

The flagrancy of violation of the law by the foundations is accentuated by the fact that the bulk of their funds are moneys which are due to the Treasury but are left with the foundations in trust for use in public interest. The Treasury has the final say as to whether activities undertaken are "in public interest" and the foundation funds therefore exempt from taxation, or whether the moneys shall go directly into the Treasury. Since the Rockefeller interests control the U.S. Treasury, it is a simple matter for them to exempt the funds of their own foundations from seizure for taxes and to bar the setting up of other foundations than those under their control. In effect, this means that the Treasury has ruled that the activities of the Rockefeller controlled foundations, no matter how subversive, are "in public interest".

Our tax laws are written by Rockefeller puppets at the instance of their agents. One of the most important of these agents in the field of taxes is Beardsley Ruml, former Director of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial who surreptitiously launched through it the Rockefeller campaign for the Marxist "social sciences". Of him Horace Coon has stated in his *Money To Burn*:

> " . . . wherever the Rockefeller interests have made contributions to the 'social sciences', Beardsley Ruml's name is usually to be found." (Quoted by Hughes, *Prejudice & the Press*, p. 302)

It is no mere coincidence that the same Beardsley

Ruml who directed the spending of the funds of the Rockefeller controlled foundations to foster Communism in the guise of "social sciences", has also served as the mouthpiece of the Rockefellers in dictating for them the tax legislation of the country. For it is a fundamental of the Marx-Lenin formula that Communism most readily can be imposed on lands through national bankruptcy. This was epitomized by Harry Hopkins, in his slogan:

"Tax! Tax!! Spend! Spend!! Elect! Elect!!"

He omitted, as too revealing, the purpose of this policy:

"Betray! Betray!! Enslave! Enslave!!"

Naturally the Rockefeller interests dictated no tax legislation that would affect themselves. Those who engage in the business of drilling for oil are especially provided with numerous loopholes for evading taxes, "in the interest of national security". Not even the lowest paid workers, who earn scarcely enough to keep body and soul together, are permitted to evade taxation, by the withholding tax so kindly provided for them by the Rockefellers through their agent Beardsley Ruml. In violation of the Constitution the government impresses the services of the employer to collect it and thereby misdirects public wrath against him.

In many directions the Rockefellers are permitted to evade taxation entirely by the laws their agents have drawn up. As an example, John D. Rockefeller's estate paid an inheritance tax on a mere twenty five million dollars of the fortune of billions of dollars he left behind. This explains why the Rockefellers personally are always in the vanguard of the citizens who appear before legislatures and Congress to demand the passage of bills calling for continually higher and more crushing taxes. They escape payment of those taxes by devices provided for them in the laws or by their administration.

But there is an even more cogent reason for the activities of the Rockefellers in demanding ever greater taxation and in their support of the program enunciated by Harry Hopkins, their agent, in his slogan above quoted. As will be shown at length and in detail in later chapters, the bulk of the moneys looted from the U.S. taxpayers by the outrageous method of taxation devised by them, flows into the coffers of the Rockefeller Empire. The U.S. Treasury and local tax collectors merely serve as

their collection agents. The Federal and local governments are administered largely by public officers who are handpicked agents of the Rockefeller Empire, whom it imposes on the electorate by control of the nominating machinery of all parties.

Through such devices the Rockefellers have compelled the Federal and local governments to assume the burden of any and all of the schemes launched by them to further their interests through their own and dominated foundations, as their supposed "philanthropies". They have compelled the Government to finance with taxpayers' money and property their private business enterprises that parade as "benevolences".

The numerous enterprises which the Rockefeller Empire has financed by sacrifice of life and confiscation of wealth of the taxpayers of the U.S. through control of the Government will be described later. Among them is the development of the Saudi Arabian oilfields by their Aramco to provide the Communists with oil for their war in Korea, for slaughtering our troops in a war that was "philanthropically" engineered for them; and World Wars I and II that wrested for them from England the concession for Saudi Arabia and the right to develop it.

The "philanthropies" of the Rockefellers developed, as planned, not only into a source of unbounded political power, but also into the fountainhead of enormous revenues that literally comprise the bulk of the national income and wealth of the people of the U.S. and other lands, through such devices as Lend-Lease, Co-Ordination of Hemispheric Defense, the Marshall Plan and the ECA, UNRRA, the Atlantic Pact, the United Nations, the Point 4 program and many other "philanthropic" schemes.

Strangely enough there is one phase of the Rockefeller "philanthropies" that must be remembered. The law exempts philanthropic foundations from taxation. But it specifically provides that this tax exemption will be forfeited if the foundations engage in political activities and propaganda. Since the Rockefeller foundations are almost completely and exclusively engaged in propaganda and lobbying, their funds should be subject to full taxation that would virtually wipe them out. But the Rockefeller Empire thumbs its nose at our laws, even those they themselves write. For they are the powers behind our Government and in it, as well.

CHAPTER VI

ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

"Philanthropy", Drug Profits and Treason

Rockefeller Institute For Medical Research was John D.'s first bid for public favor. It was intended to allay the bitter antagonism that his activities had created and had made him "the most hated man in America". This was done by bribing public opinion through a pretended interest in their health.

This plan was first conceived by Reverend Frederick Taylor Gates, an amazing and completely underestimated character who has left an indelible stamp on world history of an entirely unclerical nature. His influence derived from his collaboration with the Rockefellers in a conspiracy for a super-Napoleonic world conquest under the sham front of philanthropy.

Frederick Taylor Gates was born on a farm in Broome County, N.Y., in 1853. His father had studied medicine, which may serve to explain the son's interest in the subject, much as the medical quackery of John D.'s father, "Doc" William Avery Rockefeller, whetted the interest of his son. Gates' father, unlike John D.'s never practised medicine, but became a pitifully underpaid Baptist minister who served in country churches at Lamb's Corner, Mott's Corner and Ovid, N.Y. In his unpublished manuscript, *Autobiography,* which is quoted in Professor Allan Nevins' official biography, authorized by the family, entitled *John D. Rockefeller,* Gates expressed his bitter resentment of the family's poverty during his boyhood and his hatred of the rigid religious discipline to which he was subjected. He wrote:

> "People handed their church subscriptions to my father from time to time in cash, as it became convenient. Father's usual salary amounted to about $250 per annum, and his 'donations' added $50 more. His wood was usually furnished, and we had trifling presents. So we were always poor, and during the Civil War we became progressively poorer, because while the salary did not rise, the cost of living did. Father's was probably a typical case of the country pastor. He had to keep a horse, because his church mem-

bership was scattered, and expected the usual amount of pastoral visits and preaching at outstations. He had to dress in ministerial broadcloth and wear a silk hat; he must take papers and magazines, and read books, and his wife and family must dress respectably. Father always had to pay a rental of not less, I think, than $50 a year for his house. He received a few wedding fees of from $2 to $5, but never, I believe, a funeral fee. Never while he lived in the State of New York did Father receive as much as $400 in money in any one year." (*JDR*, v. 2, p. 271)

"The best religion had to offer me as a boy, was death and heaven, the very things I most dreaded, —being a normal, healthy boy."

Nevins recounts that "there was impatience, too, in his recollections of some *crudities* of rural religion—the public baptism in the creek, with hymns and prayers, and the revivals."

Gates' father was sent by the Baptists' home-mission service to Forest City, Kansas, in 1868. Fred attended Highland University, Kansas, for a brief period; and at the age of fifteen he left to teach primary school for three winters. He then went to work for a bank and proved himself to be a good money-getter. He also sold patent harrows and earned $1500 in commissions. In 1875 he entered the University of Rochester and two years later, he matriculated at the Rochester Theological Seminary. He emerged a "modernist" minister, whose prime interest was money-getting, and became pastor of a poor congregation in Minneapolis. A series of essays in the Minneapolis *Tribune* on the happier observance of Sunday attracted attention and drew the interest of wealthy George A. Pillsbury, who called him in to advise on the disposal of his estate in a manner that would draw public interest.

Gates shrewdly carved out a job for himself by recommending to Pillsbury that he should give the Owatonna Academy only $50,000 forthwith, on condition that the Baptist community raise an equal amount; and that he leave the additional $150,000 he had planned to give the Academy, in his will. He then took on the job of raising the funds; and was so successful that he was offered simultaneously the positions of principal of the newly named Pillsbury Academy and the presi-

dency of the University of Rochester. He accepted neither, for in the meantime, he had attended the May, 1888 meeting of the American Baptist Education Society, and was appointed its executive secretary.

In his new post, Gates was in an excellent position to reveal and give full play to his true nature. Nevins makes it quite clear that Gates was quite as adept at using the front of religion and the ministry to advance his interests and those of his associates as was Rockefeller, and he became skillful at using the "philanthropic" fronts for the same purpose. Nevins points out that Gates was in essence "a business man with a talent for large affairs, a keen interest in the power of money . . . ", who "combined strong altruism in some directions with strong self-interest in others." He gives the impression of having entered the ministry despite his aversion to fundamentalist religion for the primary purpose of advancing and serving himself; and he frankly acknowledged that he was attracted by Christ's "social and moral teachings . . . and . . . I wanted to side with him and his friends against the world and his enemies. That frankly was the only 'conversion' I ever had." (*JDR*, v. 2, p. 271) Nevins comments that it was an intellectual rather than an emotional experience. At any rate, he states: "He was, in short, a man after Rockefeller's own heart" or lack of heart.

Considerable light is thrown on Gates' character by the rules that he drew up for a financial agent of a Western college for raising money, that Nevins cites from the records of the General Education Board. "Keep your *victim* good-natured", he admonished. "Let the *victim* talk freely, especially in the early part of the interview, while you use the opportunity to study his peculiarities. Never argue with him. Never contradict him . . . Give your *fish* the reel and listen with deep interest. Appeal only to his nobler motives. His own mind will suggest to him the lower and selfish ones." He was as cold, callous, cynical, calculating, hard and unscrupulous as any swindler. The old adage that "birds of a feather flock together" no doubt accounts for Rockefeller's attraction to Gates; and in addition there were financial advantages that Gates gained for Rockefeller in the course of his religious activities.

Gates used his position to ingratiate and serve the wealthiest co-religionist, John D. Rockefeller. It was not long before John D. recognized his shrewdness, his unscrupulousness, his inordinate ambition and his business ability. First, he employed him as adviser in his "philanthropic" investments only, but it was not long before Rockefeller retained Gates to manage his other investments as well. John K. Winkler, in his *John D.—A Portrait in Oil,* reports Rockefeller's tribute to Gates, as follows:

> "Fred Gates was a wonderful business man. His work for the American Baptist Education Society required him to travel extensively. Once, as he was going south, I asked him to look into an iron mill in which I had an interest. His report was a model of clarity!
>
> "Then I asked him to make some investigations of other property in the west. I had been told this particular company was rolling in wealth. Mr. Gates' report showed I had been deceived.
>
> "Now I realized that I had met a commercial genius. I persuaded Mr. Gates to become a man of business."

As a businessman Gates managed the notorious Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. through his nephew, Bowers, whom he made president of the company.

One of the principal agencies for seducing public opinion, lulling suspicion and creating a false sense of trust, while at the same time reaping enormous profits from their victims, was medical research and practise. Gates acknowledges in his *Autobiography,* quoted by Nevins (*JDR,* v. 2, pp. 466-70), that it was he who inspired and initiated the schemes to take over control of medical education and practise, beginning with the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, that have progressed until today they dictate medical practise and what remedies may be used. They derive from this, unconscionable profits that levy a toll of billions of dollars on the victims for their patent medicines, whether they be good, indifferent, bad or positively harmful and lethal. It is a far cry from the shekels garnered by quack patent-medicine vendor, William Avery Rockefeller, to the billions raked in by his descendants through their I. G. Farbenindustrie and other Drug Trust concerns; the spirit, however, is the same.

Gates' story of his inception of this medical enterprise, that eventually was to prove richer than his most avaricious dreams, goes back to the days of his pastorate in Minneapolis. The homeopathic physicians of his parish, who were unaware of the allopathic medical training his father had received, appealed to Pastor Gates for his support and gave him Hahnemann's *Organon* to read. He regarded it, as do most allopaths, as absurd; and he reported himself as "depressed to learn that there were thirty schools teaching their doctrines in the country." When he undertook to investigate the practises of the allopathic physicians and to read Osler's *Principles and Practise of Medicine,* he discovered that all medical treatment of the time was empiric, and that the majority of patients recovered in spite of it. And he awoke to the realization that whereas the homeopathic remedies were harmless, not so much could be said for some of the poisons used by the allopaths in larger doses. Quoting from the Nevins biography (*JDR,* v. 2, pp. 467-8):

> "Being thus convinced that medicine as taught and practised in the United States was at best largely futile and at worst very injurious, Gates searched in Osler for proof or disproof. He thought he found a verification. Osler's pages indicated that of hundreds of diseases then recognized, the best medical practise did not as yet know any certain cure for more than four or five."

Gates' imagination was fired by the discoveries of Pasteur and Koch and the institutes established in their names; and by the profits accruing from the sale of antitoxins and sera. He also discerned the large profits derived directly and indirectly from medical schools. Here was a field closest to the hearts and purses of all men; for the desperately ill are generally willing to spend all that they have to recover their health, which for them is the most precious of all things. Gates was shrewd and hard enough to realize that the domination of medicine would inevitably prove profitable in many directions; but he was also cunning enough to invest his purposes with the sham cloak of philanthropy in the records. Gates states in his *Autobiography*:

> "Filled with these thoughts and enthusiasm, I returned from my vacation on July 24, 1897. I

brought my Osler book into the office at 26 Broadway, and I dictated for Mr. Rockefeller, who was summering, as usual, at Cleveland, a memorandum. It enumerated the infectious diseases, and pointed out how few germs had yet been discovered, and how great the field for discovery, how few specifics had been found and how appalling was the unremedied suffering and fatality. It pointed out the usefulness of the Koch Institute in Berlin and the success of the Pasteur Institute in France." (*JDR*, v. 2, p. 469)

The Rockefellers, whose medical background paralleled that of Gates, as has been related, promptly recognized the value of Gates' suggestion. They delegated Starr J. Murphy, an attorney from Montclair and a neighbor of Gates, to make a survey to determine the best way to go about stimulating medical research in the country. He brought in a report that it would be most profitable to subsidize promising research workers engaged in various parts of the land, but that this procedure would not serve as well the purposes of controlling medicine that the Rockefeller-Gates team always had uppermost in mind, as would an institute which they were bent on setting up. In 1901 John D. Jr. offered a group of medical men, including Drs. L. Emmett Holt, Christian A. Herter, T. Mitchell Pruden, Hermann M. Biggs, William H. Welch, Theobald Smith and Simon Flexner, an average of $20,000 a year for ten years, increased to a million dollars the following year, for the purpose of setting up the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Simon Flexner and Abraham Flexner did "the most important work for Gates' fundamental idea".

Before considering the consequences to medical practise and advance of the Rockefeller Institute and the domination attained thereby, mention will be made of Gates' foray into the field of medical education, domination of which was essential for control of medicine. The "reorganization" of medical education along the lines Gates desired was launched by the General Education Board, in which Gates was boss. For this purpose Gates' hatchet man was Abraham Flexner, who had been employed by the Rockefeller-dominated Carnegie Foundation as an expert, and had written two books on medical education,—*Medical Education In The United States* and *Medical Education In Europe*. The

medico-political battle for the control of medical education, its prestige, its profits and its other advantages, that had raged furiously and often violently from the very beginnings of medical education in this country, was decided in the latter part of the 19th century, by Rockefeller millions, in favor of the Gates-Rockefeller team and their henchmen.

Abraham Flexner's study of medical schools, launched in 1910, was a joint venture of the Carnegie Foundation, the Rockefeller-Gates General Education Board and the American Medical Association. The American Medical Association was controlled at that time by an advertising quack abortionist by the name of "Doc" George H. Simmons, who had never had a day of medical education in his life but, after practising for decades had received his M.D. degree by mail from a diploma mill operated by the Rush Medical School. Rush later became the medical department of Rockefeller's University of Chicago. Simmons was a fit partner for the Gates-Rockefeller combine. He welcomed their cooperation in gaining monopolistic control of medicine, which was also one of the prime objects of his A.M.A. However, he reserved for himself the absolute control of the very lucrative medical advertising, in his medium, the *Journal of the American Medical Association.*

Competition in the medical-school business had become so keen that Simmons and his worthy associates were delighted to have the cooperation of Gates and Flexner and the support of Rockefeller in putting competitors out of business. The Rockefeller mob bought their way into control of the medical schools that they decided should survive, by "grants" from the General Education Board and the Rockefeller Foundation. Up to 1919, the Board paid out more than $5,000,000 to Johns Hopkins, Yale and Washington medical schools; and on September 20, 1919, John D. turned over to his agents more than $20,000,000 in securities "for the advancement of medical education in the United States". He earmarked additional sums at later dates for this worthy purpose.

These well-heeled forces launched a violent campaign of calumny and slander against medical schools in which the socially or religiously elect political bosses of medicine had no interest. The competing schools were represented as low-grade

and inferior. While it is true that the standards of some of them were low, few were lower in calibre than many of the schools sponsored by associates of the Rockefeller-Gates gang and approved by them for reasons of self-interest. Over half of the 165 medical schools in the country were forced to close their doors, and the Rockefeller-Gates-Flexner-Simmons-A.M.A. gang were left in control of medical education in the U.S. After Simmons retired, his worthy heir, Morris Fishbein, became the "red herring" and "hatchet man" for the gang, in much the same sense as President Truman correctly pointed out that Alger Hiss was their "red herring" in other activities.

The control of medical education gave the Rockefeller interests the scope that power-mad Rev. Frederick Taylor Gates sought. Through control of medical education, he and his sponsors gained control of the right to practise medicine and the power of medical licensing. They could dictate by whom medicine could be practised and how they must practise it. Such broad powers over the health and lives of the people, gained under the pretense of "philanthropy" and "benevolence", mark the worst aspects of the most menacing dictatorships. In Nazi Germany, under the inspiration and guidance of Rockefeller henchman Alexis Carrel, such powers were used to sterilize all enemies of the ruling gang and to murder millions of humans.

The device through which these powers are enforced today, is the power to dictate "good medical practise". This "good medical practise" does not imply that it is good for the patient. On the contrary, it may mean a death warrant for the patient.

One such instance is the use of radium in the treatment of cancer despite the fact that it often causes the victim so treated untold misery and that it frequently *causes* cancer. Another instance is the use of testosterone, marketed under patents which Rockefeller's Drug Trust controls, for the restoration of sex vigor. Testosterone is synthesized at a nominal cost but is sold at a retail price of almost one million dollars a pound. It has caused so much cancer among its users, who are lured by false advertising, that a warning against its use has been issued by the Federal Government.

However, the doctor who follows the "good medical practise" as dictated, is free to maim and

exterminate humans with absolute impunity and complete freedom from reprisals, even though it can be proved that he was aware in advance of the injury that would result from his "good practise". A case in point is the Lempert Fenestration Operation.

The Gates-Rockefeller-A.M.A. Medical Trust not only has the power to dictate how medicine shall be practised, and by whom, but it also has acquired the power to prescribe what drugs may be used in medical practise and to dictate that *those* drugs *must* be used in "good practise". This has enabled the conspirators to gain fabulous profits through their international Drug Trust, which they have been building up steadily since their organizaton of the I. G. Farbenindustrie. Every supposed discovery of a new remedy by their Rockefeller Institute or by agencies subsidized by the Rockefeller Foundation, and every discovery made by independent agencies of which they gain control, is promptly exploited, with or without patenting, and sensationally advertised in the best patent-medicine show tradition, hawked to the public through the entire publicity and propaganda machinery of the country, which they control, established as "good practise" and foisted upon the medical profession and the public as a "life saver", at outrageous prices that yield them enormous profits.

The entry of the Rockefeller interests into the field of medicine has materially retarded its advance. Except in the direction of the development of new drugs which they sell the public at exorbitant prices and tremendous profits through concerns owned or controlled by them, and which are marketed with all the advertising that their forces can muster without any regard as to whether they are injurious or beneficial,—with this striking exception, the advances that have been made in medicine in the past half century of their control, have taken place largely in spite of the baneful influence the Rockefeller "philanthropies" have exercised.

In the field of medical research, the Rockefellers and their agents have created the usual, unhealthy atmosphere that results from their predatory entry into any new field. Intensive commercialization and monopoly have become the keynotes of medicine and of medical research. Vested interests and frank rackets have been created or enhanced in

those fields. Institutional and personal jealousies and commercial rivalries have been intensified by the power acquired by small cliques with the funds of the Institute and of other Rockefeller controlled "philanthropies" and allied organizations.

This situation was well described in thinly masked fictional form by Sinclair Lewis in his *Arrowsmith,* which centered about a true story of Rockefeller Institute activities. A factual exposure of the evil influence of the Rockefeller medical "philanthropies" was published by Hans Zinnser, a brilliant bacteriologist, researcher and scholar, in the February 1927 issue of *Atlantic Monthly* magazine.

The medical research cliques thus subsidized seek to protect their reputations and jobs, as well as the prestige of their institutions upon which both are dependent, by setting up a monopolistic control of research. Manuscripts of research results are censored by them to make sure that no researcher can publish a discovery that will enhance his reputation to the detriment or overshadowing of their own, or that will jeopardize commercial interests with which they or their sponsors are allied. For this purpose they have reestablished medieval dogmatism in many medical fields and a monopoly of medical education. They conspire to dictate "accepted medical practice". They dictate the directions which research shall take and block research by capable, independent workers whenever they can. They undertake to protect their own mediocrity and ineptitude by the device of group medical research which enables them to take for themselves the credit for the work of others. Discoveries by independent research workers, no matter how important, are suppressed, or stolen, unless it serves their purposes to permit release or publication of them.

Thus one of the most important medical discoveries of the past two decades has been the discovery of a method of successfully treating with small doses of a cheap mineral, manganese, myasthenia gravis. The disease without the treatment is hopelessly fatal. The discovery has been completely barred from mention in medical literature and has been barred from use to save the lives of the victims in institutions and hospitals of the country, by the conspirators. This is done primarily for political purposes. But it also serves to protect the invest-

ment of the drug firm of Hoffman LaRoche, one of the licensees of the Rockefeller controlled German Drug Trust, in prostigmine, a costly drug which sometimes gives temporary relief to the victims in the early stages of the disease but hastens their death in the later stages. Medical literature permits the mention of prostigmine only in a favorably endorsed light, in the treatment of myasthenia gravis; and has established this finally lethal drug as "accepted practice" in the disease. Any mention of the cheap but effective manganese in the treatment of myasthenia gravis is barred in medical or popular literature despite the fact that the disease is growing more widespread. The newspapers report tragically needless deaths from it with increasing regularity, though there is no reason for death from the disease in the present state of medical knowledge.

Another instance of the endorsement as "accepted practice" of an injurious but lucrative treatment, is the Lempert Fenestration Operation for the supposed relief of deafness. In a large proportion of its victims, the hearing is destroyed by the inflammation of the inner ear caused by the injury of the operation; and in no case does the hearing, even if slightly improved temporarily in rare cases, survive the operation more than a few years. In contrast with these ugly results of operation, unoperated cases rarely lose their hearing completely. In every case the sense of equilibrium is destroyed by the operation and in many cases the victims are unable to live a normal life or engage in their vocations because of it; and often the sense of sight is impaired by the operation. So much damage is done by the operation that it can not be regarded as being anything short of mayhem. In spite of this it has been given the status of "accepted practice"; and numerous victims are maimed by it, because it serves the commercial interests of certain medical politicians, thanks to the monopolistic control of medicine and its publications which "philanthropy" has helped to create. The victims are lured by fake favorable publicity made possible by the monopoly thus created.

As might be expected under the circumstances and from the character of its sponsorship, few significant medical discoveries have emanated from the Rockefeller Institute. In an era that has been

signalized by vast strides in the chemistry of medicine, no basic discoveries and few significant ones have emanated from the Institute in spite of the vast interests of its sponsors in the chemical and drug monopolies, so detrimental has been the atmosphere of the Institute to medical discovery. Its chief accomplishments have been political.

Many so-called "medical discoveries", however, have been announced by the Rockefeller Institute. Among them have been the supposed "discoveries" of the organisms that cause infantile paralysis, smallpox, mumps, measles and yellow fever; and the "discovery" of preventive vaccines for pneumonia and yellow fever. All of these "discoveries" announced by the Institute have proved false. But most of them have served definite and profitable purposes and have been exploited commercially and intensively.

The Rockefeller Institute pretends to release its "discoveries" for the "free use of mankind". But there have come to light instances of its patenting discoveries and licensing them to specific drug firms, more especially those controlled by the Rockefeller interests. An example is the dangerous arsenical drug, tryparsamide. This drug is so poisonous that its use was virtually abandoned in the treatment of syphilis, except for animal experimentation, by its original discoverer, Paul Ehrlich, in favor of the relatively non-poisonous drug salvarsan. Tryparsamide causes permanent blindness or death in a high percentage of the victims on whom it is used. Clinically its use was regarded as justified only in hopeless cases of trypanosomiasis, or sleeping sickness, before the discovery of a less poisonous remedy.

An improvement in the commercial method of production of tryparsamide was developed by one of the employees of the Rockefeller Institute, which patented it. The Institute licensed the patent to Merck & Co., one of the German chain of drug concerns, which marketed it. At the time of the "social hygiene", anti-venereal campaign, launched in the early days of the "New Deal", that was sponsored by the Rockefeller and allied interests which control the chemical firms that produce salvarsan and the other anti-venereal drugs, orders were issued to the doctors engaged in the treatment of venereal diseases in clinics set up for the purpose, that a cer-

tain percentage of the victims had to be treated with the blinding tryparsamide. The clinics of the Health Department of the City of New York employed eye doctors to examine the victims for the damage and blindness caused by the drug. This was not done as a precautionary measure, because once the blindness had set in, nothing was known to stop its progress. It was done as a matter of commercial research on human guinea pigs.

The Rockefeller Institute licensee, Merck & Co., sold much tryparsamide for this purpose. Many victims of the treatment were blinded by it. But, as far as can be determined, Merck & Co. paid the Rockefeller interests the royalties due on the tryparsamide patents. Inquiries directed to the Institute elicited no answer from it on the royalties or the manner in which they were paid. The Institute, unlike most foundations, publishes no information on the stocks which it holds, so that it is not possible to state if it or its sponsors hold Merck stock. At any rate, it conferred on pathetic victims the "philanthropic" gift of blindness.

How many of the fake "discoveries" have been patented and exploited for the advantage of the Rockefeller Institute or its sponsors, has not been revealed by them. It is a matter of record, however, that the Lederle Laboratories, subsidiary of Rockefeller controlled American Cyanamid Co., intensively exploited the worthless "anti-pneumococcus" serum "discovery" by the Institute's workers; and though it was known in scientific circles to be worthless, enough of it was unloaded on the sucker public, at exorbitant prices, to make the Company and its stockholders a sizeable fortune.

Through similar exploitation of other products, Lederle has become one of the most profitable divisions of American Cyanamid, and one of the most profitable drug concerns in the country. Within the past year the stock has more than doubled in value on the basis of exploitation of drugs of supposed or real value, to sell at approximately one hundred dollars a share, and earnings have risen from a bit over $2.00 per share on its 3,931,000 shares of common stock in 1945 to an estimated $12.00 per share in the current year. It required merely a rumor of its marketing of a supposed preventive of infantile paralysis to bring about a bull market in the stock, that raised its

price from a low of approximately $72 a share to more than $131 per share in the past nine months, so enormous have been the profits in drugs and antibiotics.

The Rockefeller interests have steadily expanded their holdings in the drug industry to the point at which they control the major drug concerns in the world, and are rapidly absorbing new ones by the process of merger. They have all been integrated into a cartel that maintains an absolute monopolistic control of the drug industry.

Control of the Food and Drug Administration, health departments and other government agencies have given the Rockefeller Drug Cartel a virtual monopoly of marketing of drugs, especially of new drugs. They are free to exploit any patent medicines they wish, in any manner they might choose to use. Thus the anti-histaminic fraud which would have landed any less powerful drug vendors in jail, they were able to exploit as crudely as any of the most vicious quack patent medicines of the past half century. The spurious claims made were known to be false from the start. The brief, high-pressure and cunning advertising campaign netted many millions of the sucker public's money in profits; and only a few of the victims died, fewer than are usually claimed by these quack medicine campaigns.

The profits of these newer patent medicine monopolies are fabulous. Sulfanilamide tablets that cost a fraction of a cent, for instance, were sold as high as thirty cents a piece when they originally launched them on the market with a publicity release on their use by a Roosevelt. Generally the stunt of withholding the use of the drug from the rank and file of the medical profession under the guise of complying with F.D.A. regulations, together with intensive newspaper publicity worth millions of dollars, in which grossly exaggerated claims are made, for which they pay their controlled press nothing, serves to whip up a frenzied public demand. This permits them to exact exorbitant prices. In the case of cortisone, their overrated remedy and panacea for arthritis, for instance, they have even brought the government into the picture to give them millions of dollars of free advertising for their product. They have made it an excuse for another raid on the public treasury by way of ECA and Point 4 grants of tens of millions of dollars for

the supposed quest in Africa, which they are now beginning to exploit for oil and other products, of raw materials for the production of the drug, many of which are plentifully available on this continent. Fabulous prices have been paid for the drug by victims, as much as one hundred dollars a dose; and the current list price is one dollar a tablet. The direct and indirect profits to the Cartel from this patent-medicine exploit has run into the hundreds of millions of dollars. Also the political and oily business objectives of the Rockefeller Empire in Africa have been materially furthered by it. In the end it has proved that cortisone may do more harm than good for the victims of arthritis and other diseases, after an initial boost in some cases.

The Rockefeller subsidized "authorities" who established "good practise" in the use of sulfanilamide dictated such huge dosage in order to increase the sales of the vendors, that they poisoned their patients and in some cases killed them. These "authorities" who alone were decreed to be competent to observe the effects of the drug and advise on its use, made enormous incomes from its exclusive use for a long period. They also established as "good practise" the administration of the large and poisonous doses. When it was brought to light that the drug acts as a posion that interferes with the utilization of the essential vitamin, nicotinic acid, and precipitates pellagra in many victims, the discovery was barred from publication in medical journals in the U. S. and abroad; and it only appeared in the British scientific publication *Nature* because censorship in that direction had been overlooked. These instances could be multiplied indefinitely.

Thus ruthless exploitation of the public by the Cartel has become a fixed practise. Each year there are scheduled by it a number of new "wonder drugs" to be launched as a device for the merciless exploitation, mulcting and victimization of the sick, the halt, the lame and the blind. Following cortisone, for instance, came ACTH, an even more dangerous drug. When administered to young children, as has been done in some hospitals, it distorts the shape of the head and face by interference with growth; and makes the child victim "moon-faced". But these injuries are carefully hushed up by the Cartel with cooperative, complacent and unscrupulous medical

bosses. The fabulous profits roll in to the tune of millions of dollars. The Wall Street commentators seize upon each new patent medicine of the Cartel to bull the stock of the company that will market it. With the Cartel's control of the nation, enormous profits, high dividends and stock splits inevitably flow from the "benevolent" swindling of the nation's sick through the "philanthropy" dominated Drug Trust. The profits from it are even more fabulous than those that flow from oil. This tale is told at length in *YOUR LIFE IS THEIR TOY.*

It is reasonable to expect that an institution operating with the efficiency and spirit of the Rockefeller "philanthropies" would not be so unbusinesslike as to cast to the winds the large profits which devolve from drug and other products touching on the interests of the Institute. Gates, as Rockefeller discerned when he employed him, was indeed a "business genius" of the rarest foresight and discernment.

The extensive Rockefeller chemical and drug interests include American Home Products, Sterling Products, Winthrop Chemical, American Cyanamid and its subsidiary Lederle Laboratories, and many other companies. They are all highly profitable enterprises. They also have very large holdings in the German Dye Trust, the I. G. Farbenindustrie, on the directorate of which the Standard Oil of New Jersey was represented by its president, the late Walter Teagle. The Chase National Bank, which is controlled by the Rockefellers, has floated Dye Trust securities on the American market. Dillon Read & Co., of which former Secretary of War, and later Secretary of Defense James Forrestal was head, and General Wm. H. Draper Jr., head of the staff of General Lucius Clay, Military Governor of Occupied Germany, was an executive, joined the Rockefeller interests in floating I. G. Farbenindustrie securities in the American market.

Dillion Read & Co. floated the issue that financed the building of the I. G. skyscraper office-building in Frankfort, Germany, that by curious coincidence was the only building in Frankfort the American and Allied forces were ordered not to shell or bomb, and that came through the war practically intact. It was the executive office of the I. G. Farbenindustrie, one of the principal factors in the military might of Germany and her allies.

The legal representatives of the I. G. Farbenindustrie in the U.S. are Rockefeller's attorneys. One firm is Sullivan & Cromwell, which is headed by kinsman John Foster Dulles, Trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation, who to all effects and purposes, is the State Department. Another is Milbank, Tweed, Hope, Hadley & McCloy, which is headed by A. G. Milbank, Chairman of the Board of the Borden Co. and President of the Milbank Memorial Fund. It also numbers among its partners John J. McCloy, Trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation, son-in-law of August Zinnser who was a factor in the German Dye Trust, and former Assistant Secretary of War; his appointment to the post of U. S. High Commissioner in Germany signalized the end of the Berlin Blockade simultaneously with the end of the dismantling of the I. G. Farbenindustrie plants, for which the Berlin Blockade served as an excuse, and it signalized the beginning of the return of the I. G. and its Nazi henchmen to power.

Five hundred thousand shares of the American I. G. Corp., the direct American subsidiary of the German holding company, I. G. Farbenindustrie, were issued in the name of Walter Teagle at the time of its formation by a merger of General Aniline works and the Agfa-Ansco Corp. When questioned by the Securities and Exchange Commission, Teagle denied that the stock that had been issued in his name was his stock. He refused to divulge the ownership of the stock by the Rockefeller interests, saying that he did not know who was the actual owner. In view of subsequent events there can be little doubt that the Rockefeller interests were the principals in the deal. It is a practice in which they regularly engage to hold control of corporations through dummies and nominees.

The deal was a part of the gigantic conspiracy of the German Dye Trust to recover property seized during World War I by the Alien Property Custodian, A. Mitchell Palmer, and of the preparation for throttling U.S. defenses in a future war. Through the aid of Earl I. McClintock, an attorney in the Alien Property Custodian's office, Sterling Products was enabled to start the reacquisition of the sequestered property for ultimate retransfer to the newly formed I. G. Farbenindustrie. So pleased was Sterling Products president, William E. Weiss, with McClintock's deal that he hired McClintock at

many times the salary he had earned in the APC's office.

Sterling Products organized Winthrop Chemical Co. Inc. and transferred half of the stock to the I. G. Farbenindustrie. It, in turn, was given I. G. representation in the U.S. They also brought the DuPont interests into the deal by selling them half of the stock of the Bayer-Semesan Co. With the money thus acquired, Sterling proceeded to buy up numerous nationally advertised remedies, including Fletcher's Castoria, Phillips' Milk of Magnesia, and others. With Louis L. Liggett, they formed Drug Inc., a holding company for Sterling, Bayer, Winthrop, United Drug Co. and the Rexall Liggett stores; and then proceeded to buy up Bristol Myers, makers of Sal Hepatica; Vicks Chemical Co.; Edward J. Noble's Life Savers Inc. and others. Numerous other chemical and drug firms were absorbed steadily over the years until the Cartel gained control of the entire fabulously rich and profitable drug and chemical industry of the nation.

Through Walter Teagle, the Rockefeller interests played a key role in building the I. G. Farbenindustrie and the Dye Trust. It was he who paved the way for the entente between I. G. and the resistive DuPont interests. In 1930, Dr. Bosch of the I. G. wrote Teagle to thank him for his assistance, as follows:

> " . . . the deadlock in the negotiations between duPont and I. G. has now been overcome . . . thanks to your personal interest."

As a matter of record, Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey had sat in at the birth of the I. G. Farbenindustrie in 1926. It then insured the combine of the success of their conspiracy by entering into an agreement with them as partners, and for an exchange of patents. This was stated in a letter by Frank A. Howard, head of the Standard Oil Development Co., as follows:

> "The I. G. may be said to be our general partner in the chemical business as to its developments arising during the period beginning in 1929 and expiring in 1947." (Ambruster, *Treason's Peace*, p. 52)

The Cartel divided the chemical and drug market of the world amongst themselves and conspired to maintain prices that yielded them fabulous profits.

Later they took over control of the Federal Food and Drug Administration, as well as local food and drug agencies, through their control of the governments and political machines, as well as by bribery and corruption of the officers of those agencies. For example, Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp was head of the Federal Food & Drug Administration in 1940, at the time that Winthrop Chemical Co. shipped 400,000 tablets labelled as "sulfathiazole", that were found later to contain 5 grains of luminal each. They are known to have killed by poisoning 17 victims in various parts of the country. Winthrop Chemical Co. failed to notify the public immediately of the fatally poisonous character of the pills. Instead, the Company, with the aid or approval of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association and of intensive advertising in the *Journal of the American Medical Association,* ruthlessly pushed the sale of the "sulfathiazole" pills, thus increasing the number of fatalities. Dr. Klumpp, as Food and Drug Administrator, was very helpful to Winthrop Chemical Co. and very sympathetic toward them. Exercising his bureaucratic powers as head of that agency, he refrained from prosecution for the deaths, helped hush up the matter and merely revoked Winthrop's license to ship the "sulfathiazole" for three months, on April 22, 1941, after it had glutted the market with the product and overstocked the trade with it. The suspension of shipment for three months was an utterly meaningless gesture. Shortly thereafter, Dr. Klumpp became president of Winthrop Chemical at many times the salary that he had received from the Government. (*Treason's Peace,* p.23)

Since no real penalty had been imposed on the Winthrop Chemical Co. to induce it to exercise rudimentary caution to protect the lives of American "peasants", it is not surprising that the Company has made no effective effort to avoid recurrence of such fatal incidents, but has depended upon the political control of its bosses and its ability to "induce" public officials to overlook its criminal negligence and to suppress publicity with regard to it in the press. On June 15, 1951, physicians throughout the country received the following telegram from Winthrop-Stearns Inc., which is the name adopted by it since it has merged with Stearns, reading as follows:

"Until further notice, discontinue using sulfamylon hydrochloride solution one percent. Contamination with bacillus pyocyaneus found in some bottles. Advise patients for whom you prescribed to discontinue use and discard unused portions. Return for credit bottles of one percent you may have. All other forms of sulfamylon safe to use. Winthrop-Stearns Inc."

The story is entirely different when the manufacturer or marketer of a remedy is not a member of the Trust. The same Dr. Klumpp who saw no serious violation of the law or infraction of the regulations and arbitrary and dictatorial ukases of the Food & Drug Administration by the Winthrop Chemical Co., which subsequently provided him with a high salaried job, when it killed off humans with its gross negligence, expressed grave concern when the Iodobor Co. sought to label its product Iodine and Boric Acid Powder, as it is labelled in Johns Hopkins Hospital Formulary. The powder, which permits the use of finely dispersed iodine on even the most delicate tissues such as the ear and the urethra, and is an ideal and harmless antiseptic and prophylactic, contains 1% iodine and 99% anhydrated boric acid, as stated on the label. But Dr. Klumpp was gravely concerned with what he called the "misrepresentation" involved in the correct labeling of the product. He put every impediment in the way of its marketing. Iodobor Co. is not controlled by the Rockefeller interests and is not a part of the Drug Trust.

Dr. Louis Koch has undertaken to provide the profession with glyoxylide which, in the author's knowledge and experience, has never done anyone any harm or killed anyone. Many competent physicians state that they have obtained results with its use in conditions such as carcinoma, which had been pronounced to be hopeless. Certainly no humane individual would wish to deprive the victim of such a pathetic condition as hopeless cancer, of any ray of hope or possbility of relief. But the gang which we are describing are neither humane nor human. They do not regard Koch's remedy as "rational". They have undertaken to prosecute and persecute mercilessly Koch and all who use this harmless remedy, as has been pointed out rightly by Dr. G. B. Winrod, in preference to the remedies which Reverend Frederick Taylor Gates, his Rocke-

feller sponsors and their heirs and associates do regard as "rational", and which do yield them a profit, *which is far more important.*

The Food & Drug Administration was converted by the Drug Trust into a device that would leave them free to engage in any type of skulduggery with impunity, but would enable them to drive competitors out of business by hampering regulations and excessive expense involved in compliance with arbitrary rulings and harassments. Thus Winthrop Chemical Co. was permitted to market sulfathiazole in spite of the fact that it is a harmful drug that causes the formation of kidney stones in a large proportion of patients that take it. But many completely harmless, but useful, preparations that are produced by less powerful and wealthy firms are completely barred from sale by the arbitrary rulings of the Administration. The products of the Drug Trust, no matter how worthless and injurious they may be, invariably get by; and many of them, such as cortisone, are actually boosted by the Government. One of the officers of Schering Co., an affiliate of the Drug Trust, openly has stated that the maintenance of a drug monopoly is one of the objectives of the Food & Drug Administration.

The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and the I.G. entered into numerous agreements and formed the Joint American Study Co. (called Jasco Inc.). This later was proved to be nothing less than a conspiracy to paralyze the rearmament and defenses of the U.S. Dr. A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, had warned the nation after World War I:

> "The next war . . . will be a chemists' war, and the country which has the best-developed dye and chemical industry is the country which is going to come out on top." (*Treason's Peace*, p. 36)

As will be related presently, the Rockefeller-Standard Oil - I. G. conspiracy was not only instrumental in precipitating World War II, but also undermined our national security and threatened us with defeat by denying the U.S. the use of synthetic rubber patents, and in other ways. In the first year of World War II, a series of criminal and civil actions for treasonous conspiracy with the I. G. Farbenindustrie were started by Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold against Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, especially in con-

nection with the direly needed synthetic rubber and chemical bases for munitions. Also, action was instituted against Sterling Products in connection with the use of its organization in South America, where Nelson Rockefeller was active as Co-Ordinator of Hemispheric Defense and the brother of Thomas Corcoran, high ranking Harvard New Dealer, represented it, for espionage and propoganda for Germany. The offenders pleaded *nolo contendere,* which was in reality an acknowledgement of guilt. The offenders were given small fines, and merely ordered to mend their ways. The penalties were surprisingly light in view of the fact that the offenses constituted treason in wartime, for which the usual penalty is death. It later was stated that the Rockefeller interests had acquiesced in these actions when the treasonous conspiracy became outrageously obvious and violent public reactions threatened, — in order to protect themselves and their fellow conspirators. It appears quite clear now that their old deal with I. G. Farbenindustrie still prevails and is being carried out by their agent and attorney, High Commissioner John Jay McCloy.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the law firm of John Foster Dulles and Allen Dulles, Sullivan & Cromwell, that is closely identified with the Rockefeller-I. G. interests and our Government, defended a criminal indictment of Ernest K. Halbach, one of the principals of the I. G. set-up in this country.

The I. G. situation is described in Howard Ambruster's book, *Treason's Peace,* published by the Beechhurst Press in 1947, an excellent book that should be read by every American.

This entire Rockefeller-Standard Oil-I. G. situation was aptly characterized by Senator Harry Shippe Truman, as chairman of the Senate Investigating Committee, as "TREASON". He said, correctly:

"YES IT IS TREASON.

"YOU CAN NOT TRANSLATE IT ANY OTHER WAY."

And the same group has provided oil, munitions and other material of war to the Russian and Chinese Communists and the North Koreans, practically entirely at the expense of the U.S. taxpayer.

IS THAT ANY LESS TREASON?

These are some of the outgrowths of Rockefeller

Institute's "philanthropies".

Public suspicion anent the Rockefellers was further allayed by establishment of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission devoted to mass medicine—to spectacular cooperation with local health departments in a campaign on hookworm infestation, intended to demonstrate forcibly that Rockefeller's heart bled for the "Forgotten Man". The cost of this campaign was almost entirely borne by the victims, through the support of their local health departments. But the publicity released gave the Rockefellers credit for beneficence and a touching concern in the health and welfare of collaborator Walter Hines Page's "Forgotten Man". At the same time, it gave the Rockefeller interests entry into control of the health departments of the various sections of the country that in due time was developed into complete and absolute control of all of them from the Public Health Service of the U.S. Treasury Department to those of cities, towns, counties and, ultimately, of the smallest villages.

The control of health departments thus engineered later proved extremely profitable to the Rockefeller interests in many directions. For instance, it enabled them to gain a virtual monopoly of the production and distribution of milk throughout the nation, through health-department regulation of that industry, which was engineered by them on the pretense of protecting the public's health. Steadily, through decades, they drove independent milk distributors out of business by various devices, such as pasteurization, manipulation of milk sheds by their puppet health commissioners and dishonest and oppressive "regulation", and by numerous other devious devices. They are able, consequently, to indoctrinate the public, at its own expense, with the idea that milk is a perfect food and an absolutely essential element of the diet, which it is not. They progressively adulterated the milk distributed to the public until the bulk of it is, partly or wholly, a synthetic concoction, such as "homogenized" milk, of types that had previously been barred from sale for human consumption. Of the adulteration of milk, one can readily convince oneself by placing a bottle of milk on the window sill for a week. In olden days the milk would turn sour and curdle; but today it merely becomes putrid, slimy and stringy. The price of the adulterated milk was

progressively raised from an average of six cents a quart for real milk to an average of twenty-two cents a quart for watered, synthetic and adulterated milk.

Far from being a source of health and strength, milk has become a licensed spreader of disease and death. Milk transmits more diseases than any other one beverage or food. It carries tuberculosis, scarlet fever, such streptococcus infections as septic sore throat and acute kidney and heart disease, undulant fever, infantile paralysis and many other deadly diseases. Milk can be one of the most dangerous substances we put into our stomachs. Needless and excessive consumption of milk has been correlated to childhood ills, to hardening of the arteries, to premature senility and to cancer. But these facts have been suppressed and the public has been urged through official channels to drink ever more milk "for their health", in order to boost further the profits of the Milk Trust. (*YOUR LIFE IS THEIR TOY, Rackets Social Service & Medical,* pp. 93-120, Chedney Press, 1940)

Corruption of public health officers on a wholesale scale has been resorted to in connection with Milk Trust activities. Henry Wallace, was the first to launch a consistent attack on the milk cartel, in the Wallace *Farmer,* and named it the Milk Trust. He applied that name to the undercover combination between Borden Co. and National Dairy Products Co., that was later exposed in reports of the Department of Agriculture, but kept out of the press. The reports indicate that though the two companies pretend to be competing, they are actually working in concert, as a cartel. The Borden Co. is directly controlled by the Chase National Bank and the Rockefeller interests represented by the Milbanks. National Dairy Products is controlled by the Rockefellers, through Lehman Brothers.

Henry Wallace was silenced by an appointment as Secretary of Agriculture in Roosevelt's Cabinet; and he was later made Secretary of Commerce and Vice President. When denied the Vice-Presidential nomination in 1944, he was given the job of editor of the *New Republic,* with a salary reported to be $75,000 a year, a greater sum than the magazine ever earned and largely paid by Nelson Rockefeller. Though Wallace has been closely identified with the Rockefellers, there is no published record

of the extent to which they backed his Progressive Party as a phase of the activities of their Rockefeller-Soviet Axis.

Control of the public-health activities of the nation was readily maneuvered by the Rockefeller interests by subsidizing the activities of the U.S. Public Health Association, the trade organization of the public-health officers of the country. Interlocking directorates were established from the start between that organization, through its officers (including as a rule the Health Commissioner of New York City), and one or another of the Rockefeller "philanthropies". Subsidies for these activities were arranged through various dominated organizations and foundations. Thus the Milbank Foundation, headed by Jeremiah Milbank and his son A. G. Milbank, a Rockefeller attorney and agent, and financed by 3% of the Borden (Milk) Co. stock, subsidized "public health" activities. The policyholders' moneys of controlled insurance companies, especially the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, were diverted into these channels of corruption.

Domination of official health agencies also implies control of the food and drug industries which they "regulate", and of the enormous profits which they yield. Such control makes possible the sale, with impunity, of inferior products or, even, of products that are actually deleterious to health and life, but yield extraordinarily large profits. For instance, mineral oil, a product of petroleum oil, was marketed by a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, as a remedy for constipation. In many cases it caused chronic malnutrition by robbing the body of fat-soluble vitamins. It was sold also as an ingredient of nose drops, and in many cases, caused lung abscesses. But the profits were enormous.

Far larger than the direct profits derived from domestic "health" activities and those gained in the international field through the International Health Commission, that was set up later to extend these activities abroad, were the indirect benefits derived from the good-will created by the pretense of benevolence, and by abuse of the powers vested in the public agencies thus taken over. The story has often been told how Colombia was blackmailed into permitting Standard Oil to develop the Barco concession by the establishment by the U.S. Public Health Service of a prolonged quarantine of Colom-

bian shipping for yellow fever.

The incubation period of yellow fever is about six days and the length of the voyage from Colombia generally was about two weeks. This meant that if anyone on board the vessels had been exposed to yellow fever, he would have developed the disease before coming into port and there was no justification for quarantining the vessels. Nevertheless, the vessels were quarantined for prolonged periods on their arrival at American ports. Perishable cargoes spoiled during the quarantine, threatening the Colombian merchants with ruin. This abuse of the powers of the U.S. Public Health Service was employed to force the Colombian government to relax its prohibition of development of the concession by Standard Oil interests. The Rockefeller Institute announced falsely at this juncture that its Hideyo Noguchi had discovered the cause, remedy and preventive of yellow fever. And the International Health Commission offered to Colombia the services of Noguchi in clearing up the yellow fever and lifting the unwarranted quarantine, with the implication that unless the Standard Oil interests had their way, the quarantine would not be lifted. The Colombian government was forced, in the interest of its merchants and its trade, to accede to this international blackmail. The Standard Oil Co. shared the concession with Gulf Oil Co., controlled by Andrew Mellon who, as U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, controlled the U.S. Public Health Service. Yellow fever is still endemic in Colombia, just as it was before the quarantine was imposed. But there is now no quarantine because the Rockefeller interests have their way in Colombia. The profits to the Rockefeller Empire of international "philanthropy" are great. The world cannot be blamed for mistaking Rockefeller imperialism for American imperialism.

CHAPTER VII

ROCKEFELLER'S GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

Red Totalitarian Thought Control For Peasants

" . . . We work our own good will upon a grateful and responsive rural folk."—
Rockefeller-Gates *Occasional Letter No. 1*

Rockefeller's "educational philanthropies" were an outgrowth of Baptist missionary zeal. To educate Negro co-religionists, the Baptists had organized the Southern Education Board. In a spirit of religious rivalry, they had also undertaken to build the University of Chicago. Reverend Strong, Rockefeller's in-law, made this religious educational rivalry quite clear in a memorandum to John D. Sr. cited by Nevins (*JDR*, v. 2, p. 203) :

" 'Now where are we Baptists?' Strong wrote. 'We have no university at all . . . we have to send our sons to other universities . . . Against Harvard's 1500, or Yale's 1200 students, our largest number is 300 at Brown. The only approach to professional instruction is our theological seminaries, and the largest of these numbers no more than 50 well-prepared students . . . while Union (Theological Seminary) and Princeton have their 150 each' ".

At about the same time, Reverend Strong had admonished his in-law that he would be wise to act to allay public resentment against his brigandage by courting public opinion with philanthropies, if he desired to overcome the handicaps to his enterprises arising from the ill repute his ruthlessness had created. He missed no opportunity to urge him to give his support to the creation of a college for Baptist missionary propaganda that would engage in a crusade to get folks to think as Baptists wished them to think. Rockefeller's endowment of the University of Chicago crowned his efforts with a measure of success. But it is doubtful that the divine would be very happy to witness the present status of the university he inspired. It is a hotbed of anti-religious Communist propaganda that has even overwhelmed his church.

Rockefeller was too pragmatic to be content, however, with mere missionary zeal for the profit of the church. Personal profits and benefits have a

stronger appeal to a person of his acquisitive disposition. His experience with the influencing of public opinion, that he had been compelled to resort to on more than one occasion in connection with his Standard Oil activities, could not have failed to impress him with the value of molding public opinion. No doubt, the waste of effort involved in the repetition of isolated campaigns irked a man of his methodical, systematic thrift. It is inconceivable that he could fail to see the economy and the high ultimate return of permanently molding public opinion as he wished it molded, through domination of education that would make it possible to convert that process to thought control that would be entirely imperceptible to both its agents and its subjects. It would be permanent, would never have to be repeated wastefully, and would insure him of domination of the indoctrinated by their own subconscious reactions, for the rest of their lives.

After a dinner at his home on West Fifty-fourth Street, New York City, attended by John D. Rockefeller Jr., banker Morris K. Jesup, Wanamaker partner Robert C. Ogden, Baptist pastor J. L. M. Curry, banker George Foster Peabody, Walter Hines Page, the inventor of Roosevelt's "The Forgotten Man", William H. Baldwin, Albert Shaw, Dr. Wallace Buttrick, Johns Hopkins U. President, Daniel Coit Gilman and attorney Edward M. Shepard, John D. Sr. launched the General Education Board, with an offer of a million dollars over a period of ten years for the "noble" purpose of influencing all education as desired, "without regard to sex, race or creed". The assembled worthies leaped to the bait. Rockefeller acquired an educational front imbued with the odor of religion, that would be regarded as above suspicion. And it was all his own, to be used entirely for his purposes. For contrary to his "philanthropic principles" and his past practises, Rockefeller did not require, seek or permit the participation of others in this enterprise.

Rockefeller placed his "wonderful businessman", Reverend Frederick Taylor Gates, in charge of this new enterprise. Boldly they announced its true purpose at the very start, in *Occasional Letter No. 1* of the General Education Board already quoted.

The letter is a frank and open statement of the basic totalitarian conspiracy that underlies all of the Rockefeller "philanthropies". Their avowed

scheme is to gain the confidence of the people by a show of sham "benevolence" and then, when they "yield themselves with perfect docility to our molding hands," to "work our own good will upon" them through a Rockefeller dictatorship. In this conspiracy they are largely succeeding. And their "good will" has proved to be the "will for conquest" that has cost tens of thousands of "peasants" lives. The letter is about as open an expression of contempt of the intelligence of the citizenry (the "peasants", they call them) as can be made. Their cunning grasp and contempt of human nature did not fail them. There were some few protests from alert citizens and on the floor of Congress. But in the main, they were lauded for their action, by the usual complement of fools and traitors.

The ambitious character of the scheme is revealed by what Nevins (*JDR*, v. 2, p. 485) terms the "extraordinary charter" that Shepard drew up, and that Rockefeller's henchman and in-law Senator Nelson Aldrich, promptly rushed through Congress. It is a perpetual charter that gives authority to hold limitless capital and to engage anywhere in the U.S., in any activities whatsoever that can be construed as remotely resembling education. Since the funds contributed to its endowment and the income thereon are tax-exempt, the moneys involved are actually public funds. But control of them is effectively held by the Rockefellers. It was a far more ideal propaganda machine than those provided at a later date by Rockefeller, through Ivy Lee, his publicity man, for either Stalin or Hitler. Nevins, a Rockefeller spokesman, states:

> "Thus was founded an organization which shortly became THE MOST POWERFUL *EDUCATIONAL* FOUNDATION IN THE WORLD."

The Rockefeller interests proceeded cautiously, as usual, put their their best foot forward and bided their time. Their initial activities were "window-dressing"—agricultural education, a fight on the boll weevil that was destroying the cotton crop in the South, and medical education activities—which allayed and disarmed public suspicion. The character and profits of the forays into the field of medical education have been described in connection with the Rockefeller Institute. The only error that the "planners" made in their estimate of the mentality and pervertibility of the American "peasant"

was in the imposition of Prohibition, for which the Rockefellers acknowledge their responsibility in their publicity by Morris in the *Saturday Evening Post* of January 6, 1951 (p.36). After a decade and a half, they bowed to public opinion and agreed to a revocation of the Volstead Act. But their only error sensed by the "peasants" proved highly profitable to them; and even in defeat, it served to gain them new victories through their New Deal program.

The Annual Report Of The General Education Board, 1928-1929, in a historic review of its activities makes clear the calculated deliberate approach adopted. It divides the development of the activities into three periods:

First period, 1902-1919, during which the Board appropriated more than $15,000,000, mostly for increases of the endowments of 120 colleges.

Second period, 1919-1924, during which it contributed over $50,000,000 for increasing teachers' salaries.

Third period, from 1924, during which it has undertaken to *influence the character of scholarship and teaching.*

The extent of dissembling and oversimplification of this description of its activities is evident from contemporaneous comments.

At the start, Rockefeller entered into an entente with Andrew Carnegie to merge their "philanthropies". This gave Rockefeller effective control of the Carnegie Foundation For The Advancement Of Teaching, the most potent influence of which on teaching and teachers at university and college levels was exercised by its Retiring Allowances (for professors) and (Teacher) Widows' Pensions. This "security" scheme was highly effective in insuring that the staffs taught what was to the liking of the Carnegie-Rockefeller interests, and that any exercise of "academic freedom" would conform with their wishes.

On January 26, 1917, Senator Kenyon of Iowa reported that Rockefeller agents were examining the curricula of colleges that sought the aid of the Board; and that the Board refused aid unless the applicant colleges made their courses comply with the Board's dictates.

The General Education Board also dictated ap-

pointments to the faculties of the colleges, packing them with their agents and henchmen, in preparation for future plans. Dr. W. J. Spillman, former chief of the Federal Farm Management Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, stated in a letter to the *New York Globe* of March 28, 1919:

> "Nine years ago I was approached by an agent of Mr. Rockefeller with the statement that his object in establishing the General Education Board was to gain control of the educational institutions of the country so that all men employed in them might be 'right'. I was then informed that the Board has been successful with the smaller institutions but that the large institutions had refused to accept the Rockefeller money with strings tied to it. My information said that Mr. Rockefeller was going to add $100,000,000 to the Foundation for the express purpose of forcing his money into the big institutions."

This was exactly what might be expected from the statement of objectives in *Occasional Letter No. 1* quoted above. The avowed objective of subverting the nation through its educational system and establishing a "new social order", required that the teaching staffs of its schools should enter into the conspiracy, wittingly or unwittingly. It made the chief requisite for obtaining or holding a teaching position, in any part of the educational system that was brought under their control, intellectual prostitution and adherence to subversive totalitarian doctrines that matched the objective of the Board.

At an early date, the Board began tampering with the public school system and the teachers colleges, experimenting to determine how best to succeed in indoctrinating future generations. It gave by 1929, $500,000 to the School of Education at Harvard, $1,000,000 to Teachers College of Columbia University, and $3,177,231.43 to George Peabody College for Teachers, in addition to many other smaller grants. To Lincoln School, of Teachers College, Columbia University, for John Dewey's Marxist experiment in youthful libertinism that goes by the name of *Progressive Education,* was given $5,923,747.62; and it was there that Laurance, Nelson, Winthrop and David Rockefeller were sent for training. As in the case of all the Rockefeller "philanthropies," the GEB and its grantees were made to serve the interests of the Rockefeller Em-

pire. When its plans of subversion were intensified after the Rockefeller Empire had entered into its entente with Communist Russia, the educational system of the country, which by then had come largely, if not completely, under its control, was converted to a huge "school for subversion". For this reason the proportion of exposed and convicted traitors is higher among the educated than among the uneducated; and it increases with the extent of education. After the 1926 Rockefeller-Soviet deal, the number of Communists and fellow travelers among the professors and teachers rose by leaps and bounds. Before a decade had elapsed, adherence to Marxism or membership in the Communist Party became a prerequisite for teaching appointments or for promotion in a large percentage of the schools, colleges and universities of the country, not merely in the "social sciences", but in all fields. Rockefeller, and dominated foundation, subsidy and endowment had a direct bearing on the degree of Communist infiltration; the greater the grant, the higher was the proportion of Communist faculty members. Special chairs and positions were created by the Rockefeller Foundation for notorious Red propagandists, as in the case of Hans Eisler at the New School for Social Research, of Dr. Henry Siegerist and Owen Lattimore, (*Amerasia* editor) at Johns Hopkins University, Harlow Shapley and Harold Laski at Harvard, William W. Lockwood, (*Amerasia* editor) at Princeton, and Rexford Tugwell and Harold Clayton Urey at Columbia and the University of Chicago, respectively.

Control of "social sciences" and their teachings automatically implies control of labor union activities. For though teachers of economics and labor relations, and of law, serve as fronts and mouthpieces for the labor unions that employ them, they also provide the pseudo-scientific doctrines and grounds for their demands. The "social science" program has served the Rockefeller Empire well in the regimentation of workers.

The plight of the patriotic professor—who rejects subversive doctrines and refuses to teach them, or to turn traitor and subvert his students—is not an enviable one in the Rockefeller-dominated educational system. This is well portrayed by Professor Harry Elmer Barnes, who had been sympathetic to their "liberalism," in his privately printed pam-

phlet, *The Struggle Against The Historical Blackout,* as follows:

> "A state of abject terror and intimidation exists among the majority of professional American historians whose views accord with the facts on the question of responsibility for the second World War." (p.9)

Professor Charles Austin Beard, long heralded as a "liberal" historian, points to the responsibility of the Rockefellers for this condition by reference to the report of the Rockefeller Foundation of 1946, as follows:

> "The Rockefeller Foundation . . . intend to prevent, if they can, a repetition of what they call in the vernacular 'the debunking' journalistic campaign following World War I." (id.)

The lot of professors and teachers who shifted from a defense of American institutions and the Constitution to advocacy of Marxism, Communism and other forms of totalitarianism in time to serve the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis has been far happier. They are heralded as paragons of wisdom and learning and as leaders who are to be followed. Their prior Americanism is forgiven in proportion to the number of Communist and Communist front organizations they join; and they take their places at the sides of those who have adhered to the Communist Party "line" from the start. Their totalitarianism wins them rapid advancement and lucrative Government posts as "Brain Trusters", "advisers", bureaucrats, diplomats and any other posts where they can serve as pawns of the Rockefeller Empire. The "social scientists" among them are given employment as economists and statisticians at high salaries in labor unions, to serve as "front" men and "mouthpieces" for racketeering and subversive labor leaders. But they must be willing to let the labor leaders dictate or censor their writings and teachings. Unscrupulously, these same union-employed "economists" also serve as *"neutral"* arbitrators of labor disputes, often in cases involving the very unions that employ them. In any event, their decisions must outrageously favor the unions without fail and without regard to honesty, or else they lose their union position and are placed on a blacklist, never to be so employed again. If they play ball with the subversive and totalitarian elements, and serve the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis faith-

fully, their futures are assured and they are always provided for on a liberal, if not lavish, scale.

Zechariah Chafee Jr., professor of law at Harvard, made the error of writing, as a young instructor, an excellent, scholarly and American book entitled *Freedom of Speech,* published in 1920. But by 1927 he had mounted the Rockefeller Red bandwagon in the Communist-inspired Sacco Vanzetti affair, with Professor Felix Frankfurter. And he has remained on the pro-Communist side of the fence. He advanced rapidly to professorship and now represents the U.S. at the UN, after having served as vice-chairman of the "Commission on Freedom of the Press", of which more will be related. He is engaged in writing the section of the UN Constitution on the press that proposes to abridge for the press the Bill of Rights that he had defended so wisely and eloquently in his youth. For his distinguished services to the Rockefeller Empire, he has been accorded membership in the Council on Foreign Relations, the Foreign Office of that Empire, and the Rockefeller-dominated invisible world government. Professor Chafee prospered. From the viewpoint of the Rockefeller interests and the GEB, his about-face had made him "right" for the furtherance of their totalitarian and pro-Soviet plans.

As the university faculties about the country were packed with totalitarian professors of all varieties, it became increasingly difficult for students who refused to accept Marxism, that came to be regarded as synonymous with "liberalism", either to secure admission to colleges and universities, or to get degrees.

Columbia University, including its Teachers College, was particularly, directly and heavily subsidized and dominated by the Rockefeller interests because of the education of the Rockefeller youngsters at the "experimental" Lincoln School, its subsidiary. The relations between the Rockefellers and Columbia University have been very close. Rockefeller Center is built upon land in part given to Columbia by the Rockefellers and then leased back by them from the University for the purpose of avoiding the payment of taxes. Through the General Education Board, they have dictated Columbia's faculty, policies and curricula. Under their direction and that of their agents, the faculties

of philosophy and "social sciences" and of Teachers College have become completely Marxist. It is questionable whether there is a single member of the faculty who does not subscribe to some form of totalitarianism that is compatible with the Rockefeller objectives stated in the *Occasional Letter No. 1* cited above, that states the policy and objective of all the Rockefeller "philanthropies". The majority of the members of the faculty are Marxists, and a large number of them are frankly Communists. The following are some of the members of the Columbia faculties who have been cited by various committees investigating un-American activities for membership in Communist and Communist front organizations, and the number of organizations with which they have been connected (*Red-Ucator,* National Council for American Education, 1 Maiden Lane, New York City):

Philosophy And "Social Sciences"			
Angell, James W.	3	Baker, Elizabeth F.	9
Brissenden, Paul F.	8	Burns, Eveline M.	3
Edel, Abraham	6	Edman, Irwin	4
Frazier, E. Franklin	14	Friess, Horace L.	1
Klein, Philip	11	Kraus, Michael	1
Lamont, Corliss	56	Lindeman, Eduard C.	30
Lindsay, Samuel M.	3	Lynd, Robert S.	27
MacIver, Robert M.	5	Merton, Robert K.	1
Nagel, Ernest	1	Rautenstrauch, W.	62
Smith, J. Russell	3	Stanfield, Boris	1
Stern, Bernard J.	49	Tead, Ordway	4
Weltfish, Gene	32		
Education			
Brunner, Edmund deS.	8	Rugg, Harold	2
Childs, John L.	2	Bryson, Lyman	5
Dewey, John	15	Counts, George S.	20
Hartmann, George W.	2	Goodsell, Willystine	9
Kilpatrick, W. H.	11	Hobbs, Nicholas	1
		Osborne, Ernest G.	1
Law			
Gellhorn, Walter	11	Jessup, Philip C.	4
Llewellyn, Karl N.	1	Michael, Jerome	4
Religion			
Niebuhr, Reinhold	19	Van Dusen, Henry P.	1
Miscellaneous			
Baehr, Dr. George	4	Behre, Charles H. Jr.	4
Barth, Lester G.	3	Boas, Franz	17
Brewster, Dorothy	38	Demerec, M.	3
Dobzhansky, T.	1	Dunn, Leslie C.	24

Ellard, Roscoe B.	1	Emerson, Haven	11
Grundfest, Harry	16	Kleinberg, Otto	7
Kolchin, Ellis	1	Muzzey, David S.	3
Moore, Douglas	4	Nevins, Allan	1
Robinson, Geroid T.	3	Rosebury, Theodor	8
Saerchinger, Cesar	5	Sargent, S. Stanfield	3
Schilt, Jan	1	Shotwell, James T.	7
Simmons, Ernest J.	6	Van Doren, Mark	19
Van Metre, T. W.	1	Vernadsky, George	2
	Officers		
Carman, Dean, H. J.	4	Hacker, Dir. L. M.	3

This list contains only a small fraction of the Columbia staff who are totalitarian in their views, influence or teachings. But it contains much that illustrates the nature of the deliberate influence that Rockefeller's GEB has exerted on the educational system of the nation and the world. This influence has been accentuated considerably since the Rockefeller interests arrived at an entente with Stalin, and has shifted entirely in the direction of that form of Marxism that suits the purposes of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis, most aptly designated as Rockefellerism.

It has been the consistent practise of the G.E.B. to dictate faculty appointments as one of the conditions for making requested grants. Deliberate selection of militant Marxists for college posts is clearly indicated by the appointment of Paul F. Brissenden to an assistant professorship at Columbia. Brissenden had earned a reputation as a militant left-wing labor agitator long before his Columbia appointment, in connection with his activities as special agent of the U.S. Commission of Industrial Relations and of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and with the I.W.W. The theme of his Columbia U. Ph.D. thesis was *The I.W.W., A Study of American Syndicalism,* which quite clearly evinces his left-wing, Marxist attitude. His appointment to the post of assistant professor of economics at Rockefeller-dominated Columbia University School of Business, therefore, was made *because* of his radicalism. His I.W.W. thesis so delighted the Kremlin that it was translated and published in Russia. His pro-Communist attitude was a family affair; for both his mother and sister volunteered to help make a success of the Bolshevik revolution and migrated to Moscow where they were

employed by the Kremlin. Brissenden himself made no secret of his support of Communism. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the notoriously Red American Civil Liberties Union, and of the equally Red International Juridical Association and the International Rescue and Relief Committee. He was one of the signers of a letter to the *Daily Worker* of March 5, 1941, defending the Communist Party anent the Hitler-Stalin Pact. His "liberalism" has been rewarded by many appointive government jobs in the field of labor; chairmanships of commissions and boards in many industries, including cloaks and suits, cap and cloth, millinery and others; statistician and economist on the payroll of a wide array of unions; "*impartial*" chairman under many labor agreements; member of the Industrial Tribunal of the American Arbitration Association; and numerous other lucrative, policy-making appointments. These rewards that arose out of the Rockefeller-GEB-dictated professorial appointment are the customary rewards of radical teachers who subscribe to the doctrines of Rockefellerism. As a member of the Columbia faculty, Professor Brissenden is in a position to reject any applicants for the higher degrees, that are a prerequisite for teaching positions, if they do not accept the doctrines to which he subscribes.

The case of Walter Gellhorn, professor of law, clearly demonstrates the extent to which the Rockefellers go in their support of pro-Communist activities. A product of Rockefeller's GEB-fostered Columbia totalitarianism of the post-Rockefeller-Soviet Axis era, he was given, in 1931, the post of secretary to Supreme Court Justice Harlan F. Stone, one of his indoctrinators. In 1932, on admission to the bar, he promptly became attorney in the office of the Solicitor General of the Department of Justice. In the following year he was appointed to the law faculty of Columbia and, in 1937, to the Department of Political Science. His long series of government appointments included Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, in 1943, and Chairman of the National War Labor Board, 2nd Region, in 1945. During this period of rapid advancement he became increasingly identified with pro-Communist causes as a director of the American Civil Liberties Union, the International Juridical Association, the National Lawyers' Guild, and the

semi-official Soviet Open Road. He was in the forefront of attacks on legislation and investigations directed against Communism. There was a personal aspect to this fight because Gellhorn was himself under investigation by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

To aid in this fight against the exposure of un-American activities and such treason as that of Alger Hiss, the Rockefeller Foundation in 1948, announced a grant of $110,000 for a "Study of the relation of civil rights to the control of subversive activities in the United States." The grant was made to Cornell University, where Edmund E. Day, former Director of Social Sciences of the Rockefeller Foundation, had been planted as president of the University. Though Professor Robert E. Cushman, of Cornell, a Marxist New Dealer, was designated to head the "study", he turned over the job to Gellhorn. The money was used largely in a campaign to bring about abolition of the Un-American Activities Committee. The Cushman-Gellhorn-Rockefeller activities tied in with those of the Anti-Defamation League. Gellhorn was fittingly assigned the problem of security and loyalty requirements as applied to government scientists. His equivocal views were published in a Rockefeller subsidized book, *Security, Loyalty & Science.*

The high rewards and distinguished honors that were heaped upon Philip C. Jessup, Reverend Reinhold Niebuhr and Reverend Henry Van Dusen for their services to the Rockefeller Empire and its Axis are discussed elsewhere.

Donald G. Tewksbury, professor of education at Columbia U., illustrates the security and promotion offered by the Rockefeller interests to their Red protegés who serve their Axis well. He is a product of their Red Chinese Yenching University, who had been subsidized by them through the Harvard-Yenching Foundation.

With the entire academic world from which to choose teachers to influence the minds of its students, Columbia University shares at least four of its instructors with the official school of the Communist Party, the Jefferson School of Social Sciences. They are:

Dorothy Brewster, Associate Professor of English

Abraham Edel, Lecturer on Philosophy

Corliss Lamont, **Lecturer on Philosophy**
Walter Rautenstrauch, **Professor of Industrial** Engineering

Numerous members of the faculty at Columbia U. are members and officers of the American Civil Liberties Union, the chief legal aid of Communist conspirators. Among them are:

Dr. Harry E. Barnes	Prof. Paul F. Brissenden
Prof. George S. Counts	Prof. Walter Gellhorn
Corliss Lamont	Prof. E. C. Lindeman

There they rub elbows with Rockefeller's minister, Reverend Harry Emerson Fosdick, Morris Ernst, Melvyn Douglas, Arthur Garfield Hays, Max Lerner, Carey McWilliams, Dorothy Kenyon, Elmer Rice, Raymond Swing and Oswald Garrison Villard.

Professors of law have been particularly handy agents of the Rockefeller-Soviet conspirators. Subversives planted on the faculties of universities which they control become endowed with the halo of unworldliness and public trust that attaches to the traditional, but absent-minded professor who is devoted to learning and pure science and is unapproachable. The Communist and other brands of totalitarians, and the Rockefeller interests, have exploited the public trust in the college professor to the full limit; and it has served them well. They have planted their utterly ruthless, traitorous agents in professorships that are often especially created for them, and build up their reputations for "erudition" and "wisdom" while they are engaged in the very process of eroding the law and Constitution of the land at the behest of their bosses. Then they plant them in the courts and rapidly advance them until, not infrequently, they are placed on the Supreme Court bench itself, where they dictate a *revolution by law*. The cases of Supreme Court Justices Holmes, Cardozo, Brandeis, Stone and many others come to mind in this connection. The conspirators, who are expert at propaganda and agitation, create for their agents in high posts, fictitious reputations for impartiality and learning. These judiciary agents have created for the conspirators a complete immunity for their treasonous activity by tortured perversion of the law. Thus a person participating no matter how indirectly in a

crime is an *accomplice.* But an associate or fellow traveller who participates in a Communist act of treason is regarded as blameless; and any charges made against him bring out the cry of "guilt by association". This is exactly for what the law holds other criminals accountable. For the status of the *accomplice* is *guilt by association.*

Subversive legal rulings have made it a crime to call a man a Communist unless he acknowledges himself under oath to be a Communist, or his Communist Party card can be produced and it can be proved beyond any doubt that it is his. So infiltrated are our courts and juries with subversives that it seldom has proved possible to have a man legally adjudged a Communist, even on the testimony of several witnesses and even though it can be demonstrated that he had followed every bend of the Communist Party line. The defense offered in these cases is that *to call a man a Communist means to charge him with a crime and injure him.* And there is always plenty of subversive legal talent at hand, endowed with plenty of foundation and other "civil rights" money, to crucify anyone who dares label a Communist.

But in defending their Communist clients against indictments charging them with subversion and attempts to overthrow the government, the self-same judges and legal talent plead that the Communist Party is legal, and *to be a Communist is not a crime. If to be a Communist is not a crime, why have their solicitous agents on the bench ruled that it is a crime to call a man a Communist?* Is it because the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis dictates it shall be so?

There appears to be no limit to the brazen distortion of the law and absurd pettifogging of these "jurists" on behalf of the Communist conspirators. In the first week of October 1951, the U. S. Supreme Court handed down two decisions designed to protect Communists in their treasonous efforts to destroy our Government, creating the impression of a desire to cooperate with them. The first decision, delivered by Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson, ruled that $50,000 bail was "unusually high" in the cases of twelve Communists who were *merely* charged with advocating overthrow of the Government by violence, under the Smith Act, and whose colleagues have skipped bail in flocks when

convicted. The court ruled that the Government must produce evidence of a "really serious offense" to justify this "high bail", that was so "high" that four of their fellow conspirators skipped and forfeited the sums.

A second decision that was handed down on the same day ruled that anyone who patriotically reports a suspected Communist to the FBI may be sued for damages by the accused. This decision is designed to ably assist the Communists in their conspiracy by cutting off reports and clues regarding them from Government agencies. The Court appears to be more concerned with protecting the conspirators than in national security. In this it is serving the interests of the Axis. The decision was undoubtedly motivated by the desperate effort of the conspirators to protect the swarms of Communist and Axis agents planted in the government departments.

Not included in the above list is Philip Edward Mosely, totalitarian Professor of International Relations and head of the Russian Institute at Columbia U., and Assistant Director of the Rockefeller Foundation. After securing his Ph.D. at Harvard under the tutelage of Felix Frankfurter, in 1931, and subsequently instructing at Princeton, he was permitted, or rather invited, by the Bolsheviks to come to Moscow and stay for two years (a privilege never known to be accorded to any but avowed and trusted Communists) to engage in "historical researches." He was then assigned as fellow, by the Rockefeller-subsidized and dominated, Red Social Science Research Council, for "research in the Balkans." From 1942 to 1946, he joined Nelson Rockefeller, Dean Acheson, Alger Hiss and the rest of the pro-Soviet clique in the State Department, as chief of the division on political and territorial studies and was adviser to the U.S. delegation to the disastrous Moscow Conference, in 1943, to the European Advisory Commission in London in 1944, and to the tragic Potsdam Conference in 1945. He was also U.S. representative in 1946 on the Commission for the Investigation of the Yugoslav-Italian Border. In 1936 he was the sympathetic Soviet-authorized translator of V. M. Chernov's official history, *The Great Russian Revolution.* He has very concisely stated his and the Rockefeller Empire's totalitarian credo, as has been related, in

a *Headline Series* pamphlet issued by Rockefeller's Foreign Policy Association, repeated here for emphasis:

> "Over the long run, great numbers of people will judge both the Soviet and American Systems, *not by how much individual freedom they preserve,* but by how much they contribute, in freedom or without it, to develop a better livelihood and a greater feeling of social fulfillment."

This statement is a variation of the Communist propaganda theme: "What is freedom without bread?" This is the Rockefeller-Soviet sales talk for their brand of totalitarianism and slavery that contrasts so sharply with Patrick Henry's Americanism of: "Give me liberty or give me death". But American history and patriotism are both taboo in schools dominated by Rockefeller's GEB. Only Mosely's views are taught.

The situation is, if possible, even worse in Rockefeller's pet University of Chicago, the Red gehenna of all the Rockefeller-subsidized professors. A list of its faculty indicates that advancement on it appears to be almost entirely predicated on how Red the professor is and how many Communist fronts he joins. A partial list of professors and the Communist and Communist front organizations they have joined reveals the following::

Abbott, Edith	15	Adams, James Luther	10
Borgese, G. A.	6	Burgess, Ernest W.	8
Carlson, Anton J.	18	Douglas, Sen. Paul H.	22
Havighurst, Robert J.	7	Haydon, A. Eustace	6
Hutchins, Robert M.	2	Lange, Oscar	9
Lovett, R. M.	114	McMillen, Wayne	26
Sharp, Malcolm P.	9	Slye, Maud	8
Thompson, John B.	10	Tugwell, Rexford	7
Urey, Harold C.	15	Wieman, H. N.	20

The extent that subversion effected by "educational philanthropies" has attained at Yale University is portrayed by William F. Buckley Jr. in his book *God And Man At Yale.* Buckley, a recent graduate of Yale, lists the subversive teachers. They infest the School of Divinity as completely as the other faculties, and their religion is Marxist Rockefellerism. He also lists in the appendix, subversive textbooks that are widely used, and the schools that use them.

The fostering of totalitarians and Rockefeller Reds in all the schools, colleges and universities over which it could gain control, is the chief function of Rockefeller's General Education Board in the pursuit of its boss's objectives. When found, dependable agents are often planted in key positions in the Government in Washington. If by any chance they are exposed or apprehended in illegal or treasonous activities, they are usually protected and shifted to other positions.

In the Wilson Administration, the Government was loaded to the gunwales with them. Those that could not be made to fit into the Republican administrations that followed, by the "bipartisan" device, were put back in storage in the universities dominated by the Rockefeller interests, as a part of a well organized and disciplined machine for totalitarian subversion and erosion of the Constitution and the law of the land. They were well provided for and shifted about in the government and universities for diversity of experience, to prepare them for their roles in the gigantic conspiracy.

In the universities, they were protected in their subversive activities when exposed, by all the wealth and power of the Rockefeller Empire acting through such organizations as the ultra-Red American Civil Liberties Union, and other subsidized agencies. When, unavoidably, for a particularly heinous offense, one of them had to be ousted from his position, he was likewise merely shifted to another position either in the government, in a foundation or in one of the schools. Oaths of loyalty to the U.S. are fought bitterly by the GEB-subsidized agents of the Rockefeller Empire, with all the power at their command. The State of California, for instance, was compelled by them to revoke its rational requirement that all members of the faculty must sign loyalty oaths. The only loyalty that is required of them is loyalty to the Empire. Professor Edward C. Tolman, who was dismissed from the University of California as subversive, was given, after his dismissal, an honorary degree by Yale in 1951, as an example to encourage others.

It is an adequate commentary on the General Education Board and its domination of the educational system that the "traitor scientists" have become a serious problem and a menace to the security of the land, a situation that was dilated upon in

the *New York Times* of May 15, 1951.

When a change in the political climate had been effected and Franklin Delano Roosevelt had been put into the Presidency to head a "Popular Front" government in Washington, all of the subversive agents were taken out of their storage in the academic halls of the "educational" institutions, where they had bent their energies to producing new generations of vipers and traitors. They were put back into the government to carry out the subversive tasks for which they had been trained so well, not infrequently in Moscow, through the creation of what was sardonically labeled by the conspirators as the New Deal. Many of the agents occupied the same posts in the Wilson "War to Save Democracy" regime as they did two decades later in the New Deal and World War II, that was its crowning glory.

In the past several decades, it has also become an established practise of the Rockefeller interests to place their political hacks, warhorses and pawns in the position of *university president*. This serves to keep them in the public eye, invests them with an academic halo in the eyes of the "peasants", makes it possible for them to serve as unsuspected propagandists for subversive totalitarian causes, and to indoctrinate the emerging generation of voters with Rockefellerism, and to groom them as traitors; it also provides these agents with handsome incomes. This practise is illustrated by their planting General Dwight Eisenhower in Columbia University, Harold Stassen in the University of Pennsylvania, Edward Stettinius in the University of Virginia and many others.

There is no doubt that subversive professors, fostered and subsidized by the General Education Board and allied "philanthropies" rank as the nation's most menacing enemies. They have produced some of our most dangerous traitors. Thus Hunter College, under the aegis of Rockefeller henchman, George N. Shuster, its president, spewed forth, inculcated with his indiscriminate pro-Nazi and pro-Communist totalitarian sentiments, "Axis Sally" Gillars. Harvard University, crawling with Red professorial vermin, evacuated on the nation its Alger Hiss; Cornell, its Lee Pressman; Columbia, its Judy Coplon. They have all loosed upon the nation a horde of unapprehended and unsuspected traitors who

are persistently betraying the nation. What a sham it is to pretend to be fighting Communism abroad, while at home these breeders of traitors are turning the younger generation into a horde of dangerously muddled Marxists!

The most pathetic figures in the situation are the nation's youngsters. Several generations of them have been made human sacrifices to the very doctrines that they have been schooled to adore, victims of their teachers' witting or unwitting treachery. For their fate they owe thanks to the success of the General Education Board in infiltrating the public school system throughout the nation and converting it into a subversive agency of Rockefellerism. Their pro-Communist training leads them to betray their country in the interest of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis. Then they themselves become the victims of their own betrayal, in wars whipped up by arrangement between the pawns of the Axis partners. In the Korean "police action", close to a hundred thousand of them have been injured, and almost 10,000 killed.

The General Education Board, mindful of the aphorism: "Give me a child till the age of nine, and you can have it for the rest of its life", began to infiltrate and take over the public school system at an early date. It has pursued this objective steadily and with even greater vigor than it manifests in the field of higher education. After initial hostility, National Education Association (NEA) joined forces with the GEB, thus giving it domination of the greatest power in the field of primary education. The Rockefeller group also took over local school boards directly through their associates and agents, and converted them into agencies of subversion. Thus in New York City they took over the school boards and control of the school system about 1915, during the mayoralty of their puppet, John Purroy Mitchell. At about the same time they took over the Gary, Indiana, school system for "experimentation". They placed in charge of it Dr. William A. Wirt, who proved to be a better American than they suspected and exposed their conspiracy to prolong the depression, destroy our government and replace it with their totalitarian, "managed" economy to a Congressional Committee in 1934 (H. R. 73 Congress, 2nd Session, H. S. 314). In Scarsdale, New York, Edmund E. Day, Director

for Social Sciences of the Rockefeller Foundation, took control for them of the local school board. The radical Progressive Education Association has been a Rockefeller GEB agency from its start.

The nature of the influence which Rockefeller's GEB exercised directly and indirectly through the NEA, is illustrated by a number of their deeds. In 1940 the GEB granted the Progressive Education Society $1,635,941 and the NEA a total of $706,100. In addition, the National Association of Secondary School Principals, allied with the NEA, received a total of $122,600 for the purpose of "helping pupils gain a clearer understanding of problems involved in such fields as planning and public finance, public education, population, unemployment, health, personal security and self-development, democracy and dictatorship, free enterprise and collectivism . . ." (*GEB Annual Report*, 1940, p. 48). The money was used for the writing and publication of a series of booklets on *"Problems in American Life"*, under the auspices of the NEA.

The pamphlet, *The American Way of Business*, that was prepared to introduce the junior-high-school grades to the subject, was entrusted by the conspirators to a notorious Communist, Oscar Lange, and Abba Lerner, an advocate of Communism, and both foreign born. Oscar Lange is the naturalized Polish-born professor of economics at the University of Chicago, whom David Rockefeller chose as his mentor and adviser in the writing of his Ph. D. thesis, *Economic Waste*, which has been described; and in its introduction Nelson expresses his gratitude to Lange "for invaluable criticism and advice". One year after his book was published for distribution among school children, in 1945, Oscar Lange renounced his American citizenship and returned to Poland to become a Communist official in his conquered land. He is now Communist Polish representative in the UN.

True to expectation Lange's pamphlet, *The American Way of Business*, used in the public schools under the auspices of the Rockefeller-subsidized NEA, was a Communist tract that held up to ridicule American business, that has provided for Communist Russia well enough to save it from destruction at the hands of its confederates, the Nazis. It also lauded Marxist and Communist methods that have failed so utterly to provide the

barest necessities of life to the lands that have adopted them. It attacked private enterprise, endorsed government ownership of industry and advised that government bureaucrats be given the power to repeal acts of Congress. It was a polemic for the Rockefeller-Soviet brand of Marxism that goes by the name of New Deal, or Rockefellerism.

Proof that this undertaking to subvert the children was deliberate, is afforded by the examination of other pamphlets in the same series. They are all Communist tracts. *Economic Problems of the Post-War World* was written by Marxist, New Deal economist, Alvin H. Hansen, and endorses a Marxist program of taxation and deficit spending that will serve to force industry into the hands of the government, which he calls "compensatory spending." Another of the pamphlets of this series, *International Organization After The War,* was written by the avowed Marxist, Max Lerner, former associate editor of the Communist newspaper, *PM.*

For the subversion of seventh and eighth grade school children, the General Education Board made a grant of $51,000, in 1938, to the NEA Association for Curriculum Development for the preparation of the *"Building America"* series of textbooks *for use in the nation's primary schools.* The title adopted displayed the usual use of semantics by the conspirators. The textbooks are entirely devoted to tearing down America. The texts and their illustrations subtly emphasize the unfavorable aspects of American life and breed a derogatory attitude towards the Constitution and American institutions. Communist Russia and its institutions, on the other hand, are presented in favorable contrast and in the rosiest light. The name of the series should be *Building Soviet America.*

The *"Building America"* series is endorsed as "excellent source material" by the committee on education of the National Committee on Soviet-American Friendship, according to the *Report Of The Joint Fact-Finding Committee To the 1948 Regular California Legislature On Un-American Activities In California* (pp.326-7), which also labels the Soviet-American Friendship outfit as "a direct agent of the Soviet Union". A sample of the authors of the Rockefeller-endowed textbook series for subversion of school children is Alain Locke, member of its editorial staff, who had a record of membership

in twelve Communist and front organizations.

The *"Building America"* series was barred from use in the public schools of California by the legislature, in an order cutting off funds for the "textbooks".

Thus does Rockefeller's "philanthropy", the General Education Board, seek to poison the minds of America with Communism and New Deal Rockefellerism from the cradle to the grave, and to convert the school system of the land to a hotbed of Communism and other forms of subversion. Its Communist friends are held largely responsible by Lait and Mortimer in their *Washington Confidential* for the drive to poison the bodies of school children with narcotics. They report that the sale of narcotics among our school children has been launched by the Communist Party and the Soviets, for the dual purpose of undermining the morale of the country and of providing a revenue for their propaganda. To what extent I. G. Farbenindustrie is encouraging this vile traffic through "Lucky" Luciano as their agent, is not definitely known.

The deliberate fostering and breeding of Communism in our school system emphasizes the sham of the pretense of the conspirators, of fighting Communism abroad. Of what avail is it to fight Communism in other lands, while breeding it at home? Obviously their pretended fight on Communism serves some other purpose.

The Rockefeller interests have been so successful in their plan to have the taxpayers take over, as an official agency, their thought control program launched by the Education Board, with their trained agents as its personnel, that they plan to liquidate the Board. This success is illustrated by the financing of their Institute of International Education, originally operated with Carnegie Corporation and Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial funds, by the Federal Government, with moneys derived from the sale of "surplus" war material overseas, under a bill introduced by their "internationalist" agent, Senator Fulbright. To insure further their subversive control, the Ford Foundation recently has been brought into the picture with a $350,000 grant.

From the outset, the GEB engaged in its brand of agitation, that it calls "education," among the Negroes, especially for the F.E.P.C.

CHAPTER VIII

ROCKEFELLER'S FOUNDATION

"Internationalism", Totalitarianism, Treason & "Philanthropy."

Trevor Arnett, President of the General Education Board, stated in his introductory letter to its 1928 report (p.xi):

> " . . . the munificence of Mr. John D. Rockefeller cannot be understood unless these foundations are recognized as parts of a well ordered whole, in the planning of which his (Gates') thought, his imagination and his powers of vigorous and persuasive utterance were dominating factors. As he himself once said, *the objects for which the several Boards were set up represented not an accidental succession of ideas but one logically developed scheme . . .*"

The object of the Rockefeller Foundation was to carry out in the international field the basic objective of the General Education Board, enslavement of mankind to serve the purpose of the Rockefeller Empire, and to enshroud Rockefeller with a toga of "philanthropy". There was also the more ambitious objective of further luring the United States and other nations into the international field to serve Rockefeller interests. This was clearly stated at a later date by the Foundation's President Vincent, as follows:

> "The aim always kept in mind is not to assume governmental or social functions, but to show that certain things can be done successfully, and then as soon as may be, to turn these over to the community." (*JDR*, v. 2, p. 655)

Nevins points out the need for the new charter: (*JDR*, v. 2, p. 645)

> "The General Education Board was restricted by charter to the United States; this new organization should have the world as its field . . ."

The basic terms of the charter sought for the Foundation were:

> "To promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world."

A bill chartering the Rockefeller Foundation was introduced in Congress and was reported favorably from the Senate Committee on March 10, 1910. The nation, which had not yet been as extensively "edu-

cated", or indoctrinated, by the Rockefeller interests, still possessed sufficient native intelligence to discern the skulduggery that might be expected of their "philanthropy". Immediately a storm of protest broke out among intelligent, discerning folks. The only defenders of the bill were from among the Marxist elements, the *Nation* and the *Survey*. The bill was sidetracked.

A man whose generosity is spurned generally pockets his funds, and walks off,—unless that generosity has an ulterior purpose. Rockefeller's "philanthropy" obviously had an ulterior purpose, and that purpose obviously was extremely important for the one and only real interest of his life, his profits. For in the following year a powerful lobby was sent by him to Washington to force through Congress, at any cost, the charter for his "philanthropy", the Foundation. Nevins, his biographer, tries to explain away the persistent quest for a Federal charter on the ground that it would be "stronger, safer and more dignified than a state charter". But this is quite specious, because eventually Rockefeller was forced to be content with a New York State charter. For the U.S. Senate in 1913 blocked the charter though it was much amended and restricted, after it had passed the House, in spite of what some Western newspaper called "the most powerful lobby ever seen in Washington."

The New York State charter was put through the legislature for the Rockefellers by Senator Robert F. Wagner, their agent whom they had arranged to have elected by Tammany. This charter, in contrast with the one that the Rockefellers had been willing to accept from Congress, was unlimited in scope and provided a considerably higher capitalization.

The attacks made upon the Foundation on the floor of the U.S. Senate were peculiarly prophetic. It was predicted that the Rockefellers proposed to use the Foundation to seduce public opinion, to lobby and influence politics, to subvert American institutions, to evade the income tax which they were seeking to impose on the nation, to evade regulation by the government and to use the nation to further their private interests in complete disregard of national interests.

Launched in an atmosphere of suspicion and under fire of criticism, the Foundation adopted an

attitude of caution and courting of public opinion at the beginning. The Rockefeller Foundation patiently waited for more than a decade and a half before openly engaging in the totalitarian conspiracy which Gates and Rockefeller acknowledged at the start, in *Occasional Letter No. 1* of the GEB, as the true purpose of all Rockefeller "philanthropies".

At the start, the Rockefellers put their best foot forward and stressed the "bleeding heart" activities of their Foundation, especially those that exposed to public gaze their pretended touching concern for the health of the "peasant," euphemistically and prophetically labelled "The Forgotten Man" by their associate, Walter Hines Page, whom they made wartime ambassador to England. Their first endeavors were the establishment of the International Health Commission and the China Medical Board.

The International Health Commission was designed to disarm public resentment against the Rockefellers and their Foundation, both at home and abroad. It undertook to agitate the problem of hookworm infestations of man and to high-pressure public health officers to launch spectacular campaigns, at the expense of the taxpayers, to purge the victim public for their health and the glory of Rockefeller. How effective it proved in establishing contacts with governmental officials in many lands for the Rockefeller interests is revealed by Dr. Victor Heiser, one of their agents, in *An American Doctor's Odyssey*. Later the range of Foundation activities was extended to medical research of the varieties described in connection with the Rockefeller Institute.

The China Medical Board activities added to the pose of interest in "The Forgotten Man", the sanctimonious aroma of missionary activity. It helped to redeem Rockefeller with the clergy and the churches, and to stop their attacks on him. But why did the Rockefeller Foundation specifically select China rather than India or other regions for their activities? The choice was a crafty one. It was dictated, as have been most of the activities of the Rockefeller "philanthropies", by either their immediate commercial or oil interests, or by their avowed totalitarian conspiracy, which is, in effect, their long-term commercial policy.

The China Medical Board was an important factor in the expansion and penetration of the Rocke-

feller Standard Oil interests in China and in the expansion of the Rockefeller Empire. The ruthlessness and the high profits involved in the split-penny market for "Oil for the Lamps of China" is related by Vera Teasdale, the wife of a Standard Oil official, in her book bearing that title. The Rockefeller interests more directly involved were the Vacuum Oil Co. (now the Socony Vacuum) and the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. The China Medical Board activities paved the way, together with a Standard Oil loan of fifteen million dollars, in 1914, for a partnership with the Chinese Government and the lease to Rockefeller's Standard Oil of mineral rights in Shensi and Chi Li provinces for a period of seventy-five years. These and other leases were the causus belli in the Japanese invasion of China. They were important factors in the train of events that led to Pearl Harbor, that cost the U.S. so heavily and profited the Rockefeller Empire so much.

In many quarters of the world, the Rockefeller Empire met with initial success in these Foundation and State Department spearheaded drives for commercial conquest and control of the oil and other resources of the world. In due time, however, they met with setbacks or were actually ousted by governments with which they had made deals or set up monopolies. The reason for these reverses varied in different locales. In some instances it was the utter ruthlessness of Rockefeller Imperialism. In others, it was resentment of local interests at being superseded, or of other world powers at being shut out. In line with the traditional Rockefeller "principle"—"if you can not lick your enemy, join him until you have a chance to stab him in the back"—temporary compromises were made frequently.

But the inevitable ultimate consequences of setbacks of the Rockefeller Empire in its march for world conquest, masked as a philanthropic crusade, were wars. Wars have been the outstanding Rockefeller "philanthropies". And wars have been the most profitable for them. To these wars they contributed nothing but incitement. For the oil and other material they supplied, they were paid well. Invariably they profited hugely from the waging of the wars. They invariably emerged as the real victors. No matter which powers waged the Rockefeller Crusades, the Rockefeller Empire emerged with all the spoils. The most consistent

banner bearer in the Rockefeller Crusades has been the government of the U.S.A., which they have converted into a minor bureau of their Empire. Americans have been "privileged" to shed their blood and dissipate their wealth in the oily Rockefeller Crusades.

To make possible these conquests by the Rockefeller Empire it was necessary, as indicated by Gates in his *Occasional Letter No. 1*, not merely to thought control the American people, whom they seek to reduce to the level of serfs and peasants, as was being done most efficiently by the General Education Board, but also to secure their submission and regimentation, by carrying out the essential features of the program that already had been launched by Bismarck, under the guise of "social science".

In 1914, Rockefeller had a demonstration close to home of the utter lack of docility of the American "peasant", in the violent strike of the workers of his Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. and in the refusal of the people to "yield themselves with perfect docility to our molding hands". The chairman of the board of the C.F.I. Co. was L. M. Bowers, a relative of Rockefeller's almoner, Reverend Gates, who wrote the above phrase as a statement of the purpose of Rockefeller's "philanthropies"; and was guided by that author of Rockefeller "benevolence" in his actions.

What happened in this case is a true guide to what the world might expect in the future of the "charity" of the Rockefeller clan. The employees of the C.F.I. Co. worked under conditions that Nevins, official Rockefeller family biographer, acknowledges were miserable. (*JDR*, v. 2, p. 667). They were forced to revolt, or strike, in order to survive. Their union bosses asked for improvement of working conditions, increased pay and union recognition, and a "closed shop". The union involved was the now all-powerful United Mine Workers.

Rockefeller owned 40% of the C.F.I. Co. stock, dominated the Company and was acknowledged leader of the local industry. He refused to recognize the dissatisfaction of the workers with his "philanthropy", or their other grievances. Rockefeller's "philanthropy" to these workers is strikingly stated by George P. West in his report of the

strike, made for the U.S. Commission on Industrial Relations:

> " . . . two entire counties of Southern Colorado for years have been deprived of popular government, while large groups of their citizens have been stripped of their liberties, robbed of portions of their earnings, subjected to ruthless persecution and abuse, and reduced to a state of economic and political serfdom." (quoted by Nevins, *JDR*, v. 2, p. 667)

This pattern of Rockefeller "benevolence" should be borne in mind. For though its appearance has changed in the course of years, and the agency through which it is administered has now become the Government and the unions, both dummies, its basic spirit and substance still remain the same. The entire nation now is being accorded the same treatment. It is the avowed goal of all Rockefeller enterprises, both the frankly commercial and the sham "philanthropic".

It should also be borne in mind that it is the fixed policy of the Rockefeller Empire never to yield its ultimate objective permanently, however frequently it may swerve or compromise it temporarily. The basic policy of Rockefeller "philanthropy" and enterprise, dictatorship and serfdom, are put into practice from the start, everywhere the Rockefeller Empire extends its dominion, in all lands where it is feasible.

Occasional Paper No. 1 failed to reveal the treatment that was planned for the "peasants" who would not "yield themselves to our molding hands". The Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. affair furnished the answer. The Rockefeller interests hired armed guards to drive the workers from their Company-owned homes. When they continued their resistance to Rockefeller's "molding hands" and resorted to the usual, stupid pattern of strike violence, the militia was called out to protect Rockefeller's property. It was at this point that Rockefeller's "philanthropic" method of treatment of the "peasants" who would not yield to his "molding hands", was starkly demonstrated for all the world to see and admire.

The story is best told in the words of Rockefeller's official, family-appointed biographer, Professor Allan Nevins, as follows (*JDR*, v. 2, p. 666):

"On April 21, 1914, the country was shocked to learn that the previous day a conflict had broken out between militia and striking coal-miners at Ludlow, Colo.; that the workers had been routed with six men killed; and that when the guardsmen had fired the tents sheltering the strikers' families, two women and eleven children lying in pits underneath had been suffocated . . . For days afterward little battles raged through the coal-mining areas of the state . . . it became clear that a virtual civil war was under way."

Forty-four men, women and children were "philanthropically" burned to death in this incident. Rockefeller's sickening "philanthropy" won out. The strike was lost, though later Rockefeller was forced, by aroused public sentiment, to make grudging concession to the miners. In retrospect, however, the price paid by the miners was small as compared with the pathetic costs to the nation of later "philanthropies" of the Rockefeller Empire, in World Wars I and II, the Korean "police action" and other events.

The same story was repeated in the case of the Rockefeller-controlled American Agricultural Chemical Co. of Roosevelt, New Jersey. The Foundation held half a million dollars worth of the securities of this company, and A. Barton Hepburn was interlocking director with the Foundation. The men were paid so little, an investigation revealed, that they could not afford to feed their families. The strike was violent and many men were shot down, again demonstrating the modus operandi of the Rockefeller-Gates brand of "philanthropy."

Public outrage, government investigation and threats of action pointed to urgent need of "philanthropic" camouflage. With this objective, the Rockefeller Foundation was used as a cover for instituting a program of "research" into industrial relations that was to pave the way for Rockefeller control of the labor unions and their bosses. The man selected to head this enterprise, W. L. Mackenzie King, had been trained in the "social sciences" and thought-controlled at universities subsidized by the General Education Board,—Toronto, Chicago and Harvard. He had proved that he had learned the meaning and value of "compromise" in the "liberal" sense so dear to Bismarck and Rockefeller, in his

activities as Minister of Labor in Canada, and in his authorship of the New York Industrial Disputes Act of 1907. The real objective of the task to which he was assigned was to take the curse off the Rockefeller name in connection with C.F.I. Co. affairs, to rub balm on the workers' wounds and soothe them into the "compromise" that would delude and "mold" them into acceptance of the "social security" pattern that would prepare the way for "docile" serfdom and dictatorship.

In the course of the investigation it was revealed that the Foundation itself held $2,000,000 worth of securities of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. at the time of the strike, as well as securities of other companies by which workers were treated with murder and brutality when they undertook to strike for a living wage and improved working conditions.

Public resentment and fury against these shocking demonstrations of the Rockefeller program "to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world", forced abandonment temporarily, in 1917, of the plan to use the Foundation to effect a regimentation of labor along lines desired by Rockefeller, published under his name in a booklet entitled *The Colorado Plan,* and once again published in an elaborated form under the title, *The Personal Relation in Industry.* Nevins reports (*JDR,* v. *2,* p. 661) :

"Public suspicion and hostility developed; his program was made the subject of inquiry by the United States Commission on Industrial Relations under Frank P. Walsh; and so much public criticism arose that in 1917 the project was dropped. The Walsh investigation put a damper on foundation activities in the social sciences for some years."

But the Rockefellers never give up the fight for their ultimate objective and profit. Though they pretended to abandon their plan for regimentation of labor, they were merely biding their time and planning a more crafty approach to their goal. Little suspicion was aroused when, in the following year, Rockefeller "philanthropically" established the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial dedicated to Mrs. John D. Sr. Its initially announced purpose was the support of charities or "welfare" organizations, of public health, of religious organizations and the championing of Negro causes, a course which it pursued for a period of four years. When

the Rockefeller interests entered into an entente with Communist Russia, Ivy L. Lee was assigned to create a favorable public attitude toward Russia and Communism, and began to set up Communist front organizations with Rockefeller funds. The Memorial was converted suddenly, under the leadership of Beardsley Ruml, to a continuation of the labor activities that had been started by John D. Jr. and Mackenzie King only to be abandoned to appease public resentment; and to the support of a host of Marxist, Communist and subversive causes. The details will be given in connection with an account of the Memorial. These activities were continued by the Memorial until 1928, when the General Education Board that had bred Ruml and his radical program, was merged into the Rockefeller Foundation.

With the 1928 merger, the Rockefeller Foundation entered, for the first time, into the world-wide "international" totalitarian activities, which, according to the report of the General Education Board that has been quoted, was the primary and unitary purpose of all Rockefeller "philanthropies" —"parts of a well ordered whole". (GEB *Annual Report*, 1928, p. xi)

The Rockefeller Foundation, together with the other foundations of import of which it seized control, became the spearhead of a world-wide drive for totalitarianism. Its vaunted "internationalism" implied a drive to crush competition and rival powers; world conquest by both indoctrination and force; and the ultimate welding of the world, thus conquered, into a united totalitarian world, "One World"—a Rockefeller World. For that, the United Nations organization was established as a forum and debating society, to give it the semblance of a representative organization, a "democracy", as they call it with their systematic, semantic perversion of language.

Following the 1928 merger, the Rockefeller Foundation's schedule was extended to include, in addition to medical sciences, natural sciences, the "social sciences" and the humanities. Work in the field of "education" at graduate levels and "research" was taken over from the General Education Board which was eventually to be terminated as having accomplished its task. All of the subversive "social science" activities designed to bring

about "a new social order" by a revolution, preferrably by stealth and perversion, initiated by Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, were assumed by the Foundation. Any pretense of charity, that is so repulsive to the Rockefeller mentality, was sloughed off, and abandoned.

The members of the Rockefeller Foundation in the year of the merger were the following:

John G. Agar	Frederick Strauss
David L. Edsall	George H. Whipple
Raymond B. Fosdick	Ray Lyman Wilbur
Vernon Kellogg	*John W. Davis*
Wickliffe Rose	Simon Flexner
Martin A. Ryerson	*Charles Evans Hughes*
George E. Vincent	John D. Rockefeller Jr.
William Allen White	Julius Rosenwald

The Chairman of the Finance Committee was, as always until 1950, a member of the Rockefeller family—at the beginning John D. Rockefeller Jr., and later, his brother-in-law, Winthrop Aldrich. In this manner they retained personal control of the securities and funds, and of the uses to which they were put, without paying taxes on them.

In the following decades the political complexion of the Board shifted to the left, with the inclusion of representatives and advocates of the Marxist "social sciences". At all times it has presaged or reflected the current political scene. Rockefeller kinsman, John Foster Dulles, became a member of the Foundation in the early 1930's and immediately emerged on the public scene as Rockefeller's agent dominating the State Department, the churches and the foundations. Lewis W. Douglas likewise became Ambassador to England after doing his stint on the Foundation Board; as did Walter S. Gifford, former president of the American Telegraph and Telephone Co. John J. McCloy graduated from membership in the Rockefeller Foundation to the position of High Commissioner of Germany, Robert A. Lovett, to the post of Secretary of Defense and Dean Rusk, to Assistant Secretary of State. In December, 1951 Rusk returned to Rockefeller employ as head of the Rockefeller Foundation.

The studied plan of domination of other philanthropies is indicated by the presence on the Board of the Rockefeller Foundation of Julius Rosenwald, founder of the extreme left-wing Rosenwald Foun-

dation that devoted the bulk of its funds to Communist activities under the directorship of Edwin R. Embree, who was former secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation; of Anson Phelps Stokes, who established the foundation of the same name, that devoted its activities almost exclusively to agitation among the Negroes; and Henry Allen Moe, director of the crimson Guggenheim Foundation. The manner in which the control of all important foundations was attained through interlocking trustees, directors and grants will be presented later.

In the field of medicine, its "window dressing", the record of the Rockefeller Foundation is much like that of the Institute. It has done a bit of good by granting aid to research workers in institutions, who had made discoveries that already had been confirmed and that generally had a high commercial value. Such was the case of the grant to Dr. Florey for studies on increasing the yield of penicillin. But usually it was work that could have been done and would have been done without its assistance which was merely a convenience.

The principal activities of the Foundation have been in the fields of the "social sciences" and the humanities. In accord with the basic "principle" of the Rockefeller "philanthropies", no cause has ever been sponsored, subsidized or supported that does not foster totalitarianism, by preference, the Marxist brand. Support has been given by it lavishly to all of the "made in Germany" Marxist "social sciences". The plan was to establish centers of propaganda, labeled "research centers", in every land of consequence that would permit. The 1932 report of the Foundation states: (pp. 263-5)

> "The Rockefeller Foundation continued to support in 1932 the program in the social sciences which has been under way for several years.
>
> "Four clearly defined types of activity feature the general program in the social sciences: (1) the support of inclusive advisory and *planning bodies;* (2) the provision of training and research fellowships; (3) the maintenance of grants in aid and small projects; and (4) the development of institutional centers of advanced *training* and research."

The organization chosen by the Foundation as its top planning body is:

> The Social Science Research Council that "has

operated in the field of social sciences since 1923, with three officials representatives from each of seven scientific societies." Needless to state all the societies and their representatives are Marxist, ranging through the entire gamut of Red. By 1947 the Rockefeller Foundation had granted it a total of $6,361,500 and its subsidiary, the Carnegie Corporation, $1,023,500. Eleven controlled foundations extended it grants. It is the chief agency of all the large foundations in the social service field.

Characteristic of the grants made by Rockefeller's Social Science Research Council is that made in 1946 to John Victor Murra, an instructor in anthropology at the University of Chicago and protegé of Professor Redfield, who will be mentioned later. Murra was denied citizenship by a U.S. District Court judge on the basis of introduced evidence on his subversive activities on the University campus and of additional data provided by the U.S. Army Intelligence. (*Chicago Tribune,* Jan. 18, 1947) It is this organization that was subsidized by the Rockefeller Foundation to prepare and supervise the New Deal "planned economy" for the nation. It provided the brand of training and research fellowship that the conspirators desired.

The grants-in-aid made by the Rockefeller Foundation give some insight into the range and breadth of their support of the Marxist "social sciences". They include:

Encyclopedia of Social Sciences, a monument of Marxist and Communist propaganda, that was heavily subsidized by the Rockefellers from its start in 1927. They contributed to it $150,000 in 1932, and $102,410.13 in the following year.

On the topic of institutional centers, the 1932 report states the following:

"In the United States four institutions are regarded as major centers: Brookings Institution . . . Columbia University . . . Harvard University . . . the University of Chicago.

"Sections of the country not directly represented by these institutions are being assisted . . . University of North Carolina . . . University of Virginia . . . University of Texas . . . Stanford University . . . McGill University.

"In addition there are seven institutional

centers in Europe . . . London School of Economics and Social Sciences . . . Institute of Social and Political Sciences, Heidelberg University, Germany . . . Institute of Economics and History, Copenhagen, Denmark . . . University of Stockholm, Sweden . . . Rumanian Institute of Social Science, Bucharest . . . International Institute of Public Law, Paris, France . . . University of Oslo, Norway, Institute of Economics . . . American University of Beirut, Syria . . . and two in Asia . . . Yenching University, Peiping, China . . . Nankai University, Tientsin, China, Institute of Economics.

"Of these the London School of Economics and Political Science is considered the most highly developed."

Thus did the Rockefellers take over Bismarck's plan of promulgation of Marxism around the world on a far grander scale than he could have conceived possible. The Rockefeller interests regard the London School of Economics and Political Science as the most important from the viewpoint of their designs on the British Empire. Those most fraught with grief for the U.S. and the world at large, were Yenching and Nankai Universities, that were more effective in paving the way for the Communizing of China and the consequences that have flowed there from it, than was the Soviet's Sun Yat Sen (Chinese) University at Moscow.

It is in the field of international relations that the activities of the Rockefeller Foundation have yielded the Rockefeller Empire the most outstanding successes in advancing the conspiracy, and the greatest profits. The leading institutions which it supported or subsidized in this field were the following:

Council on Foreign Relations, the top organization and Foreign Office of the Rockefeller Empire and the "Invisible U.S. and World Government"

Institute of Pacific Relations, the top Soviet propaganda and espionage agency in Asia, established and maintained by the Rockefeller "philanthropy"

Royal Institute of International Affairs, London

German School of Political Science, Berlin

Postgraduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, Switzerland

Notgemeindschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft, Berlin

League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland, which among other matters made a study on taxation. It recommended elimination of taxes on foreign enterprises, that proved invaluable to the Rockefellers in inducing Congress to eliminate taxation of their enterprises in Saudi Arabia and other lands.

American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers

Harvard University and Radcliffe College

Social Science Research Council

In the field of community organization and planning, which was so valuable to the Rockefeller interests in gaining control of local municipal and state governments, the Rockefellers scattered grants about the world where they would serve their purposes best. Their key organizations are the Institute of Public Administration and a group of organizations that were financed by the Spelman Fund, that will be described.

Among the organizations receiving unclassified social science grants were the following:

American Historical Association, which was quite helpful in perverting history in a manner that suited the purpose of the Rockefeller Empire

Association for the Study of Negro Life & History, that is active in subversive Negro propaganda around the globe

In the field of the "Humanities", the Rockefellers subsidized their totalitarian propaganda on the pretense of fostering learning. Their chief agency in this direction is the American Council of Learned Societies, which will be described later in connection with the use of its Rockefeller Foundation grants for the translating under the guise of "learning", the Soviet publications that embody the latest Communist Party "line", for the convenience of American Communists. One of its subsidiaries received a large grant for the purpose of planting Communist agents and pro-Communists in the Government in all sections affecting the Far East and Chinese affairs.

Since the close of World War II several new

wrinkles have been added to the activities of the Rockefeller Foundation. It has gone beyond the point of merely propagandizing the Rockefeller brand of Communism. In a grant of $110,000 made to Cornell University in 1948 (*Report*, p. 64) for the "*Study of the relation of civil rights to the control of subversive activities in the United States*," it has undertaken to rise openly to the defense of its subversive agents and to harass those who seek to expose them. In the same year it made a grant to the notorious Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, for the purpose of fostering Marxism and its brand of totalitarianism in the churches. The Foundation is also contributing to the support of Rockefeller's United Nations. Under the guise of "humanities", the Foundation has undertaken to support left-wing penetration of the theatre, radio and television.

The principal function of the Rockefeller Foundation in the past decade has been furthering intensively the interests of the Rockefeller Empire: indirect control of the U.S., of other governments and of world affairs through such agencies as the Council on Foreign Relations and the Institute of Pacific Relations; imposition of the Marxist New Deal on the U.S. and other lands; to initiate, directly or indirectly, for the glory and enrichment of Rockefeller and the advancement of the Empire, "international" schemes such as "Lend-Lease", the Marshall Plan, the Point 4 program and the North Atlantic Treaty Organizations; to foster disastrous inflation in the U.S. by forcing exorbitant expenditures that will lead to ever increasing taxation and popular discontent that will serve to bring about the "new social order", totalitarianism, that is the avowed objective of all Rockefeller "philanthropies"; and to foment, indirectly, under the pretense of seeking peace, a series of wars which must eventually lead to exhaustion of the two chief powers in the world today who might contest the supremacy of the Rockefeller Empire, the U.S. and Russia.

But for emphasis, it must be repeated that the bitter irony of this ghastly foundation situation is that under the tax laws virtually all their funds, that are being used to injure public interests, are withheld from the public treasury by exemption features of tax laws the malefactors have written.

CHAPTER IX

ROCKEFELLER'S GOOD GOVERNMENT FOR AMERICAN "PEASANTS"

Rockefeller, Kefauver & Rackets

The flagrant and wholesale law-breaking involved in the building up of the Standard Oil Co. necessarily required powerful political protection and control. Long before the beginning of the twentieth century, Rockefeller had established control of the local political machines in the oil districts, in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Especially helpful as agents or as lobbyists were the following:

Senator Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania, who on his death in the early 1930's left a cache of over $10,000,000 in gold bars in his vault. He was particularly helpful in influencing the report of the Congressional Industrial Commission appointed to investigate trusts, especially the Standard Oil Co., the "Oil Trust."

Senator Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania.

Congressman Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, who was labelled by the press, "Archhold's (Standard Oil Co's) jackal"; who gained his seat in Congress with Standard Oil Co. funds and support; and who was their frank lobbyist in Congress.

Senator Mark Hanna, of Ohio, political boss, who won his seat in the Senate with Standard Oil Co. support.

Senator Joseph Benson Foraker, former Governor of Ohio, who served the Standard Oil Co. as attorney and legislative agent, acting for bribes.

Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, who was brought into the Rockefeller tribe by the marriage of John D. Rockefeller Jr. to Abby Greene Aldrich; the latter brought into the cold, calculating and ruthless Rockefeller tribe the hard, parsimonious Greene and Aldrich blood strains, noted for "thrift" in a super-thrifty New England. Aldrich and Hanna were bosses of the Senate and served the Rockefeller interests loyally and well. Aldrich introduced in the Senate a bill to charter the Rockefeller Foundation that later failed to pass the House.

President William McKinley, of Ohio, was a Rockefeller-Hanna creature, representing the

emergence of the Rockefeller political domination in the national field. Since then every presidential nominee of every party with the exception of Theodore Roosevelt has been a Rockefeller puppet. Roosevelt resented the Rockefeller influence that had given the nomination to McKinley, which he demanded for himself but was forced to waive in return for the vice-presidential nomination. It is notable that McKinley did not live to enjoy his office long, but was mysteriously assassinated by a victim of mental disease, who was highly suggestible and a pliant tool. Roosevelt's antagonism toward the Rockefellers and subservience to the Morgan interests, however, did not stop him from seeking an increase in the $125,000 contributed by the former to his 1904 campaign.

The list of public officers on the Rockefeller Standard Oil payroll is too long to detail. The nation was given the picture of their wholesale corruption of public officials by the Clapp Committee investigation. This investigation, plus seven Federal and six state indictments and suits against the Standard Oil and its subsidiaries, plus public reaction to the South Improvement Co. affair and other exposures forced the Rockefellers to migrate once again, from Cleveland to New York. Undoubtedly they served to impress on Rockefeller that mere bribery of public officials was not sufficient and was unsatisfactory in its results. It was the decree handed down by Judge Kenesaw Landis, ordering the dissolution of the Standard Oil Co. and imposing on it a fine of $29,000,000, that served to convince the Rockefeller interests that they could carry out their plans only if they completely controlled the Government in Washington, as well as the local governments. It was then that government control through propaganda, or thought control, under the cover of "educational endowments", and manipulation of the government through the medium of super-lobbies parading as "philanthropic" foundations came into consideration.

At the same time, by various devices, the Rockefellers extended their political control of local governments in all sections of the country. This was engineered through one of the phoney Rockefeller "philanthropies," the Municipal Research

Bureau, set up for the ostensible purpose of guiding the "improvement" of local governments. "Improvement", like "internationalism", in Rockefeller parlance means invariably Rockefeller control domination and advantage—the more complete the advantage the greater the "improvement". The Municipal Research Bureau was later masked, to hide the identity of its Rockefeller control, by the adoption of an alias by which it is now known, the Institute of Public Administration. It is now located in New York City at 684 Park Avenue.

The methods and devices used by the Rockefellers in taking over control of a community is well illustrated by the experience of New York City. The Standard Oil Co. began its efforts to dominate New York City politics by the corruption of public officials in 1879. In that year several officials of the company were indicted by a Grand Jury in New York County. The indictment was quashed by New York City Corporation Counsel, William C. Whitney. Whitney rebuked the District Attorney for permitting the Grand Jury to bring in the indictment.

The Rockefellers were quick to realize the enormous profit possibilities of the highly concentrated, rapidly growing population of the New York area. With the Ryans and the Bradys, operating in the market through Bernard Baruch, they bought control of the local utilities and all essential facilities. They control the Consolidated Edison Co. that has a monopoly in the supply of gas and electricity to several boroughs of Greater New York, and Brooklyn Union Gas Co., among others.

The transit facilities of New York City were brought under their control through domination of the Manhattan Elevated R.R. Co., the Brooklyn Manhattan Transit Corp. and the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. They looted these roads, that have the greatest passenger density of any roads in the world and managed to pay enormous dividends on a five cent fare, to the point of bankruptcy. Then they engineered the scheme, through their Fusion puppet, Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, to have the city's taxpayers take over, at their par value, the well nigh worthless securities of the rooked roads, in exchange for New York City bonds. They labelled this steal "unification".

Through the Transit Commission, which they dominate, they still retain control of the unified lines, with the objective of expansion, fare increase, and deliberate mismanagement until the public will be compelled to demand the return of the lines, that have been greatly extended at the expense of the taxpayers, to their private management. Within five years after unification, the rolling stock of the lines, even the newly purchased cars, show obvious signs of deterioration, rust and flaking paint. Overcrowding is worse than ever. Treatment of the passengers has become constantly more brutal to the point of actual murder. The safety devices on the doors of the cars that protected passengers from being caught in the doors and dragged by the trains, were removed by order of the Transit Commission and the Mayor, "in the interest of efficiency". Since then five passengers have been killed by being caught in closed train doors and dragged; and numerous passengers are injured in varying degrees in this manner. Life has little value to bureaucrats and dictators. With the cooperation of dominated labor unions, demanding constant increase in wages for ever less work, the fares have been increased from five cents to ten cents. But the roads are being looted more mercilessly than ever, under their management, and are showing a constantly increasing deficit. At this time a fifteen cent fare is under consideration, and there is no end in sight.

They control most of the important banks of New York, including the Chase National Bank, the National City Bank, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York Trust Co., J. Henry Schroeder Banking Corp., Manufacturers Trust Co. and others, to the extent that they practically completely control the Federal Reserve System. Through their holdings in the Borden Co. and National Dairy Products Co., that comprise what Henry Wallace labelled the Milk Trust, they control the milk supply of the city; and, through their control of city politics and the Health Department, they have raised the minimal price of milk from 6c a quart to over 20c a quart during a period of two decades. They are dominant or controlling factors in the railroads that enter New York City, and also in many other key enterprises essential for the life of the city. Every citizen in the metropolitan area pays them heavy

tribute every day of his life.

Henry H. Klein, who was First Deputy Commissioner of Accounts of New York City under the Hylan administration, reported in his *Rockefeller Or God* as follows:

"The Rockefellers have contributed hundreds of thousands of dollars to campaign funds in New York City during the past twenty-five years. They virtually financed the campaign of John Purroy Mitchell for mayor in 1913, and have led in financing political campaigns since. (p. 39)

"Rockefeller guaranteed Billy Sunday three hundred thousand dollars for his so-called religious revival in New York City in 1917, where John D. Jr. was trying to re-elect John Purroy Mitchell mayor, but Billy's eloquence failed to achieve this result though he collected more than three hundred thousand dollars from those who attended his revival meetings. Ivy Lee was his press agent. (p.46)

"Rockefeller cash has been used in local district primary fights to defeat or elect district leaders. . .

"In 1937 the Rockefellers were behind all the mayoralty candidates, their Consolidated Edison Co. being behind Senator Copeland, and their B.M.T. and I.R.T. being behind Whalen and Mahoney, in the Democratic primary fight against Copeland. They stood to gain no matter who won the primaries or the election. It is doubtful if any candidates can be elected to high public office hereafter, without Rockefeller support, unless it be on an out and out anti-Rockefeller issue. Besides controlling political bosses, they control virtually all channels of publicity, including newspapers, magazines, movies, radios, and they finance most so-called civic, social service and 'reform' organizations in the city. In addition to this, they support and finance influential politicians by contracts through various corporations, and most so-called 'leading citizens' are on the Rockefeller payroll as attorneys, insurance agents or in some other capacity.

"They tried to elect LaGuardia mayor in 1929 . . . and they contributed heavily in 1933 and 1937 to elect and re-elect LaGuardia . . . the Rockefellers contributed heavily to elect Thomas E. Dewey District Attorney in 1937 . . .

"The same sort of influence is exercised by the

Rockefellers in most large cities and in most states, and many congressmen, senators and others in high public office are undoubtedly favored by them or their corporations, in business."

Operating through various "civic", "reform" and "fusion" organizations, often set up and largely financed by themselves, the Rockefellers and their publicity men and propagandists lobby and create a semblance of public support for their own enterprises. In order to give themselves a larger measure of direct control of the local governments, they have made it a practise to "amend", or rewrite the local basic law, as they have the Constitution of the U.S. Thus they have given New York City and the States of New Jersey and New York new charters, and are now in the process of doing the same in Connecticut. This is done under the cloak of an artificially engineered "popular demand", naturally in the interest of "good government" and "economy". The economies are chiefly or entirely for the Rockefellers and their interests; and the governments that they engineer are "good" only for them and their radical henchmen of the "social science" crowd. Their "new social order" turns out to be the same corrupt old order, infinitely intensified, with themselves as masters.

A favorite device of the "new social order" in frustrating the will of the people and gaining control for their crew, is "proportional representation". By trickery such as "bullet voting," it is possible for an infinitesimal minority to secure disproportionately high representation. This favorite device of theirs was written into the New York City Charter. It resulted in giving the Communist Party numerous seats on the City Council which its small minority of voters could not have gained otherwise. The cost of this betrayal of the citizenry was enormous, in both time and money. It was abandoned because of unwieldiness after endless, unheeded public protests.

The new Charter and Rockefeller control have made New York City virtually insolvent. Within less than a decade the City budget of five hundred million dollars, which was assailed by the Rockefeller "reformers" as padded and corrupt, was almost tripled. Tax rates have risen steadily and the caliber of services received by the citizens in

return, such as snow removal, street cleaning, hospitalization, schools and others, has steadily deteriorated under the Rockefeller - LaGuardia "reform" Fusion administration and its Rockefeller-controlled successors. Payrolls have been padded outrageously and an endless array of drones has been planted on it.

Thus, the Health Department of New York City has little or no reason for a separate existence. Most of the services that it is supposed to render are merely an inefficient duplication of services that could be efficiently rendered by the Hospital Department, with which it jealously competes. Such services are the treatment of venereal diseases, which not infrequently requires hospitalization for the safety of the patient and his contacts and for which the Health Department has no facilities. Nevertheless, under Rockefeller-dictated and controlled Health Commissioners, the facilities of the Health Department have been tremendously increased by the building of a score of so-called Health Centers which must go out and drag in victims in order to discharge their inefficient duplicate services. They are empty and idle nine-tenths of the time. The Hospital Department, on the other hand, is terrifically overcrowded and has patients suffering from serious diseases swarming in its often verminous wards and corridors under conditions that jeopardize their lives. It is constantly faced with a crying need for enlargement of its facilities that could be materially increased by the space and funds wasted on the idle Health Centers.

But the Health Department serves the Rockefellers and allied interests commercially. The Health Commissioner controls the milk business of the city and dictates the terms under which it is carried on. Rockefeller's Milk Trust seeks and is steadily attaining a monopoly of the milk business in our cities, through its Borden Co. and National Dairy Products Co. Therefore, the appointment of Health Commissioners is dictated by the Rockefellers and they are generally employees or former employees of their fake philanthropies. The low or moderately paid and experienced civil-service medical employees who had been with the Health Department for years were dismissed. They were replaced in the majority of instances by utterly inexperienced, freshly graduated physicians, and

often by laymen, from the payroll of the various Rockefeller "philanthropies" who are dependent on the Rockefellers for their livelihoods and futures, and can be depended on by the Rockefellers to do their bidding, no matter what it be. Their essential qualification is adherence to Marxist "social science". This replacement was accomplished by the favorite trick of the Rockefeller interests that they snidely call "reorganization".

These "reorganizations" are usually made to serve the interests of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis. This is illustrated by the case of Dr. Leona Baumgartner, a "liberal" Rockefeller pawn, recipient of a Rockefeller Research Fellowship. When she had been graduated from medical school only five years and was practically inexperienced, she was imported in violation of municipal residence laws by the Rockefeller interests to take over the post of Director of Child Hygiene in their "reorganization" of the Health Department. She replaced one of the most widely experienced and illustrious men in the field, who did not happen to be a Rockefeller pawn or a Communist. Following her advent the Department abandoned tried rules regarding the isolation of victims of measles that had previously been in force to prevent the development of epidemics of the disease among schoolchildren and the danger to their health that it implied. The real motive underlying this abandonment was the effect that quarantine had on school attendance and the reduction of moneys allowed by the State of New York to the City of New York for the "educational system" on the basis of attendance. Less value was placed on the health and lives of the schoolchildren than on the funds for "education". The result has been annual epidemics of measles with a proportionate number of deaths and unrecorded injuries deliberately inflicted by the conspirators on tens of thousands of children. For them, the money was more important than the health and lives of the children. It is characteristic of the "liberals" in all their activities that they put little value on the lives of others.

It soon became apparent that Dr. Baumgartner was bent upon rendering an important service to her sponsors. Under the pretense of interest in the health of preschool children, Dr. Baumgartner's division usurped control of the educational program of

the play schools and kindergartens, which it undertook to direct into channels approved by the Communist Party and so-called "liberals"; it also undertook to dictate the selection of "approved" teaching personnel—a usurpation of the power of the Board of Education. Schools which failed to comply were put out of business for supposed violation of constantly changed Health Department regulations. Finally the Packard School courageously challenged the conspirators. It took the case to the courts, which ruled that the activities of Dr. Leona Baumgartner's department were illegal and enjoined them.

Dr. Leona Baumgartner was promoted for her service to the cause. She is constantly being built up in the press by her bosses with the objective of advancing her to the post of their Health Commissioner and further. Thus the *New York Times* of September 5, 1951, gives big headlines to some psychoanalytic buncombe of Dr. Baumgartner's that was part of a talk delivered to 250 overworked and miserably underpaid Health Department physicians who are required to "examine" millions of schoolchildren in the course of each year at the rate of one every several minutes. Dr. Baumgartner's exhortation to these drudges, that they "stress aid to emotionally disturbed children", was obvious humbug intended solely to make the headlines and dupe the "peasants", and for her own glorification in their eyes.

The "reorganized" Health Department, thus has become completely prostituted to the Rockefeller commercial interests. It advertises their brand of milk and urges the sucker public, the "peasants", to consume ever more and thus make even higher profits for the Rockefeller Milk Trust. Some of the Health Centers actually sell their milk. Most of it is "homogenized", synthetic and adulterated, of a grade that a conscientious health commissioner would bar from consumption. It bears little resemblance to the real article. When it is allowed to stand, it does not sour like real milk, but becomes putrid. Even if it were real, pure milk, it would not be the "perfect food" that the Department and its Commissioner dishonestly represent it to be in order to stimulate greater consumption and more business and profits for the Milk Trust. To avoid any damage to the business of their milk companies, the

Rockefeller-prostituted Health Commissioners no longer warn the public when the consumption of milk is dangerous because pollution with streptococci or with Bang bacilli are causing epidemics of septic sore throat and brucellosis. When the life of others is weighed in the balance against Milk Trust profits, it is the profits that win out.

Even the really essential function of the Health Department, vital statistics, is administered in such manner as to swindle the sucker public. The Health Centers serve as sales agencies for "industrial" insurance policies that are sold by such companies as Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Prudential and others at exorbitant rates. These policies have been declared by some courts to be fraudulent because of devices included in them to permit the company to evade payment of benefits. By "fixing" vital statistics and by releasing "confidential" information which the unscrupulous, Rockefeller-dominated health officers now require of physicians in connection with death certificates, the Health Department aids the insurance companies in evading payments to the "beneficiaries" of its policies. Needless to say, the Rockefeller interests control the large, key insurance companies and use the policyholders' monies to finance the expansion of the "Empire".

Thirty years ago, the Health Department included in its scope a large part of the activities of the Hospital Department and the present Department of Sanitation. Now its largely useless activities comprise less than ten percent of its former functions. But the cost of operation of the Health Department is more than three times what it was thirty years ago. This means that for its present Rockefeller-dictated, racketeering functions, Health Department costs have increased approximately thirty times.

The same arrant wanton waste and disregard of public interest characterize every branch of New York City's government under the Rockefeller "reorganized" and "reformed" government. Under corrupt Tammany rule, the Department of Sanitation kept the streets clean and promptly removed the snow as it fell. Now, though the Department costs the taxpayer many times what it did under Tammany, the streets are dirty and snow is allowed to remain in the roadways to form icy sheets, until it melts. Under Tammany, respectable citizens

were afforded some measure of police protection and crimes were recorded even if some were not solved. Now, the Police Department is too busy divvying up loot and collecting "ice", or protection money, from gamblers and criminals; guarding racketeering unioneers and pickets; playing nurse maid to the mobs at the fights and ball parks; wooing votes for the politicians in parades; and acting as royal guards for guests of the Rockefeller Empire from abroad and lining miles of streets along the line of parade through the city to Rockefeller's Union Club —they are far too busy with these activities even to make a record on the police blotter of such crimes as burglary and assault upon mere taxpayers and citizens, the "peasantry". For that reason the FBI has refused to accept the records of the Police Department of New York City, on major crime.

The Kefauver Crime Investigation Committee merely dramatically presented to the public, facts that have been known to it for many years and have been repeatedly published; the indictment of several score police officers merely serves to cover up the activities of the tops of the criminal syndicate operating on a nation-wide scale.

The sole differences made by Rockefeller-instigated "reforms" and "reorganizations" is that the corruption becomes greater, more insolent and costlier, and that the graft goes to higher strata of society. How the Rockefellers benefit from such activities is clearly portrayed in the *Saturday Evening Post* publicity series by Joe Alex Morris on the Rockefellers in the issue of January 6, 1951, as follows:

> " . . . when he (John D. Rockefeller Jr.) was approached with the idea — in which Nelson Rockefeller concurred — that the time had come for him to abandon his lifetime advocacy of prohibition, (Ed: which he was largely instrumental in imposing on the nation) Mr. Rockefeller felt that things were being carried too far. Liquor had never been and still is not served in the elder Rockefeller's household, and he argued that opponents of the Volstead Act had been guilty of gross exaggeration when they claimed that the speak-easy situation had become a greater evil than the saloon. *This was a deep religious and moral conviction.* . .
>
> "A story has frequently been told that Nelson

persuaded his father to declare himself in favor of repeal of the Volstead Act by guiding him one evening on a quick tour of mid-Manhattan where he pointed out in the space of a few blocks more than a score of speak-easies, all running full blast and ignored by the (Rockefeller dominated) police.

" 'And pa,' Nelson was supposed to have said, 'they're all on your property.' "

It is a Rockefeller tradition that *nothing* must interfere with business profits—and certainly not *"deep religious and moral convictions"*, that serve so well to cover up ulterior purposes. It requires a lot of explaining to understand why it is that in a community so completely controlled and dominated by the Rockefellers, to the extent that virtually nothing can exist without their consent, there can exist, the putrid corruption, rampant crime and merciless looting of the citizenry through the device of taxation, that exist in New York City.

The Rockefeller interests have derived their greatest spoils from political control of New York City by evasion of taxation for themselves while benefiting from the wholesale looting of the rank and file of taxpayers through steadily increasing assessments and exorbitant, constantly rising taxes. The Rockefellers and the corporations which they control have enormous holdings in New York City. In 1938, when realty values were a fraction of present prices, their own holdings were estimated as worth "about $600,000,000." (*Rockefeller or God*, p. 37). Title to the land on which Rockefeller Center is built is vested in Columbia University, and is tax exempt. The assessed value of the buildings and improvements is relatively very low even though the Rockefellers, through their political domination, have arranged to give it an enormously heightened value. This they effected by having their top Democratic agent in the U.S. Senate, Senator Robert F. Wagner, introduce and secure the passage by the 72nd Congress, in 1932, of Public Bill No. 296 which made Rockefeller Center *the only freeport in the U.S.!*

The implications of the free-port status of Rockefeller Center are many. And they throw an interesting light on the modus operandi of the Rockefeller "philanthropies". It means that merchants located in Rockefeller Center can import

merchandise and display it for sale without paying customs duty. They can do business with a small fraction of the capital required by their neighbors across the street. This implies discrimination against other property holders, discrimination against every other port in the country, and violation of the Constitution. It enabled the Rockefellers to lure tenants from other buildings with the inducement of lesser capital requirements. They went out of the way to offer additional inducements to inveigle tenants to desert other landlords and move into Rockefeller Center, such as deliberately lowered rents, payment of unexpired leases on premises occupied, and many others.

The vacancies resulting from the wholesale exodus of tenants into Rockefeller Center from other properties was equivalent in its effect to "short selling" of New York City property and sharply depressing the value of property throughout the country. As a result the depression that then prevailed in this country and the world was greatly intensified and prolonged. And the Rockefellers were enabled to grab up, at bankrupt prices, properties and industries thus depreciated, while millions were thrown out of work, had their properties and homes foreclosed, were forced on a dole, or starved. This sharp and highly profitable business deal has been represented to the public as a "philanthropic" depression enterprise by the Rockefeller Goebbels, otherwise known as publicity men. All this is quite characteristic of the Rockefeller "philanthropic" enterprises.

The tactics employed by the Rockefellers in their "benevolent philanthropy" at Rockefeller Center were the basis of at least one lawsuit against them that came to public attention. It was brought by August Heckscher and was settled out of court. Its disposition was never made public.

Rockefeller Center is today the business capital of the world. It numbers among its 1100 tenants many governments. Many hundreds of the tenants are corporations owned or controlled by the Rockefellers.

The Rockefellers are the largest holders of New York City municipal issues, which are tax exempt and a first lien on all the property in the city. Their tactics in driving the city to the verge of bankruptcy and in steadily and relentlessly increasing

the tax burden through their control of the government, parallels their tactics in the Federal Government. The objectives could be the same in both cases,—personal gains at the expense of the taxpayers, and a drive to gain direct ownership and control of everything through bankruptcy. That is the Lenin formula for Communism and dictatorship. Bankruptcy is in the offing for New York City and its property owners, with an annual budget of one billion three hundred million dollars, that represents an increase of 25%, for 1951.

Under Rockefeller control, New York City squanders on the single item of "welfare", which is their favorite enterprise with other people's money, as much as two hundred million dollars a year. This amounts to almost half the total city budget of the late twenties. Their "social service" appointees have used this vast boodle fund to maintain their puppet mayors and administrations in power by buying "relief" votes and to foster Communism, subversion, improvidence and worse in large sections of the citizenry. Prostitutes have been maintained by the Welfare Department, at the expense of the taxpayers, in luxury in hotels in which they plied their trade, with grants as high as six hundred dollars a month and payment of summer storage charges for their mink coats. Bigamists have been aided by "welfare" grants to both of their families. Relief families have been maintained for years in expensive hotels, in idleness enforced by "welfare" regulations, at a cost to the taxpayer of hundreds of dollars higher than the average monthly income of provident taxpayers. Carpetbagging Negroes and penniless Porto Ricans were imported by train- and plane-loads, colonized in the city, and immediately placed on relief, before each election of Rockefeller's puppet, Fiorello LaGuardia. Communist unions of social workers have staged strikes against reduction of welfare allowances or budgets, which are frankly used by them to foster Communism. In May, 1951, in the midst of war, with an actual shortage of labor prevailing, Welfare Commissioner Henry L. McCarthy proudly reported in the press that public assistance for the month of April, 1951, amounted to a mere $12,854,729. The same newspaper issue that reported McCarthy's figures, also reported that a couple who had on deposit in a savings bank more than $12,000,

had received another $12,000 in public assistance in the preceding three years.

During the past two years, the Rockefellers have made a number of cautious moves to take over direct and open control of the finances of New York City. The story of the abandonment of Winthrop Rockefeller's proposed candidacy for Comptrollership of New York City has been related.

But the Rockefellers did not give up their scheme to gain direct control of the Comptroller's office. On April 11, 1951, Beardsley Ruml was appointed Special Deputy Comptroller by the Democratic regime. He is Rockefeller's agent who operated the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial and through it launched the Marxist "social science" program for them, and the "tax expert" who is entrusted to draw up the tax bills that suit their purposes of looting the taxpayers while providing loop-holes to exempt themselves.

New York City is merely cited as a typical instance of the Rockefeller political control of local governments. The scheme of municipal government control was launched in the early part of the century by the Rockefeller subsidized Municipal Research Bureau. In time every significant community in the country, every state, county, city, town, and many villages came to be as completely dominated by them and their agents as New York City. Two agencies were set up for this purpose. The first is the permanently endowed Institute of Public Administration which is an outgrowth of the Municipal Research Bureau which maintains the pretense of being dissevered from Rockefeller control, but is truly the Department of the Interior of the Rockefeller Empire. The second is the group of agencies centering about the Public Administration Clearing House, which are designated by the number 1313 derived from the building which it put up at 1313 East 60th Street, in Chicago, the establishment and maintenance of which was the sole function of the Spelman Fund to which Rockefeller granted $10,000,000 from the funds of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial at the time of its merger.

Originally launched as the Municipal Research Bureau, in 1906, the Institute of Public Administration became the agency through which the Rockefellers developed their political control of New York

City, in the guise of a "philanthropic" interest in "good government". It rapidly became the most corrupt political agency in the city, and therefore the dominant one. Its influence was expanded, with the collaboration of other controlled foundations and interested industrial organizations, such as the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., to a national scope. In 1928 it was rechartered as the National Institute of Public Administration, but dropped the "National" from its name when its charter was made permanent in 1931, presumably because an "international" role was already schemed for it by its sponsors. At the same time, in order to mask its identity as one of their controlled agencies, the Rockefellers in collaboration with the Julius Rosenwald Foundation, which they dominated, and a group of associates, provided an endowment for the Institute. Its brochure states its purposes and functions as follows:

"The Institute of Public Administration is a research consulting, and educational organization concerned with improving public administration. It is incorporated under the Education Law of New York State, is supported by income from its endowment and from fees, and is independent of sectarian, partisan, or governmental control. The Institute is located in New York City where it was founded in 1906 as the New York Bureau of Municipal Research. Its training program was established in 1911 as the Training School for Public Service, the first of its kind in the United States.

"The range of Institute activities has widened considerably since 1906. In the early years attention was confined to such matters as the accounting and budgeting systems of local governments, personnel and salary standardization, zoning ordinances and real estate assessment, and the operating problems of police, fire, health, public works and other municipal departments. In the 'twenties and 'thirties emphasis was extended to a number of broader problems of administration including the formulation of charters and constitutions, the reorganization of state governments, and the lessening of conflict and duplication among different units."

Its personnel is listed as follows:

TRUSTEES

Richard S. Childs, *Chairman*

Carl H. Pforzheimer, *Vice Chairman*

Henry Bruere, *Treasurer*

William Tudor Gardiner	George S. Van Schaick
E. Roland Harriman	Delos Walker
Herbert Hoover	John G. Winant

It is significant that the Truman appointment that brought ex-President Hoover out of retirement was made in order to conduct a survey preliminary to the "reorganization" of the Federal Government.

Miss Audrey Davies reports that when a revised Constitution for New York State was submitted to the State Legislature in 1915, it was almost unanimously rejected. But during the regimes of Governor Alfred Smith it was resubmitted piecemeal with his support and was "put over". The New York City Charter, however, guided by Rockefeller puppets led by Judge Thomas D. Thacher of Rockefeller's Council On Foreign Relations as chairman, went through without a hitch, exactly as drawn up by Rockefeller's Institute.

The "1313," its objectives and attainments are clearly described in the *Final Report* of the Spelman Fund of New York, published in 1949. The trustees and officers of the Fund are listed in the Report, as follows:

Cleveland E. Dodge	*Charles E. Merriam*
Clarence A. Dykstra	*John D. Rockefeller 3rd*
Marshall Field	Laurance S. Rockefeller
William Tudor Gardiner	*Beardsley Ruml*

(*Italicized*–Council On Foreign Relations members)

The Report relates that the Fund was created on December 27, 1928, with a capital of $10,000,000 provided by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, and received later grants of $3,000,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation. It related as the ultimate objective of the Fund that it

> " . . . assumed as its major *responsibility* an exploration of the possibilities of cooperation with public bodies for the *improvement* of public administration." (p. 3)

The *modus operandi* of the Fund is stated as follows:

> "From the beginning it was determined by the Spelman Fund that grants would *not* be made for research purposes *but in the main for the application of research.* The principle was that research would normally be conducted by academic institutions, while the Fund's beneficiaries would carry on their practical operations . . . " (p. 14)

Subsidy or bribery of public officials to adopt the Rockefeller-serving schemes dished up by Rockefeller-subsidized and dominated "academic institutions" could fall into this description. The Report states:

"To facilitate this purpose, an agency known as the Public Administration Clearing House was set up." (p. 7)

The Board of Trustees of the Clearing House included:

Paul H. Appleby	William Tudor Gardiner
Sewell L. Avery	*Paul G. Hoffman*
Newton D. Baker	Robert M. Hutchins
Louis Brownlow	William L. Levis
Ralph Budd	Frank O. Lowden
Harry F. Byrd	George Fort Milton
Richard S. Childs	John Lord O'Brian
Frederick M. Davenport	John G. Pollard
Charles G. Dawes	Chester H. Rowell
Marshall Field	John G. Winant

(*Italicized*–Council On Foreign Relations members)

In "1313" there are housed a multitude of Rockefeller front organizations in the governmental field, including the Public Administration Service, successor to the Municipal Administration Service, that acts in "advisory" capacity to other front organizations or to unsuspecting independent communities. It has also reached out into the international field through "cooperation" with the International Union of Local Authorities of Brussels and the International Institute of Administrative Science. The Spelman Fund made contributions to those and to special conferences on governmental *planning* for conservation and utilization of national resources (including oil, naturally) in the principal countries of the world, held at Ardennes, Belgium, in September 1937. In November 1938, negotiations for domination of the Pan-American field were furthered by the First Pan-American Congress of Municipalities at Havana. It organized in 1939 the American Society for Public Administration and launched its quarterly publication, the *Public Review*. These are a few of the endless array of Rockefeller front governmental agencies, two of the most significant of which are the Rockefeller-inspired and subsidized National Resources Planning Board and the Office of Government Reports, which have been characterized by Representative John Taber

of New York as follows: (*C. R.*, v. 86. Part I. pp. 419-20)

"I want to call the attention of the Congress to an operation which is going on and which the Executive, according to his statement in last night's paper, is still trying to put across, notwithstanding the Congress has failed to provide any legislative authority for it—two schemes known as the National Resources Planning Board and the Office of Government Reports.

"The first of these outfits is a propaganda outfit, designed to embark the Government on all kinds of programs which have never been regarded as Federal functions; *to embark the Government on all sorts of things that will bankrupt the United States.*

"The second of these outfits is an outfit which has been designed to establish the Executive in great power and to build up his authority, and increase the trend toward dictatorship.

"The planning of this Office of Government Reports came largely through the direction and operation of one, Louis Brownlow, who was chairman of this so-called outfit. This Louis Brownlow has a great lot of organizations. I am going to put them in the *Record* in detail. Charles Merriam, a professor who formerly served at the Chicago University, is a member of this National Resources Planning Board and one of the moving spirits behind it. He is the head of the Spelman Foundation (Ed: Fund) which has contributed, in the last six or seven years, a total of $3,953,000 to these different Brownlow outfits.

"As a result of the recent proposal of the reorganization of the Federal Government proposed by none other than Charles E. Merriam and Louis Brownlow, the National Resources Planning Board has been moved directly into the Office of the White House.

"*I do realize that both of these organizations are a menace to the welfare of the American people, and they are a menace to Constitutional government.* I feel that the Subcommittee on Independent Offices of the Appropriations Committee are to be complimented on cutting out all appropriations for the National Resources Planning Board and the Office of Government Reports."

Professor Charles E. Merriam boasts (p. 19):

"An important agency largely due to the public administration group (set up by the Fund) is the Division of Administrative Management under the Federal Bureau of the Budget. This Division carries on continuously the detailed study of the ways and means of administration in the federal service and constitutes a permanent center and activity in public administration.

"Another gain is the developing status of important consultants available for public service. It is not by accident that Louis Brownlow was called in by President Roosevelt as chairman of his Committee on Administration and Management; or that Herbert Emmerich and Don K. Price have been called upon by former President Hoover to assist in the work of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; or that Mrs. Emmerich has been asked by President Truman to help implement the whole plan of the Commission during the next two years; or that Donald C. Stone, first director of the Public Administration Service in Chicago, became the head of the Division of Administrative Management in the Bureau of the Budget and later Chief Administrator for the Economic Cooperation Administration; or that Frank Bane became the first executive secretary of the Social Security Board. These are but a few examples."

Thus do the conspirators brazenly boast of the success of their conspiracy. But the Report was not expected to attain wide circulation and was intended to flatter the ego of the Fund's sponsor, John D. Rockefeller Jr.

The sum total of the consequences to the community of these Rockefeller "philanthropic" endeavors for "improving" our governmental administration is most dramatically epitomized in the report of the Senate Committee for the Investigation of Crime that was headed by New Dealer and Rockefeller henchman, Senator Estes Kefauver. The report indicated that the government at all levels, national, state and local, is dominated by a syndicate of crime. Rockefeller's Spelman Fund boasts, in the words of Professor Merriam, that it has "reformed" and controls our government at all levels. Can it be that the criminal syndicate that the Kefauver report states controls our government, and the Rocke-

feller interests that the Merriam report boasts as in control, are one and the same?

This question is pointed up by several facts. One is the rewarding of Murray I. Gurfein with "knighthood" in the Rockefeller Empire, membership in their Foreign Office, the Council On Foreign Relations, following his role in the release of the Mafia boss, gangster, white slaver and dope-ring overlord, "Lucky" Luciano, through successful intercession with Rockefeller puppet, Governor Thomas E. Dewey. Immediately following Luciano's release, the Internal Revenue agents reported the flooding of the U.S. with narcotics directly traced to Luciano. A second is the report made by Italy's Public Health Commissioner, Giovanni Battista Migliori that U. S. Communst leaders control the traffic of narcotics from Europe to the United States, thru Eastern Germany.

After four decades of Rockefeller "reform", our government presents the spectacle of rule by criminal overlords who have free entry into the White House and associate intimately with the members of the President's family, as in the cases of the Roosevelts, Hardings and Trumans. Traitors and subversive elements persecute and prosecute patriotic citizens who undertake to expose them, as in the cases of Martin Dies and Senator Joseph McCarthy. The latter's ousting from the Senate is demanded by a colleague, Senator Benton, because he had dared to make an effort to do his duty and to protect the nation and its security against traitors, and has manifested loyalty to his country. The brand of "good government" that Rockefeller has so heavily subsidized, and Professor Merriam states is "no accident", has reached the point in Louisiana where the criminal element have so wholly taken the law into their hands that they have indicted and threatened with jailing the law-abiding elements who expose and fight them.

This we can not help but agree with Professor Merriam, is "no accident", but a nefarious conspiracy that threatens an early end to government by Constitution, law and order. If this is the situation that he boasts has been brought about through the activities of the Spelman Fund, as its report claims, its sponsors have much to answer for to the nation.

CHAPTER X

THE ROCKEFELLER "CRUSADES" AND THE "OIL WAR"

"What an opportunity! What a privilege! What a duty!"
(John D. Rockefeller Jr. *The Christian Church, What Of Its Future?* January 31, 1945)

The twentieth century, to date, has been a continuous era of intensive war between the rival Rockefeller Standard Oil and the British oil interests. This war has only focused public attention at intervals. But periodically, it erupts into physical warfare in the battlefield; and it has twice involved the entire world in wars in the past half century,—World Wars I and II , with World War III in the making.

The Rockefeller Empire does not engage in the wars directly. It merely engineers, plans and plots the wars and then tricks and inveigles nations, or other groups, to fight as its pawns and mercenaries. Invariably these wars prove fabulously profitable to the Rockefeller Standard Oil interests. For they regularly supply oil and other material of war to all the belligerents indiscriminately; and modern war requires much oil. Among the nations that have been impressed as mercenaries in the wars of the Rockefeller Empire are Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Zionist Palestine, China, Korea, Canada, Bolivia, Mexico, Soviet Russia and many others. Outstanding mercenary of the Rockefeller Empire, and highly useful and profitable to it, has been the United States and its "peasants".

John D. Rockefeller Jr. has undertaken to represent these wars as Crusades in his address delivered on January 31, 1945 at a dinner given by the Protestant Council of the City of New York, entitled *The Christian Church, What of Its Future?*, in the following words:

> "Not many weeks or months had elapsed after this World War began before there was presented to our vision a picture so horrible it hardly seemed that it could be true.
>
> "It appeared that hell had broken loose and that millions of evil spirits had become incarnate in human form and were going about the earth com-

mitting atrocities and acts of cruelty beyond belief.

"But there is another picture which the war has painted. In it we see millions of men and women who are exemplifying in their daily lives, in the commonplace fashion, unselfishness, generosity, loyalty, self-sacrifice and other characteristics and qualities which command the admiration of the world. Unconsciously these people are reflecting Christ's spirit. Whether they know it or not, *their inspiration comes from the God of all good deeds.*"

He stated further (id. p. 11):

"What I have said thus far is the substance of an address which I made during the first World War."

In short, those who fought, shed their blood and lost their lives for his oil in the World Wars were "Crusaders" serving in a Christ-like manner in the "Church of the Living God," Rockefeller.

"What an opportunity! What a privilege! What a duty!" said John D. Rockefeller Jr. (id.p.11)

Millions of dead and tens of millions of mutilated and maimed would have been glad to have been spared the "opportunity . . . privilege . . . duty" offered them by pious hypocrisy.

The process whereby the U.S. government, and more especially the State Department, was converted into a minor bureau of the Rockefeller Empire at the very beginning of the century, was cunning, crafty and unscrupulous play on public gullibility and pristine American patriotism. This has become its systematic practise. Rockefeller publicity men, supported by prostituted "scientists" and "educators", represented to the public through all avenues of publicity, that the U.S. supply of oil faced imminent exhaustion. They pointed to the heavy and steadily rising export of petroleum products since the 1860's (for even in the midst of the Civil War the slogan of the Standard Oil principals was the same as it is now in the course of modern wars: "Business as usual"). They alleged then, as they have repeatedly since, that the oil reserves of the nation would not suffice for a decade more at the current rate of use. How false, absurd and designing these representations were, is apparent from the fact that after each of those "predictions" our rate of production and our ac-

knowledged reserves of oil rose by leaps and bounds.

On the basis of these deliberately and designedly false "predictions", their oil "experts", supported by the Standard Oil Co. and allied interests, have insisted that our country must seek to gain control of foreign oilfields,—naturally, "in our national interest". These "predictions" served as an excuse for the corrupt political officials, agents of the Rockefeller-Standard Oil group to openly turn over to it control of our government, and more particularly of the State Department and of the nation's international policies. Since 1900, every President, with the possible exception of Theodore Roosevelt, who was subservient to the rival Morgan interests, and every Secretary of State of the U.S., has been openly an agent and spokesman for the Rockefeller Empire.

The subservience of the U.S. Government to the Rockefeller and allied interests, and especially of the State Department, since the turn of the century, was acknowledged in the *Federal Trade Commission Report On Foreign Ownership In The Petroleum Industry,* 1923 (*p.* 39) and was clearly stated in the instructions sent out by the State Department to its consuls and agents on August 16, 1919, reading as follows:

> "Gentlemen: The vital importance of securing adequate supplies of mineral oil both for the present and future needs of the United States has been *forcibly* brought to the attention of the Department. The development of proven fields and the exploration of new areas is being aggressively conducted in many parts of the world by nationals of various countries, and concessions for mineral rights are being actively sought. It is desired to have the most complete and recent information regarding such activities either by United States citizens or by others.
>
> "You are accordingly instructed to obtain and forward promptly from time to time information regarding mineral oil concessions either proposed or granted, sale or transfer of such concessions, change of ownership of oil property or important changes in ownership of corporate companies concerned with oil production or distribution. Information regarding development of new oil fields or increased output of producing areas should also be forwarded. Comprehensive data are desired and reports should not be limited to points

specifically mentioned above, but should include information regarding all matters of interest affecting the mineral oil industry which may arise from time to time.

"You are instructed to lend all legitimate aid to reliable and responsible United States citizens or interests which are seeking mineral oil concessions or rights. Care should be taken, however, to distinguish between United States citizens representing United States capital and United States citizens representing foreign capital; also between corporations incorporated in the United States and actually controlled by United States capital and those companies which are merely incorporated under United States laws but dominated by foreign capital." (66th Congress, 2nd Session, Document o. 272, p. 17)

Not infrequently in the course of the diplomatic exchanges in the "Oil War" the Rockefeller domination of the State Department found open expression. Thus U.S. Ambassador to Britain, Walter Hines Page, an associate of the Rockefellers, as are most of our envoys to St. James, reported the following exchange between Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan and Sir William Tyrell, the special envoy of the British Foreign Office:

" 'The Foreign Office has simply handed its Mexican policy over to the oil barons for predatory purposes', Bryan charged in his talk with Tyrrell.

"Mr. Secretary' Sir William replied, *'you are talking just like a Standard Oil man . . .* you are pursuing the policy which they have decided on.' " (B. J. Hendrickson, *The Life & Letters of Walter Page,* v. 1, p. 203)

The State Department has served the Rockefeller Standard Oil interest with complete and undivided loyalty and without regard to the interests of the United States and its citizenry, during the past half century. It can be said with absolute assurance that whatever occurs in the State Department does so at the behest of the Rockefeller interests. Thus if the State Department is filled with Communists and fellow travelers, one can be certain they are there because the Rockefeller interests want them there; if records are removed from State Department files in volume, the same conclusion can be drawn. This was especially true during the past dec-

ade, because the Rockefellers are directly represented in the State Department in the person of Nelson Rockefeller, as well as indirectly, through their agents.

The British were not slow to recognize the importance of oil, in the imperial game. For this realization they did not require Clemenceau's plea to President Wilson, when in 1917 Great Britain came close to an oil shortage, when he wrote (Note of December 15, 1917):

> "A failure in petroleum supply would cause the immediate paralysis of our armies and might compel us to a peace unfavorable to the allies. Now the minimum supply of petroleum computed for the French armies by their Commander-in-Chief must be 44,000 tons, and the monthly consumption is 35,000 tons. This indispensable stock has fallen today to 28,000 tons and threatens to fall almost to nothing if immediate and exceptional measures are not undertaken and carried out by the United States. These measures must be taken without a day's delay for the common safety of the Allies, the essential condition being that President Wilson shall obtain permanently from the American oil companies tankers with supplementary tonnage of 10,000 tons . . . If the Allies do not wish to lose the war, . . . they must not let France lack the petroleum that is as necessary as blood in the battles of tomorrow."

Nor did they need the assurance of Lord Curzon that "the allies floated to victory on waves of oil", American oil provided to both the Allies and to their enemies indiscriminately by Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co.

As early as 1882 Admiral Lord Fisher had sought to impress upon the British government the importance of oil as a fuel for the British Navy and merchant marine. He constantly reiterated the statements:

> "The use of oil adds 50% to the value of any fleet that uses it."
>
> "The use of oil fuel would increase the strength of the British Navy 33%, because it can refuel off the enemy's harbours. Coal necessitates about one third of the fleet being absent refueling at a base . . . With two similar dreadnoughts, oil gives three knots more speed, and speed is every-

thing. Oil for steamraising reduces the engine and boiler-room personnel over 60%. At any moment during refueling the oil-engine ship can fight—the coal-burning ship cannot . . . Oil does not deteriorate by keeping. Coal does . . . It is criminal folly to allow another pound of coal on board a fighting ship." (Davenport & Cooke, *The Oil Trusts And Anglo-American Relations,* p. 5)

The action of the British Government in the matter of acquiring oil reserves contrasts sharply with that taken by the U.S. Reflecting British cupidity and acquisitiveness, traits that they erroneously attribute to the Scotch, they held undeveloped the oil resources of their own Empire, and with dog-in-the-manger attitude refused to develop them and refused to permit others to develop them, and sought to acquire the oil reserves of other lands. Reflecting a higher level of official ethics, instead of using the wealth of the nation to roll up tremendous holdings for private groups, such as the Rockefeller Empire, the British Government entered into the oil business as an agent of the citizens whose wealth was being used for their theoretical advantage. It took actual partnerships in various oil enterprises, including Royal Dutch-Shell and Anglo Persian, which amounted to control. British Controlled Oilfields Ltd. is entirely owned by the British Government. They erred gravely in permitting their cupidity to bring them into direct conflict with the Rockefeller Empire, and in dissipating the wealth that they gained from their lucrative oil ventures in Rockefeller fostered, Bismarxian "social service" activities. They were badly tripped up by the Rockefeller "philanthropies" and betrayed themselves into the hands of their mortal adversary, with whom they entered into direct and bitter conflict.

The battle with the Rockefeller Empire was generaled on the British side by Sir Henri W. A. Deterding of the Royal Dutch Co., who was popularly known as the oil "Napoleon". Rockefeller was nicknamed "Oil King". Deterding rescued the Royal Dutch Co. from bankruptcy in a fierce price war with Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co. in the export field, by inducing the Paris Rothschilds to make a loan to his company in 1898, in return for a minority interest. The price war was continued until 1902, with the new financing and with the aid of the Shell Transport and Trading Co. and the

heavy Russian oil production of the Nobel-Rothschild interests. This eventually led to a merger of the Royal Dutch and Shell interests in 1907.

Lord Fisher joined forces with Deterding, and the two enlisted E. G. Pretyman, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, and later, Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in effecting the entry and later expansion of the British government in the oil business. Churchill reported to the House of Commons in 1913:

> "Our ultimate policy is that the Admiralty should become independent owner and producer of its own supplies of liquid fuel, first by building up an oil reserve in this country sufficient to make us safe in war and able to override price fluctuations in peace; secondly, by acquiring the power to deal in crude oils as they come cheaply into the market . . . The third aspect of our ultimate policy is that we must become the owners, or at any rate, the controllers at the source, of at least a proportion of the supply of natural oil which we require."

The Oil War was waged in every part of the world where oilfields were known to exist or were suspected.

The Mexican war was the first shift in the 20th century of the Oil War to the battlefield, in which the United States Armed Forces were drafted into fighting an oily Rockefeller Crusade. The British had carried their assault on the Rockefeller Standard Oil interests into home territory, the Western Hemisphere. Lord Cowdray's Mexican Eagle Co. had acquired more than half of the oil production of Mexico by 1910, in competition with the Doheny and Standard Oil interests. Diaz, dictator of Mexico for thirty five years, was overthrown because he supported the British by a revolution financed by the Standard Oil interests (Senate Foreign Relations Committee Hearings 1913, *Revolutions in Mexico,* pp. 104, 146)

Madero, who had sold his lands in Mexico to Rockefeller in February, 1912, staged the revolution. Oil concessions for the Standard Oil Co. were part of the deal. Two years later Madero was ousted by a revolution led by General Huerta, who was financed by British money. President Woodrow Wilson rose to the support of his masters, the Rockefeller interests, and refused to recognize the Huerta

regime. The Rockefeller dominated State Department openly issued orders for the ousting of Huerta and even threatened war. (*We Fight For Oil*, p. 50) Sir William Tyrell and Secretary of State Bryan accused each other of acting respectively for the Royal Dutch and the Standard Oil Co.

The Wilson administration openly fostered revolution against Huerta by facilitating exportation of arms and munitions for the rebels Carranza and Villa, while a financial and munitions blockade was established against the government. Panama tolls were used as a device for exerting political pressure on the British to force them to abandon Huerta. Vera Cruz was occupied by the U.S. Army and Navy. Every conceivable device was brought to bear by the Wilson regime to secure and protect the control of Mexican oil for the Standard Oil interests. Finally Huerta was ousted and replaced by Carranza.

The breaking of the hold of the British interests in the Mexican oilfields was solved by the expropriation of all of the companies, that at the same time solved the problem of the glutting of the oil market with Mexican oil. Josephus Daniels and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, as Secretary of the Navy and Assistant Secretary, played a role in engineering this arrangement. Several decades later, the Rockefeller interests recovered the Mexican concessions which they desired by a decision of the Mexican Supreme Court that was influenced by the funds of the Committee for Coordination of Hemispheric Defense administered by Nelson Rockefeller. In the meantime the Rockefeller interests received the bulk of the $28,000,000 paid by the Mexican government for the expropriated properties.

In the Near East at the turn of the century there was laid the foundation of one of the most fateful phases of both World Wars, by William K. D'Arcy, an Australian, and American Admiral Colby M. Chester. D'Arcy obtained from the Shah of Persia in 1901 a concession for all but the northern section of Persia. He promptly organized the Anglo-Persian (later the Anglo Iranian) Oil Co. with British capital for the exploitation of the concession. The controlling interest in Anglo Iranian Oil Co. was purchased for the British Government, after D'Arcy had arranged to sell it to foreign interests, in order to prevent loss of control by the British. The con-

trol was openly sold to the British Government several years later.

Admiral Chester unsuccessfully sought to gain control of the Turkish oilfields. Sultan Abdul Hamid first gave the oil concession to the Germans together with one for the Anatolian Railway Co.; and then reversed himself and offered to give the concession to D'Arcy's Anglo Persian Co. Before the Sultan could grant the concession, "liberal" forces were well financed from abroad to revolt against the Sultan and depose him. This gave the American Standard Oil interests another chance to bid for the concession. This time Chester got it, in return for the financing of the revolution. But before he could develop the fields, the British Government blocked the ratification of the deal by forcing the Turkish to recognize the concessions which Sultan Abdul Hamid had given to the German interests. The German concession had been taken over by the Turkish Petroleum Co. which was 75% controlled by the British Government through the Royal Dutch Shell group and the Anglo-Persian Co. The Germans had been outmaneuvered by the British and retained only 25% of their concession when the deal was consummated in the early part of 1914.

The Rockefeller interests had been completely shut out and defeated. But they did not take their defeat lying down. They fanned German resentment at being outmaneuvered by the British and given the short end of the deal. They aided and abetted the German plan to seize control of the entire Turkish concession through the device of construction of the Berlin to Bagdad railroad. The Germans were so confident of the success of this "Drang nach Osten" that they opened the terminus in Bagdad before the road was built.

In anticipation of the war which they were instigating in order to seize victory from defeat in the battle for Turkish oil, the Rockefeller Oil interests made a deal with the German Government, under which their holdings in Germany were taken over by the Reich with full compensation. The deal was made to appear in press reports as an act of confiscation. The same sort of deal was consummated by the same principals before World War II, as a sort of established practice between them, and constituted the basis of a charge of treason, made against Standard Oil by Sen. Harry S. Truman.

The Germans were materially aided in their waging of World War I by the Rockefeller Standard Oil interests. They supplied the Germans with the oil required for the conduct of the war and enabled them to come within reach of victory. But trusting neither of their rivals, the Rockefeller interests aimed at "balance of power" by playing the Germans against the British. The plan was to let them fight until they had exhausted each other and then step in and "rescue" the weaker of the two for a price, using the Rockefeller Empire's satellite, the U.S., for the purpose. The price was Saudi Arabian oil and other concessions for the Rockefeller interests.

The manner in which the U.S. was forced into the War was a masterpiece of craftiness, cunning and deceit, that would do credit to "Doc" William Rockefeller's best moments. Ludwell Denny points out in his *We Fight For Oil* (p.32):

> "Standard met Dutch-Shell expansion in the United States by stirring up the Washington Government and by loosing the 'British Peril' propaganda . . .
>
> "The situation was reaching a critical point in 1917. But the United States entered the Great War. On Washington's orders anti-British propaganda was suddenly turned into pro-British propaganda . . . There followed an Anglo-American oil truce, with Yankee wells and tankers furnishing 80 per cent of the 'blood of battle which won the war'."

Behind this change of front in policy and propaganda was a deal for the surrender by the British of a share in the Near East and other oilfields, particularly Saudi Arabia, to the Rockefeller interests in return for their drafting the United States into the war to fight and pay for it. President Woodrow Wilson was a slavish puppet of the Rockefeller-Ryan-Brady clique, and an intimate and agent of Rockefeller's in-law munition king, Cleveland H. Dodge, and was dependent on their pin-money bribes. (*Strange Death Of F. D. Roosevelt,* pp.103-4; Lundberg, *America's* 60 *Families,* pp. 120-8) His campaign for reelection at this time, 1916, had as its principal platform the slogan "Keep the U.S. out of the war". As in the case of Roosevelt twenty three years later Woodrow Wilson and his bosses already had made the deal with England to enter the war as an ally. Then within a short time after he

was reelected by the duped electorate, their propaganda was changed to a martial note, and the U.S. was drafted by them into another, oily Rockefeller Crusade, that was palmed off on the "peasantry" as the "War To Save Democracy". Rockefeller's acquisition of the Saudi Arabian concession cost the U.S. 333,734 dead and injured and more than fifty billion dollars.

Stewart Alsop in his *Saturday Evening Post* article, dated July 14, 1951, entitled *Stalin's Plans for the U.S.A.* quotes the former Secretary General of the Czech Foreign Office, in the Communized Gottwald regime, as follows:

> "Heidrick sensed that Stalin believed deeply *that the American Government was not really master in its own house* . . . partly . . . because of the ease with which American opinion could be manipulated." (p. 108)

None should know this better than Stalin and the Politburo, who have dealt with the Rockefeller Empire so long and served it so well.

The very planting in Russia of Communism, in the midst of World War I, through the German General Staff as agents of the German associates of the Rockefeller Empire, was a signal service to the latter. For it broke the stranglehold of Royal Dutch, Nobel-Rothschild and other interests on the Russian oilfields and cut off the dangerous flow of cheap oil from that source. It opened the way for possible acquisition of those fields by the Rockefeller Standard Oil interests.

At the conclusion of World War I, the British with the aid of Denikin and the White Russians, seized the Russian oilfields in the Caucasus and sought to set up independent republics in Georgia and Azerbaijhan, (which were immediately given recognition by the Allied Supreme Council), that would give them control of Baku oilfield and the Batum-Baku pipeline. But the State Department refused them recognition. As Ludwell Denny reports, in *We Fight For Oil* (p. 33, footnote 10):

> "The American attitude is easily explained by the fear of the Standard Oil that the two British vassals in the Caucasus would close the door to the Rockefeller firm. . ."

The French newspapers wrote of these projected republics as the "Oil State", and suggested that they operate under the aegis of the League of Nations.

The Rockefeller Foundation-subsidized Labor Party in England served the Rockefeller Empire well by raising an insistent demand for the withdrawal of British troops from the Caucasus, and prepared the way for its recapture by the Communists.

At the Genoa and Hague Conferences the Rockefeller interests demonstrated their mastery of the technique of the "balance of power" and the extent of their control among the world powers. They sought primarily to prevent their rivals regaining control of the Russian oilfields. They did this by forcing a united stand of the conferring nations against Russia and for denationalizing the oilfields of Russia. They were served faithfully by the State Department, with the help of France and of Belgium which were pawns in the game. In the meantime, behind the backs of the conferees, the Rockefeller interests sought to make deals with Russia for monopolistic control of its oil, while berating their competitors the Royal Dutch Shell interests, for doing the same.

In the end the Rockefeller Standard Oil interests won out with a deal described in detail in the chapter on the Rockefeller Soviet Axis which gave them a large measure of control, or influence, over Russia and her oilfields. These deals protected their valuable concessions in Saudi Arabia at the cost of the security of the United States and the rest of the world.

In the meantime, the Rockefeller interests also were instrumental in obtaining the use of U.S. military forces in blocking the invasion of Russia and the taking over of the Trans-Siberian railway by the Japs. They smashed Harry F. Sinclair and his associates, in the Teapot Dome affair, after he had secured concessions which they sought in Russia and in the Russian sphere of influence in North Persia.

The British learned nothing from their experience and jeopardy in World War I. No sooner was it over than they started once again to wage a more intensive commercial oil war on the Rockefeller Standard Oil interests and to offer them strenuous competition and opposition in the quest for world monopoly of oil. Despite the fact that World War I had been fought and won largely with oil provided by the Rockefeller interests from American oilfields, Sir Edward Mackay Edgar, Trustee of BCO

who represented Great Britain, stupidly boasted in an article in *Sperling's Journal,* September 1919:

"The British position is impregnable. All known oil fields, all the likely or probable oil fields, outside of the United States itself, are in British hands or under British management or control, or financed by British capital".

Treacherously the British undertook to block the Rockefeller interests from developing the Saudi Arabian and other Near Eastern concessions that had been surrendered to them as the price of the entry of the U.S. into the war, the objective of the British-French San Remo agreement for monopoly of the Turkish and Near East oilfields.

The significance of the oil war was pointed up by the *Federal Trade Commission Report On Ownership In The Petroleum Industry of 1923.* The findings were summarized as follows:

"1. The Royal Dutch-Shell group, a combination of the Royal Dutch Co. and the Shell Transport and Trading Co. of London has world-wide oil investments, including numerous refineries, an immense fleet of tank ships, and petroleum production in many lands, which in 1921, was less than 11% of the world output.

"2. The Royal Dutch Shell group in February 1922 consummated a merger of the principal properties and investments of the Union Oil Co. (Del.) with its chief American subsidiaries in a new company, the Shell Union Oil Corp.

"3. The Shell Union Oil Corp. now controls over 240,000 acres of oil lands in the United States; has about 3.5 per cent of the total of crude petroleum; owns extensive properties in refineries, pipelines, tank-cars, and marketing equipment; and is one of the larger companies in the domestic petroleum industry.

"4. The Union Oil Co. (Del.) owned about 26 per cent of the stock of the Union Oil Co. of California, but, to prevent the Royal Dutch Shell group from gaining control, certain stockholders of the Union of California organized an American controlled holding company, which now owns more than half of its issued stock.

"5. The most important instances of discrimination by foreign governments against citizens of this country are the exclusive policies of the Governments of Great Britain and the Nether-

lands in respect to the oil fields of India and the Dutch East Indies, and the San Remo Agreement of Great Britain and France covering the undeveloped oil fields of Mesopotamia and of the British and French colonies.

"6. Denial of reciprocity of treatment to citizens of this country appears to exist with respect to the petroleum industries of Australia, British Borneo, certain African colonies, British Honduras, British Guiana and Trinidad; France and French possessions; Italy, and the Netherlands and its dependencies.

"7. Thus forced to modify its historic policy, Congress in 1920 enacted a mineral leasing law for public lands which forbids the acquisition of properties by nationals of any foreign country that denies reciprocity to Americans, in consequence of which certain applications for petroleum leaseholds have been denied to the Royal Dutch-Shell group.

"What further efforts may be made by this combination to acquire privately-owned petroleum lands or competing oil companies it is of course impossible to predict, or how far anti-trust laws may be effective in preventing them.

"The supply of crude petroleum in this country is being rapidly depleted to meet the requirements of a growing domestic consumption and foreign trade. The sources of supply of the domestic industry are concentrated within its own borders and in Mexico, while those of its principal competitors are widely distributed throughout the world. It appears obvious that a nation having widely distributed supply and storage facilities and owning means of distribution will have certain advantages in world trade against one having concentrated supply."

At the very moment that the American doughboys were laying down their lives and the wealth of the people of the U.S. was being squandered for the salvation of the British Empire and the expansion of the Rockefeller Empire, the British were making preparations to wage a devastating commercial and military war on the U.S. and the Rockefeller Empire. The irony of the situation was intensified by the fact that the British were financing this Oil War with the money provided them by the U.S. at

the expense of its taxpayers, and by American investors.

For the purpose of promoting this war the British organized in 1918 the Government owned *British Controlled Oilfields Ltd.* (*BCO Ltd.*) for the specific object of smashing Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co. In collaboration with the Royal Dutch and Shell group, BCO Ltd. undertook to gain control of the Central and South American lands bordering the U.S. to the south and surrounding the Panama Canal, which it was openly suggested could then be seized in a British-American war with or without the help of Japan. M. Pierre l'Espagnol de la Tramerye in his book *World Struggle For Oil,* published in 1923, under the chapter heading *"An American Balkanism"*, described the objectives of the British, as follows:

"The Anglo-Persian Oil is no longer sufficient for Great Britain, which founded a new company in 1918, the *'British Controlled Oilfields'*, specially commissioned to fight the Standard Oil . . . Like the Anglo-Persian, it is entirely in the hands of the British Government under a system of the Voting Trust. It seems that an immense tract of oil bearing territory exists from Mexico to Argentine . . . Of these deposits the BCO Ltd. *wishes to gain possession on behalf of the British Government,* thus completing the work of the Royal Dutch-Shell in Venezuela and in the neighborhood of the Panama Canal. Its concessions actually surround two-thirds of the Caribbean Sea: they are situated in the States of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, British Guiana, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador and the Island of Trinidad. *The concessions of the BCO are nearly always on the sea coast—or rather in close proximity to the sea—which is a considerable advantage. It has expressly chosen them, on both the Atlantic and Pacific, as a precaution in case war should break out between Great Britain and the United States; for even with the help of the Japanese fleet, the British navy might not be able to seize the Panama Canal.* All its units must be in a position to replenish their stores of fuel without being obliged to make the long detour round the Magellan Straits . . . In order to obtain Costa Rican concessions, Great Britain did not hesitate to foment revolution in

this little Republic. Unable to obtain anything from the established Government, it helped to place in power the revolutionary Pres. Tinoco, from whom it got what it wanted; more than 60,000 square miles were granted to BCO. Unfortunately Tinoco has been overthrown; the regular Government restored to power, hastened to annul these concessions. Great Britain, to compel it to ratify these concessions stirred up a war between Costa Rica and Panama, while she sent the cruiser Cambrian to the coast of Costa Rica in order to increase the pressure. Events went against her. Costa Rican troops invaded Panama. A landing took place on February 28, 1921, on the Pacific Coast, south of the Dulce Gulf, the eastern shore of which is common to both countries, and another less important one on the Atlantic towards Bocas de la Toro. Panama lost the territory of Coto. Mr. Alves, chairman of the BCO, set out in March 1921 for Costa Rica, to study the question at issue. But the United States stepped in; and Judge White, as arbitrator, pronounced in favor of Costa Rica. On August 26, 1921, an American naval detachment assisted the Costa Rican forces to take definite possession of the contested territory, in spite of the indignant protests of the Government of Panama against the violent measures of which it was a victim. The imbroglio of British and American affairs around the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea (BCO, Mexican Eagle, Royal Dutch-Shell, Mexican Petroleum, Standard Oil) makes this region the Balkans of the oil world."

BCO, Anglo Persian and Royal Dutch and Shell companies obtained concessions throughout Latin America. Sir Edward Mackay Edgar exulted in his article in *Sperling's Journal*, in 1919:

"I should say that two-thirds of the improved fields of Central and South America are in British hands. In Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador, a decisive and really overwhelming majority of the petroleum concessions are held by British subjects. *The Alves group (BCO) whose holdings encircle practically two-thirds of the Caribbean Sea, is wholly British, working under an arrangement which insures that perpe-*

tual control of its undertakings shall remain in British hands. No American citizen and no American group has acquired, or even could acquire any such position in Central America as that which enterprise and personality have acquired for Mr. Alves . . . Unfortunately for them —and fortunately for us—their eyes have been opened too late."

Sir Edward's crowings proved absurdly premature. The State Department, ever ready to defend the Rockefeller interests, rose nobly to their defenses. Fortunately for the U.S. its interests and defense happened to coincide with those of the Rockefeller Empire. By diplomatic pressure, force and the happy accident of threatened insolvency of BCO Ltd., many of its important holdings were acquired by Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co., including the Costa Rican, through Doheny, and Colombian, directly. In the case of the Chaco, the grip of British interests was loosened or broken by a war in which the Paraguayan Government, financed by the British, openly charged that Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co. was financing Bolivia, a charge that was later given substance by an increase of Bolivian concessions to the Standard Oil Co. of more than two million acres, announced on July 13, 1934.

In the meantime the League of Nations and its mandates were set up as instruments of the Oil War. The primary consideration of the series of conferences held at Genoa, the Hague and elsewhere was oil reserves—of Russia, Turkey, Persia and all sections of the globe. Rockefeller's Standard Oil was devotedly represented by the State Department as well as by the Foreign Office of the Rockefeller Empire. When Great Britain undertook in its San Remo Agreement with France to set up a monopoly of Turkish and Near Eastern oil reserves through their Near East mandates and arrange for their "permanent British control", (State Dept. Note 11/20/20) Standard Oil (N.J.) protests voiced by Bedford, its president, were insistently echoed by the State Department. England was violently denounced on the floor of Senate with some open threats of retaliation, and even of war. When the Foreign Office, in reply to Standard Oil protests, replied that the U.S. was entitled to no voice in the disposition of the mandated areas and their resources, because of failure to join the League of

Nations the State Department replied that the U.S. "should not be dissociated in the rights of peace from the usual consequences of association in war". The inconsistency of the State Department's "noble, Christain" pose and attitude of spurning all advantages of the victory for the U.S. other than the oil reserves sought by the Rockefeller Empire, elicited from the British the taunt of "hypocrites", which was wholely justified. As Davenport and Cooke wrote in their *The Oil Trusts and Anglo-American Relations* (p.112)

> "One observes that the high-sounding note of the principle of economic equality (the American "principle" of the *Open Door*) has now sunk into the lower note of the principle of 'sharing the swag'. How the mighty have fallen! The United States had originally set a fine example by virtuously declining to take a mark of German reparations or a square mile of German colonies, but after four years was found making an exception to its self-denying ordinance in the case of oil in Mesopotamia".

The protests of the State Department on behalf of the Rockefeller interests were effective. Through Sir John Cadman, negotiator of the San Remo Agreement and official of the Anglo-Persian Co., as envoy to Washington, and the Rockefeller Empire, a deal was made compromising the matter. Rockefeller's Standard Oil was given control of Palestine and the right to continue to explore it, subject to a mandate that was to be given to the British. This constitutes the background of the subsequent partition of Palestine and the ousting of British rule in favor of the Zionists, who might be expected to be more amenable than the British.

Despite this uneasy compromise, the Oil War continued more bitterly than ever. As Davenport and Cooke stated in their book, above quoted:

> "For the betterment of Anglo-American relations the British Government fell to bribing Standard Oil: the bribes were to be paid in the oil of Persia and Mesopotamia . . . Did anyone suppose that Standard Oil could be silenced by sops from two of the world's oil fields as long as it did not control the rest?"

How well they understood the character of the Rockefellers and their Empire is borne out in the newspaper headlines of succeeding years:

9/6/22 Englebert Graff announces that rivalry of money kings will cause a war; and that the Rockefeller interests control three Paris newspapers—*Figaro, Matin* and *L'Eclair*—for the purpose of warping public opinion on the Continent.

9/2/23 World politics are oil politics says Premier Briand of France.

3/5/24 See Standard Oil Co. dominating the world.

8/2/24 Big oil drama involves world peace.

9/7/24 World's future depends on oil.

9/14/24 America smeared with oil in Near East.

1/29/25 Tchitcherin says Standard Oil and Royal Dutch dominate world politics.

2/26/29 France protests world Oil Trust.

11/28/34 Secret war over oil.

Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co. steadily pressed its advantages in the Oil War in other sections of the globe than those from which it was barred by Great Britain. This is made clear from a perusal of newspaper headlines of the period.

France and the Rockefeller Empire:

5/20/20 U.S. protests to France for the Standard Oil Co.

10/16/20 Standard Oil merges with French oil company to form a government monopoly. (Bedford Petroleum Co.)

10/30/20 Standard Oil monopoly is disputed.

4/5/21 Standard Oil Co. monopoly upheld.

6/7/21 Standard Oil Co. spends six million francs to influence press.

France served as catspaw of Rockefeller Empire at Genoa Conference:

3/15/22 "Standard Oil interests are reported to be preparing to make a fight at Genoa to protect the company's old concessions, held in the name of Russian Standard Oil Co. and are seeking French assistance against their French rivals". (*N.Y. Herald*)

5/6/22 Secretary of State Hughes assures Standard Oil Co. that United States would tolerate no agreement which would exclude it from Russian oil concessions. (*N.Y. Herald*)

5/7/22 The press is full of oil to-day. (*London Times*)

5/9/22 "As regards the Standard Oil Co., which

wields great influence in the United States, it must be remembered that its acquisition of the oil rights of the Nobel Brothers in South Russia some time ago, gives it a distinct status in Russian oil negotiations. This status clearly lends point to the support given by the United States to the French and Belgian attitude in regard to private property in Russia . . ." (*London Times*)

5/11/51 Standard Oil interests stiffen opposition of French and Belgians to Rapallo Treaty . . . "consider the present moment of financial stringency of the Soviet government . . . favorable to enable them finally to arrive at some co-ownership of Russian petroleum deposits . . . Without this support from America, France, which furnishes the Pretorian guard for this Trust (Standard Oil Co.) would hardly dare oppose Great Britain in this manner." (Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*)

5/15/22 America intervened at Genoa in a sense hostile to the Soviets". . . . the plan proposed by (Ambassador) Child, with the support of Vanderlip *and 'Observers' of the Standard Oil* now at Genoa . . . represents the . . . basis on which it will participate in a commission to be set up at the Hague . . . " (London *Daily Herald*)

The story of the Ethiopian War is that of another oily Rockefeller Crusade. It began on July 1, 1923, when the press announced that the Anglo-American Oil Co. a Standard Oil subsidiary, had obtained an exclusive oil concession in the northern half of the Harrar Province of Abyssinia. Nothing more was heard of this concession for more than a decade despite the urgent need of the Rockefeller interests for a source of oil for the Mediterranean basin that was close at hand and did not require costly haulage by tankers, from the far-off Gulf and Venezuelan ports, or from East India. Behind the scenes there raged a fierce diplomatic battle. For Ethiopia holds the source of the Nile and was regarded by the British Empire as one of its critical spheres of influence. It vigorously opposed permitting its deadly rival, the Rockefeller Empire, to gain a foothold there. Under pressure of the British, Haile Selassie denied permission to the Rockefeller interests to proceed with the development of the concession that had been given them.

Following negotiations of Sir Francis Rickett, a director of Rockefeller's Socony Vacuum Oil Co., with Mussolini, in which it is apparent that the Rockefeller interests assured Il Duce of supplies of oil for a war on Abyssinia in exchange for a thirty year monopoly of the Italian oil market and the ratification of their Ethiopian concessions, as well as other considerations, border incidents on December 9, 1934, between Italian and Ethiopian troops, in connection with a dispute over the Italian Somaliland frontier, served as a pretext for the waging by Italy of an undeclared war. In the midst of the war, on September 1, 1935, the press announced the text of an Ethiopian concession, negotiated by Sir Francis Rickett, to the African Exploration & Development Co., organized in 1933 as a subsidiary of the Socony Vacuum. The names of Mellon, Mitchell and Teagle were mentioned in connection with the deal, and in the following month, October 15, the press linked an Ethiopian arms order to the Rickett deal. This followed the traditional practise of the Rockefeller Empire, of playing all ends against center. Shortly thereafter the British, acting on behalf of the League of Nations offered Haile Selassie a negotiated peace for surrender to the Italians of the oil-rich Fafan Valley in the Harrar Province-the original 1923 concession to the Rockefeller interests. This was rejected on December 12, 1935.

In the meantime belated economic sanctions were ordered by the League of Nations to go into effect November 18, 1935, and continued until July 15, 1936, after termination of the war. The Rockefeller Empire, which had assured Mussolini in advance that no effective sanctions would be applied in respect to that absolute essential of modern war, —oil—made good on its assurance. On December 4, 1935, the press announced that the Rockefeller interests would defy the League and supply Mussolini with oil from the Roumanian fields; on December 12, Socony Vacuum announced the building of two refineries for Mussolini in Naples; and on January 8, 1936, it was announced that Italy might get oil from Germany. The Ethiopian oilfields are now controlled by the Rockefeller interests through Sinclair Oil Corporation. The red that tints their end product, ethyl gasoline, might well be Italian and Ethiopian blood.

CHAPTER XI

THE ROCKEFELLER-SOVIET AXIS

" . . . we want to trade with Russia." Ivy Lee

The Russian Communist Revolution posed a major threat to world oil monopoly and to the worldwide expansion of the rapidly growing Rockefeller Empire. By the precipitation of World War I and by undermining the power and prestige of the mighty British Empire, the Standard Oil Co. had acquired the concession to the fabulous oil domain of Saudi Arabia. But the whole of the Near East and control of Caucasus oil fields and of Saudi Arabia, lay within the grasp of the Communists.

The situation presented the horns of a dilemma. It did contain some elements of good from the viewpoint of the Rockefeller Standard Oil interests. For the Caucasian and Persian oil fields had been controlled by Rockefellers' mortal enemy in the international field, the British-Royal Dutch-Shell group. Since the turn of the century their bitter rivalry has meant incessant strife, bloodshed and war for the lands involved. The Russian Revolution of 1905-06 had been precipitated with the aid of financing by Rockefeller's banker, Kuhn Loeb & Co., with an eye to the oil of the Caucasus and adjacent lands; and its most intense activities had centered around the Baku oilfields. They had engineered Mexican revolutions and the Mexican War to oust the Royal Dutch and other rivals from Mexico.

Through World War I, the Saudi Arabian oilfields had been wrested from British control. Now Communist Russia offered the opportunity to oust the British-Royal Dutch-Shell also from the Caucasus, Persia, the rest of the Near East and India. But the moot question was: "Would not the Communists prove to be more dangerous and more difficult to deal with than even the British?" The pros and cons were many, but the possibilities of playing British against Communists were great.

The British, needless to say, likewise were intrigued by the possibilities of seizing control of the Caucasian oilfields. They attempted to do this in 1918 by an expedition of officers, headed by General Dunsterville, that combined forces with a

White Russian brigade led by General Bitcherakov. They occupied Baku when the Bolsheviks withdrew, but were in turn ousted by Turkish forces led by German officers. Following the Armistice in November, 1918, the British moved in and took over the oilfields. The British were able to boast:

> "In the Caucasus from Batum on the Black Sea to Baku on the Caspian and from Vladikavkaz southward to Tiflis, Asia Minor, Mesopotamia and Persia, British Forces have made their appearance . . . Never in the history of these islands was there such an opportunity for the peaceful penetration of British influence and British trade, for the creation of a second India . . ." (London *Financial News,* Dec. 24, 1918)

But they were oversanguine and reckoned without the Rockefeller Standard Oil interests in Caucasian oil. The British labor movement, which the Rockefellers had fostered, opposed further military occupation of the Caucasus, and forced withdrawal of the troops. Denikin took over, with British support, in August 1919. Two British vassal states, Georgia and Azerbaijhan, were set up and recognized by the Allied Supreme Council. The Rockefeller-dominated U.S. State Department, however, refused to recognize them and blocked the turning over of the Caucasian oilfields to Royal Dutch and Shell. In February, 1920, the Bolsheviks entered Baku, and in the following year Georgia turned Bolshevik. It by no means chagrined the Rockefeller interests to see Royal Dutch thus shut out, even though it did mean control of the fields by the Russians.

To establish a semblance of legal title to the Caucasian fields, the Rockefeller Standard Oil group, in 1920, bought a half-interest in Nobel & Co.'s production in Baku. This amounted to approximately 40% of the yield of the field. The title was a mere mirage, unless the Bolsheviks could be forced to restore to the owners their properties that had been expropriated, or "nationalized", in 1918. Shortly thereafter, the Rockefeller interests also acquired from the Persian government a concession to the North Persian oilfields for a period of fifty years, in conflict with the British interests and with Soviet treaty claims. A concession had been granted to Russian interests during the Czarist regime and had been sold by them on May 8, 1920,

to the Anglo-Persian Co., the majority stockholder of which is the British government.

Both the Russian and the British governments objected strenuously to the North Persian concessions to the Rockefeller interests. Thereafter, the Rockefeller Empire's game has been to play the British-Royal Dutch interests against the Communists until they could dispose of first one and then the other. Their's is a chess game, with mankind and the wealth of nations as pawns. The prize, that they cherish more highly than the blood and wealth of others, is OIL and world dominion.

The Rockefeller-dictated State Department policy in regard to Russia at Genoa was aimed at compelling the restoration to them of the "nationalized" oilfields. Hughes made it the condition for recognition. They sought to put Russia into the position where she would be forced to make restitution, while at the same time blocking the granting of concessions to their competitors. It can be said in praise of that policy that it had the semblance of being in favor of the U.S., even though it did serve the Rockefeller Standard Oil interests more particularly, or exclusively. The Royal Dutch Oil Co. had already begun negotiations with Russia for a monopolistic oil concession, which Standard Oil Co. was able to block with the aid of its handmaiden, the U.S. State Department.

At the Hague Conference in June 1922, the same tactics were successfully repeated. In the following September, a blockade of Russian oil was organized under the auspices of the Standard Oil Co. and others through the Groupement International des Societés Naphthieres en Russie. Behind this sham front that was designed to hamstring competitors, the Royal Dutch and Shell interests purchased 70,000 tons of oil from Russia, and Dodge, an official of the Standard Oil Co., went to Moscow to seek concessions.

Two things happened that served to bring about a change of front among the oil companies. Russia began exporting oil—330,000 tons in 1922, 771,000 tons in 1923 and 1,360,000 in 1924—through its Naptha Syndicate. *And she undersold the oil companies.* The Russian Oil Products Co. was retailing benzine, kerosene and other products in Great Britain at one to three pennies below the market price. Far more disturbing than this threat to the price

structure of the oil market, from the viewpoint of Rockefeller's Standard Oil companies, were the activities of Harry F. Sinclair. Sinclair was a close personal friend of President Harding, in whose campaign he and his associates had played a part. He numbered among his business associates many top political figures, including Will H. Hays, his attorney and Morgan-allied National Republican Committee chairman, as well as Archibald B. Roosevelt and Theodore Roosevelt Jr. The latter was a director of the Sinclair Refinery Co. At Theodore Jr.'s request, in 1919, Archibald had been made vice-president of the Sinclair Co. In the following year Theodore Jr. resigned his post to become Assistant Secretary of the Navy in the Harding Administration.

Rockefeller's Midwest Oil Co., a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, and the Sinclair and Doheny oil interests conspired to gain control of the Teapot Dome structure adjoining the fabulous Salt Creek oil field in Wyoming, that had been made a Naval Oil Reserve. This required an executive order, made on the approval of the Navy Department and recommended by the Secretary of the Interior. Admiral Griffith, on behalf of the Navy personnel in charge, forwarded a recommendation that leases of Naval Reserve oil lands should be permitted only with the approval of the Navy Department. This was transmitted to Secretary of the Navy Denby through Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Theodore Roosevelt Jr., former Sinclair Refining Co. director, who in turn took it to Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall. Fall, who, it was later revealed, had received a total of nearly half a million dollars for his "services", and Sinclair, acting for themselves and the other interests involved, "subtly modified the clause (requiring Navy Department approval) to give the Secretary of the Interior full authority to dispose of naval oil land. Secretary Denby and Assistant Secretary Theodore Roosevelt Jr. acquiesced in this unusual arrangement." (Lundberg, *America's* 60 *Families*, p. 205)

Fall issued the lease to the conspirators. Rockefeller's Midwest Oil Co. relinquished its share to Sinclair and Doheny for the sum of one million dollars. The Mammoth Oil Co. was organized to take over the Teapot Dome lease. The Continental

Trading Co. was incorporated in Canada by James O'Neil, president of Rockefeller's Prairie Oil & Gas Co., Col. Robert W. Stewart, president of Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, and Harry F. Sinclair, as a secret dummy corporation to purchase more than thirty million barrels of oil from the Mexia field at $1.50 and to resell it to the organizers' companies at a profit of 25¢ a barrel, or a total profit of more than eight million dollars. These profits were used in part for the bribery of the public officials involved in the Teapot Dome case.

The complicity of Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co. in the Teapot Dome scandal is further revealed by the conversation between Harry Sinclair, James O'Neil and two other persons at the Bankers Club of New York in 1922. One of them asked:

"Suppose there was some future trouble to come up afterwards, who would take care of it?"

"The Sinclair Oil Co. is big enough to take care of that", answered Sinclair.

"If the Sinclair Oil Co. is not big enough to take care of it, Standard Oil is big enough to take care of it,"' O'Neill said.

The Rockefeller interests cunningly avoided, however, any direct involvement in turning over the bribes. They thus prepared the way for their subsequent maneuver that was to destroy Sinclair as a competitor.

John D. Rockefeller Jr. testified before the Senate Committee that investigated Teapot Dome, on behalf of Col. Robert W. Stewart, as a character witness, bestowing on him the effulgence of his "philanthropic" odor of sanctimony in order to impress the "peasants". Subsequently, when it was brought to light that Stewart had withheld from his company the profits of the Continental Trading deal. John D. Jr. professed indignation for the benefit of the gullible "peasantry", retired Col. Stewart on a meager pension of $75,000 a year and promoted two of his sons to highly paid Standard Oil executive positions, to show his "disapproval" of the Colonel's acts. One wonders what might have been the fabulous rewards if he had "approved" of Stewart's deeds.

With the Teapot Dome deal in the bag, Sinclair went after bigger game. Using his influence with the Harding Administration and recognition by the U.S., that he represented he could obtain, as a bait,

he set out to gain the Near, Middle and Far Eastern concessions from Soviet Russia and Iran that the oil titans, Standard Oil and Royal Dutch, had sought in vain. In this quest, he had the advantages over them of having no prior claims and of starting with a clean slate.

After Secretary of the Interior Fall had resigned under fire, Sinclair gave him $35,000 to go to Russia to negotiate oil leases. (Lundberg, *America's 60 Familes*, p. 206) In June 1923, a party consisting of Harry F. Sinclair, Albert Fall, Archibald B. Roosevelt, Mason Day, Robert Law Jr., Wm. Dewey Loucks, E. R. Tinker, Elisha Walker and Grattan T. Stanford, with some engineers, went to Moscow to seek a concession for all the Caucasian oilfields that Rockefeller considered his property and over which he and Royal Dutch were battling fiercely. In November 1923, a provisional agreement for the exploitation of the Baku and Grosni oilfields by a company in which Sinclair and the Russian government had equal shares, was signed in Moscow by Mason Day. Final ratification was to be effected in ninety days. (Fisher, *Oil Imperialism*, pp. 156-161)

On December 20, 1923, Sinclair got from the Persian government a provisional agreement on a concession for the North Persian oilfields in the Russian sphere of influence, for which the Rockefeller Standard interests had received a concession in 1921, which had not been ratified. The circumstances under which Sinclair obtained this concession are concisely stated in a letter dated May 3, 1922, sent by Mr. A. C. Veatch, vice-president of the Sinclair Exploration Co., to the Federal Trade Commission, as follows:

> "Gentlemen: In July of 1921, following up a suggestion of the Secretary of Commerce (Herbert H. Hoover), the Sinclair Company began its negotiations with the Persian authorities for an oil concession over the five northern provinces, which are stated by the Persian government to be free of any prior claims.
>
> "These negotiations have been continued up to the present date, during which period the Sinclair Company has had active opposition from a combination of interests of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and the Anglo-Persian Company of London.
>
> "To refer again to the competition the Sinclair

Company has encountered in endeavoring to obtain the concession, we wish to state that early in 1921 an oil concession over the area referred to was signed between the Persian government and the Standard Oil Company, but in order to become legal this required the ratification of the Persian Parliament.

"While this ratification was pending, Sir John Cadman, a director of the Anglo-Persian Co. of London, came to the United States and while there, entered into an agreement with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey to share on a 50-50 basis with the latter company, the Persian concession when obtained."

On August 16, 1923, Sinclair was given a monopolistic concession of the oilfields of Northern Sakhalin Island by Soviet Russia. It was then occupied by the Japanese, who were exploiting the fields. The concession was implicitly conditioned on the recognition of Russia by the U.S. before 1927, which Sinclair and his colleagues had assured; and on the good offices of the U.S. State Department in inducing the Japanese to withdraw from Sakhalin Island. The State Department and its Secretary, Charles Evans Hughes, a Rockefeller attorney, never got around to bringing pressure to bear on the Japanese to withdraw from Sinclair's concession, despite the fact that Sinclair was the only American interest involved and that the State Department directives had ordered its agents to do their utmost to help American interests in their quests for oil abroad. Obviously, the directives meant "certain interests only"—the Rockefeller interests.

Shortly after the granting of these concessions to Sinclair, there began to occur a series of incidents that were of the utmost value and importance to the Rockefeller Standard Oil interests in their struggle for the concessions. First, was the death of President Warren G. Harding, suddenly and under strange and highly suspicious circumstances that were never exhaustively investigated. This meant that Sinclair had lost control of the government which enabled him to assure Russia of recognition in return for his concessions. President Calvin Coolidge, who succeeded Harding, favored the Rockefeller interests and was keenly alert to the significance of their oil and Empire.

Then, at a time most opportune for the Rockefeller interests in their rivalry with Sinclair, the Teapot Dome affair, which had never been a secret and had been common knowledge from the start, but had never been regarded as worthy of exposure by the Rockefeller-controlled press, suddenly and for reasons not difficult to surmise, began to stir its interest. The Denver *Post* attacked the Teapot Dome lease, but dropped the matter when its owners, Bonfils and Tammen, were paid $250,000 by Sinclair. (Lundberg, *America's 60 Families*, p.205) Then the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* began to publicize the case editorially. A Senate investigation was demanded by Senator Burton K. Wheeler, a Rockefeller warhorse, and by Senator Thomas J. Walsh. As a result of the investigation, Sinclair's friends, Attorney General Daugherty and Secretary of the Navy Denby were ousted. (Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Theodore Roosevelt Jr. who had played a dominant role in the affair, was whisked off to a Philippine post, so as to preserve the halo that clung to the Roosevelt name in the minds of the "peasants".) Fall, Sinclair and Doheny were indicted. Fall was found guilty. Sinclair and Doheny won acquittals; but Sinclair went to jail for six months for contempt. The Rockefeller interests, that had been involved and had profited from the deal to the extent of a million dollars paid them by Sinclair, were never indicted, for reasons that can be surmised.

The Teapot Dome scandal robbed Sinclair of the influence which he needed to make good on his Russian deals that required early recognition of the Soviet Communist regime. It also impaired his credit, so that he was not in a position to raise the hundreds of millions that his deals required. Rumors got around that the Sinclair companies had fallen into the hands of the Rockefellers, which they did subsequently. The results were that all of Sinclair's Asiatic concessions were cancelled and the Rockefeller Standard Oil interests were rid of their most dangerous rival.

The Russian oil situation had become menacing to Rockefeller's plans for world monopoly. It became obvious that the Bolshevik regime was not going to collapse and that it would be impossible to force it, by boycott or other forms of pressure, to return expropriated property. It was also evident

that there would not be the expected delay in resumption of Russian oil production. On the contrary, Russian exports of oil were rising to large proportions and constituted formidable competition, especially through price-cutting. In 1925 Russia was providing all of Italy's fuel oil and was rapidly cutting off Standard Oil from that market. The navies of Great Britain, France, Italy and Greece were being supplied with oil by Russia. By April 1925, Standard Oil itself, now allied with Royal Dutch and Shell, had purchased 290,000 tons of kerosene and gasoline from Russia and had become a regular customer. The Rockefeller Standard Oil interests had even proposed the purchase of the entire output of all the Russian fields for a period of three to five years.

The Rockefeller interests were most concerned about the control of Turkey, which was then rapidly being penetrated by the Russians. For, control of Turkey and its dependencies meant control of Saudi Arabia, the prize for which World War I had been engineered. The Rockefeller interests were frantic in their anxiety to get Turkey under their control and keep it there. They could secure that control and hold it only with the acquiescense and cooperation of Soviet Russia. The Rockefeller group then proposed to pool their interests in Turkey with the Soviet Naphtha Syndicate in a partnership monopoly, and to sell there only Russian oil. So anxious had they become to effect a deal, that they were now willing to accede to any terms; and they went out of the way to court the favor of the Communists.

In March 1926, Vacuum Oil Co. entered into an agreement with the Russian government monopoly, the Naphtha Syndicate, for the purchase of 800,000 tons of crude oil and 100,000 tons of kerosene, primarily in order to ingratiate itself with the Russians. This was the first direct, commercial postwar transaction between the Soviet Government and the Rockefeller Standard Oil interests. The terms of this agreement and of the subsequent agreements entered into by the Rockefeller interests and Soviet Russia have never been published. It was well known, however, that the monetary price paid by Standard Oil for the oil was most favorable and low. Price was no object to the Communists.

World conquest on the basis of the plans laid down by Lenin was for them the prime consideration, and the oil deals were, for the Soviets, merely bait and the means to that end. Bearing in mind this fact and the subsequent course of events, however, it is not difficult to arrive at reliable conclusions concerning the terms that were demanded by the Soviets and accepted by the Rockefeller interests.

Recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States, implicit in the Sinclair deals, was obviously a fundamental term and the basis of negotiations. By crushing Sinclair and throwing him into jail, the Rockefellers had proved to Russia their complete and absolute control of the U.S. Government and their ability to make good their agreements involving recognition, so eagerly sought by the Bolsheviks.

Recognition implied an acceptance or tolerance of the Marxist ideology and of Communism in the U.S. But inevitably the cunning and scheming Communist bosses, from Stalin down, would and did seek with singular devotion to purpose, to further the forcing of Communist propaganda and rule, wherever and whenever they could. Surrender to their terms would mean to engage in intensively fostering Communist propaganda, the second condition.

Recognition, however, was sought only as the first step toward Communist world conquest. It was the open sesame to industrialization of Russia, the third condition imposed. For world conquest Russia must master the best and most modern technology. Where could that be found except in the U.S.?

A regular demand of the Soviets in any deal they make or alliance they enter into, is that they dominate and eventually take over. Recognition and propaganda are merely steps in the direction of infiltration and control of the government of the allying power. Surrender to Soviet terms means, as a consequence, to become a satellite through the device of a "Popular Front". A "Popular Front" in Communist language means a Communist government. The setting up of a Communist-controlled government in the United States is the ultimate Soviet purpose of any deal that the Rockefeller Standard Oil interests could have entered into on

the basis of surrender to the Soviets in exchange for control of their oil.

Money for their purchases and propaganda was directly needed by the Bolsheviks. The opening of the American market to their exports of raw materials, in addition to oil, was implied in the desire for recognition,

The major part of the benefits and returns of any deal, to begin with, and eventually outright ownership, are the best terms that anyone can expect of the Communist leaders, or brigands. They regard every contract as a temporary expedient, as a "scrap of paper" that must be torn up as soon as they are in a position to do so. In any deal on Turkish and dominated Arabian oilfields, for instance, the Soviets certainly demanded that all the oil produced must eventually be theirs.

Such demands by the Kremlin would be expected by the suppliant Rockefeller Standard Oil interests. For they are exactly the same terms which they themselves would have laid down had the roles been reversed. And their intent would be equally treacherous. They invariably plan to ravish anyone who yields to them. Such is the philosophy of the *force majeur*.

Finally, since both of the contracting interests aimed at world conquest and dominion, there was undoubtedly an initial agreement to divide the world between them, as a beginning. The initial division of the world required by Lenin's formula for world conquest, epitomized by him in his dictum—"Who rules Asia, rules the world",—would give Asia and the Eastern Hemisphere to the Soviets and leave to the Rockefellers the Western Hemisphere. It might also be expected that such a world partition would respect the demands of Pan Slavism, Russia's traditional goal.

Bearing in mind the terms which the Kremlin, holding the upper hand, would be expected to demand a priori, it is interesting to see how fully such demands have been met by the Rockefeller Standard Oil agencies and their "philanthropies", industries, dependencies and the lands dominated by them, in short, by the Rockefeller Empire; to observe what loyal allies they have been in the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis; and to study how they have compelled us, the United States, to pay the

costs of their commitments with our lives and fortunes.

As soon as the ink had become dry on the Standard Oil contract for the purchase of Communist oil, the entire Rockefeller propaganda machine was put to work to twist public opinion to conform with Rockefeller purposes. All of the tremendous power, which had been exerted to damn the Communists and stir hatred against them, was turned overnight to the task of building up in the U.S. a love of Communism and Russia for the purpose of creating a favorable atmosphere for recognition of the Soviets. Rockefeller profits are always a "holy cause", and a basis for a Crusade. On March 27, 1926, the *New York Times* announced under a Paris dateline:

> "The Standard Oil Company of New York and the Vacuum Oil Company have just completed negotiations with the Soviet Government of Russia for the purchase of 190,000 tons of refined oil at $17 a ton, or a total of more than $3,200,000."

On the following day its front page announced:

"IVY LEE MOVE TO AID THE SOVIETS

> "Ivy L. Lee, the best-known and most expensive of publicity agents, who among other activities is the 'adviser on public relations' of the Standard Oil Company, has begun to display keen interest in the recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia by the United States. Mr. Lee, it was learned yesterday, is so greatly interested that he has sent out a series of 'confidential letters' to prominent men in relation to the matter, among them to the former Secretary of State Elihu Root".

The letter to Root, who had served faithfully and indiscriminately both the Morgan and Rockefeller interests, like the balance of Ivy Lee's voluminous correspondence on the theme, was obviously merely a sounding board for the publicity campaign under way. His pleas were many and varied. But one of them is outstanding because it has become the keynote of Rockefeller Empire dogma: "the advantages of 'internationalism' vs. the disadvantages of 'isolationism' ", as seen, of course, from the view-

point of his masters. He frankly stated on their behalf:

"From our point of view, we want to trade with Russia".

"Internationalism For Profit" and "Love Those Communists" became the theme songs of every activity of the Rockefeller Empire. Like Bismarck before them, the Rockefeller interests had come to recognize in Marxist Communism and Socialism, power patterns which could be used to delude the "peasants" and made to serve their own imperial ambitions. Communist fronts were given their support and Rockefeller-controlled "philanthropies", social-service agencies and "educational" institutions were converted to Communist propaganda outlets. New fronts, hundreds of them, were created and sponsored, fostered and financed by the Rockefellers, their associates and allies, in order to build up sentiment in favor of Soviet Russia and recognition of the Bolshevik regime.

Ivy L. Lee took seriously the assignment he was given by his employer, John D. Rockefeller Jr. and his Standard Oil Co., to manage pro-Bolshevik propaganda and to teach the Communists all that he knew of the art of propaganda and public relations. The Soviets, and Hitler in the following decade, learned so much that made their poisonous propaganda effective, from Rockefeller's agent, wily Ivy Lee, that there can be only one explanation for their failure to set up memorials to him— ingratitude.

Following a two-week trip to Russia in May, 1927, as representative of the Rockefeller Empire, Lee was the first of a steady stream of its emissaries who, in the following decade, travelled to Russia as their guests or as guests of the Soviets, to return as agents of Red propaganda. After his return from Russia, Ivy Lee wrote and published a masterpiece of propaganda in favor of Russian recognition. The first edition was privately printed and circulated under the title, *The USSR, An Enigma.* And six months later a revised edition was published by the MacMillian Co. under the title, *Present Day Russia.*

In the preface of the book, Lee states that the purpose of his "mission to Moscow" was to get first-hand information on the state of mind of the

rulers of Russia and to survey their propaganda methods. (pp. vi and vii) He pretends that he made his trip with an open mind in regard to the wisdom of trading with Russia. But it is a matter of record that his employers had made their deal with the Soviets and were trading with them on a vast scale at the time; and that he had already committed himself in favor of trading with Russia and aiding the Communist regime. The only purpose of this trip and his book therefore, was to serve the interests of his employers' allies, the interests of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis.

He reports that he gathered from his interview with Karl Radek, master of Communist propaganda and President of the Sun Yat-Sen (Chinese) University in Moscow, a number of important points to guide him in fulfilling the assignment given him by his employers—to serve the Soviets as consulting propagandist, in much the same manner as they later assigned him as consulting propagandist to Hitler and the Nazis. He learned from Radek that the latter despaired of succeeding in Communist propaganda in the U.S. because of the prosperity that prevailed among the working classes; and that only in case of a depression did he hope to make any headway. (p. 123) He also was told that it was the object of the Communists to gain control of the hordes of Asia and China as the first step in their conquest of the world. (p. 125) But he found that the "Bolshevik propaganda was, in itself, perfectly futile" (p. 124) and was largely confined to "training a very large number of people in the philosophy and technique of revolution." These were his guides in harnessing the Rockefeller fortune and "philanthropies" to the service of their allies, and in facilitating the progress of Communism. Naively, for the record, he describes his object as the defeat of the purpose of his clients. He points to the menace of alignment by Bolshevist Russia with the distressed hordes of Asia as the potent reason for attracting Russia to the West, with trade. Quoting President Wilson's statement at Turin—"The men who do the business of the world now shape the destinies of the world", he points to Russia as the supreme challenge to the business man, and the failure of diplomacy. He poses the question: Is not business as usual the best road back to "normalcy" and the elimination

of the menace of a Bolshevist alliance with Asia?

The book was obviously written with tongue in cheek, to delude the public into accepting recognition and trade with Russia, while the conspirators proceeded with their plan to make good the terms of their deal with Russia and to precipitate the very menace which he pretended to be seeking to avert. The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial had already begun to finance the Institute of Pacific Relations, a Communist espionage agency dedicated to the carrying out of Russia's plan to attain world conquest through control of China, India and ultimately the balance of Asia. The depression, which Radek envisaged as essential if Communism was to make any headway among American workers, was engineered and already in preparation.

The Memorial had undertaken, under the aegis of Beardsley Ruml, to foster the spread of Marxism, Communism and Socialism in the U.S. and the world, by financing numerous agencies devoted to the Red objective of bringing about a "new social order" through the so-called "social sciences". Among these agencies, the financing of which by Rockefeller got under way only after the deal with the Soviets for their oil, are the following:

Russian Student Fund
Institute of Pacific Relations
American Council of Learned Societies
Conference of Social Sciences
International School of Geneva
National Research Council
Social Science Research Council
Institute of International Education
Russian Zemstvos and Town Relief Committees
Council on Foreign Relations
American Council on Education
Economic Foundation
London School of Economics & Political Science
Peoples Institute of New York
Spelman Fund of New York

Ivy Lee's process of creating a favorable sentiment for the recognition of Russia, as required by the Rockefeller-Soviet deal, involved fulfillment of another condition of the deal,—fostering the spread of Communism in the U.S. *This required no break in the avowed policies of the Rockefeller Empire*

and "philanthropies", as laid down by Rockefeller and Reverend Gates in the General Education Board Occasional Letter No. 1—totalitarianism. How perfect a totalitarian state was Communist Russia and how uncomplicated was the process of doing business with Moscow, was admirably clear. Ivy Lee dilates upon it in his book. He points out in the preface that Soviet Russia is a dictatorship controlled by a few men, which makes it possible to come to an understanding of, and with, the nation even in so brief a period as the ten days he spent in the country to qualify as an expert on its affairs and write his book. In fact, the Rockefeller support of Communist totalitarianism was the natural outcome of the confluence of two streams of development of totalitarian thought and activity. One was that of Bismarck and Germany. Bismarck had fostered Marxism, the recrudescence of the primitive remedy of need since the days of primordial man, as a device for promoting the vast-scale crime he contemplated, conquest of the world. The second confluent development was the equally vast-scale crime contemplated by Rockefeller and Reverend Gates through the use of the same device in the guise of religion and sham "benevolence" and "philanthropy".

The conversion of our educational system to Marxist propaganda, as in Germany where it had been launched originally by Bismarck through the German government and its universities, as "social science", had made considerable headway. Harvard University, where the influence of German Marxist propaganda had appeared earliest, prior to the end of the 19th century, had advanced so far in the conversion of education to unadulterated subversive propaganda that its class of 1927 alone, included three now notorious Reds: Frederick Vanderbilt Field, now in jail for contempt of court in connection with traitorous Communist activities, and Joseph Fels Barnes, both editors of the traitorous *Amerasia* magazine and members of the equally treasonous Institute of Pacific Relations, as well as policy-making members of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations; and Lawrence Duggan, former colleague of Nelson Rockefeller and Alger Hiss in the State Department, of Rockefeller's Institute of International Education and of his Council on Foreign Relations. Subsidized by the Rocke-

feller philanthropies, Professor Felix Frankfurter of Harvard made a cause celebre of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, one of the first popularly exploited, frankly Communist causes. The Rockefeller interests and their "philanthropies" found ready to hand a host of subversives bred by their own and Bismarck's program, and merely took over and merged the various schools of subversives into a vast treatcherous machine for carrying out the purposes of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis, under the leadership of their Council on Foreign Relations, that became in effect the Foreign Office of the Rockefeller Empire.

In China at the same time, the Rockefeller interests were doing their utmost to further the objectives of their Axis partner, the Soviets, by intensively propagandizing Communism in China itself, supplementing the efforts of Radek's Chinese University in Moscow. The Rockefeller interests and "philanthropies" have controlled education in China since their initial activities about 1913 in connection with their quest for concessons for oil. The major part of some $35,000,000 of Rockefeller "benevolences", that China received, flowed into propaganda that was called "education". The prize educational institution financed by the Rockefellers in China was the missionary Yenching University in Peiping, rightly regarded as the Harvard of China. It is a true counterpart of Harvard in its Marxist Communist character.

The president of Yenching U. was Dr. John Leighton Stuart, a staunch advocate of the policy of the State Department Communists of betraying the Chinese Nationalist Government by forcing Chiang Kai-shek to include Communists in his government in a "coalition" that so regularly precedes complete Kremlin control. He was recommended by Rockefeller to his State Department agents as American Ambassador to China, and was dutifully appointed by General Marshall. (*Headlines,* v. III, no. 2, p. 8) This act, as well as the entirety of Rockefeller-directed, sponsored and financed China activities, clearly indicates direct personal responsibility for the policy of turning over China to the Soviets in compliance with the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis accord.

Rockefeller's Yenching University staff is loaded

with Reds and pro-Communists, including the following:

Dr. Randolph Sailor, who frequently addresses pro-Red Chinese meetings arranged by Communist front organizations, and his wife, who has nothing but praise for the Communists.

Dr. Lucius Porter, who frankly favors the Chinese Communists and, in company with Mrs. Paul Robeson, was a keynote speaker at a Communist conference at the Hotel Brevoort in N. Y. C. called to demand recognition of the Chinese Communist Government and its seating at the United Nations.

Dr. William Dryden Phelps, who contributed to *Soviet Russia Today* a letter praising and supporting the Chinese Communists.

Donald G. Tewksbury, who is a frequent speaker at meetings favoring recognition of Chinese Communists, and is active in the Committee For A Democratic Far Eastern Policy, organized by Red Frederick Vanderbilt Field.

Dr. T. C. Chao, dean of the School of Religion, who heads the movement to "reform" Christianity in China and to ally the Christian Church with the Communist Government, in much the manner as was done, with Rockefeller support, by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Thomas A. Bisson, who was formerly editor of *Amerasia* and is a champion of the Chinese Communist cause.

The College of Public Affairs of the University, that is liberally supported with Rockefeller funds, had on its faculty the following Reds:

Dr. George E. Taylor, who is co-author of the play, *The Phoenix And The Dwarf,* that glorified the Chinese Communists, and was employed in the U.S. State Department and the OWI.

Michael Lindsay, British Communist, who became public-relations officer of the Chinese Communists at Yenan.

Maxwell S. Stewart, who was formerly a teacher at the Moscow Institute, and an editor of the *Moscow Daily News,* and is a founder of the Communist Party front, Friends of the Chinese People, and a notorious Communist fronter.

The Harvard-Yenching Foundation, that receives Rockefeller Foundation support, provided for the

following champions of the Red cause:

Owen Lattimore, who represented it in Peiping in 1930-31.

John K. Fairbanks, who championed Lattimore in the McCarthy expose, and advocated the Chinese Communist cause.

Theodore H. White, pro-Chinese Communist author of *Thunder Over China.*

There can be no serious question of the fact that Rockefeller's Institute of Pacific Relations was a very effective espionage agency of the Soviet government, the only government officially an adherent of the organization, that served the Kremlin loyally and well, especially in China and India. Among the organizers of the Russian Council of the IPR was A. S. Swandze, brother-in-law of Joseph Stalin. Many persons, including Alexander Barmine, former brigadier general in the Soviet military intelligence service, Louis F. Budenz, former editor of the U.S. Communist *Daily Worker,* Elizabeth Bentley, former Communist spy, and Freda Utley, former British Communist author, who was employed in the Russian Council of the IPR itself, have attested to the service that the Institute and its editors, including Owen Lattimore, Philip C. Jessup, Thomas A. Bisson and others, have rendered the Soviets, and to the completely Communist character of the IPR. It is a matter of record that Sorge and his fellow spies of the IPR knew in the summer of 1941 that the Japanese planned to attack Pearl Harbor, but they were quite careful to withhold the fact from the American public so that their employers' plans would not be upset.

The officers and personnel of the IPR's dominant "American" Council have been most effective agents in carrying out the policies and conspiracies of the Kremlin in Asia. Prominent among them have been Alger Hiss, now in jail for perjury in connection with treason on behalf of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis (though his mentor and adviser, John Foster Dulles, top statesman of this Axis, is still dominant in the State Department as "Special Adviser" to—or boss of—the Secretary); Owen Lattimore, labelled "top Communist agent" by Senator Joseph McCarthy; and Philip C. Jessup, U.S. Ambassador at Large and top representative of the State Department, especially in Far Eastern affairs, now

appropriately appointed American delegate to the UN. All of these men have been ranking members of Rockefeller's Foreign Office, the Council on Foreign Relations. To their number has been added, officially in the past year, though he has been their agent from the start, General George Catlett Marshall, formerly Chief of Staff and Secretary of State, and then anomalous Secretary of "Defense". Dean Acheson collaborates with them fully, and John Stewart Service," political adviser to Chiang Kai-shek from the State Department, was one of their number.

Freda Utley, in her *Last Chance In China* (p.193) has described how the top officers of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Lattimore and Carter, went to Moscow "for help and advice". She comments:

> "To hear these Americans submit themselves to our (the Kremlin's) dictates on theory and policy was amusing, if not sad."

The traitorous officers of Rockefeller's Institute of Pacific Relations had served the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis extraordinarily well. This was made perfectly clear in the testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee given by Mitsusada Yoshikawa, special investigations chief of the Japanese Attorney General's Office, and by Major General Charles A. Willoughby, Allied Intelligence Chief at Tokyo, attached to General MacArthur's staff, as reported in the *New York Times* in a special dispatch by John D. Morris on Aug. 9, 1951. Yoshikawa testified that Richard Sorge and his spy ring, comprising several members of the Institute of Pacific Relations, "acted in 'dual capacity', as spy and as active propagandist for a Japanese strike southward, so that Russia could withdraw defense troops from Siberia" and the Japanese military machine would be turned against the U.S.

Major General Willoughby testified that the collaboratores of the executed Red spy, Sorge, from the ranks of Rockefeller's Institute of Pacific Relations had been "hired in the (United) States and unloaded on Tokyo", or, in other words, specifically hired by the IPR and its bosses for their treason. These agents included the following:

> Agnes Smedley, a notorious American Communist agent and propagandist, about whom Willoughby released a special intelligence report which the Communists in the State Department

disavowed, following an insolent threat to sue for libel, made by her. Yoshikawa also identified Smedley as a member of Sorge's spy ring.

Gunther Stein, a German Communist, Chungking correspondent of the *Christian Science Monitor* and London *Daily Telegraph,* who wrote regularly for the IPR's publications, *Pacific Affairs, Far Eastern Survey,* and *Amerasia.* He was arrested in France, November 14, 1950, for espionage. His writings, according to the testimony introduced into the records, were widely promulgated by the OWI.

Kinkazu Saionji, the adopted grandson of a Japanese prince.

Horsumi Ozaki, No. 2 man in the Sorge spy ring, who was executed with him. With Saionji, Ozaki represented Japan at the Yosemite National Park conference of the IPR in 1936.

In the same manner there had been planted by the IPR in General MacArthur's headquarters a number of its agents, including the following:

Thomas A. Bisson, Yenching U. pro-Communist associate of Owen Lattimore, who later became editor of *Amerasia.* He was identified by Dr. Karl Wittfogel, an erstwhile German Communist, before the Committee, as a Communist.

Miriam S. Farley, who wrote to her superiors in the IPR:

"I have been put to work doing the political section of MacArthur's monthly report. There will be a certain sporting interest in seeing how much I can get by with."

Andrew Grazdenzev.

This treachery suited the purpose of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis perfectly. In the first place it turned the Japanese from attacking their natural and vulnerable enemy, Russia, and from seizing the Russian oil fields. Directly after World War I, U.S. and Allied troops had been used in conjunction with White Russian forces to shut the Japanese out of Siberia at the instance of the same Standard Oil interests, as their avowed policy, that was once again served by the activities of their IPR espionage agents. Secondly, by precipitating the attack on Pearl Harbor, these plotters had brought about the war between the U.S. and Japan that they had sought, through their agent Henry L. Stimson with-

out success of President Hoover but with perfect success, of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. They succeeded in getting American troops to rescue the Standard Oil property in China that was being despoiled by the Japanese. They also *insured the delivery of China and Asia to their Soviet ally, by eliminating Japan, the only power in the Orient that could block the way.*

It might appear that in so doing the Rockefeller Empire would lose oil-concessions and reserves in the territories turned over to the Soviets. But there is considerable evidence that the long-standing agreement on the subject of oil between the members of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis is the strongest bond that ties them together. The Kremlin took over the Standard Oil concessions from China, after it had been betrayed to the Chinese Communists by the activities of the IPR and other agents of the Rockefeller Empire, in and out of the State Department and the U.S. Government. The Kremlin specifically required that the terms of the concessions that it received from the Chinese should be *absolutely identical* with those given the Standard Oil companies. This makes it hard to escape the conclusion that the Kremlin was acting as an agent of the Rockefeller Empire in taking over the concessions, and that such action is one of the basic terms of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis accord.

At home, in the U.S., the Rockefeller Foundation took over from the General Education Board and the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial the assignment of promoting Communism under the cover of "social science" and "humanities". The country's educational system, every important vehicle for transmission of information and eventually even the Federal Government itself became parts of a huge conspiracy of betrayal. Our schools, colleges and universities, especially those supported by the Rockefeller Foundation, became "schools for treason" that turned out an army of traitors who have not hesitated to betray our country at every possible opportunity. Each of the tens of thousands of graduates in the "social sciences", became an added pressure for a "managed", or Marxist, economy. For their training is designed to enable them to earn a living only in "managing" the lives and affairs of others! This implies elimination of Constitution and our republic. They are the most

powerful lobby and pressure group for a Marxist regime, which they camouflage with the name "New Deal" and "Fair Deal"; for only under such a regime can they earn a livelihood, and only under a frankly Communist and totalitarian regime can they hope to attain the full development and power for which their training was designed.

Ivy Lee and his employers turned their energies in earnest to "creating in the U.S. an atmosphere favorable to the recognition of Russia". This became the principal function of the Foundation, that always sails the course dictated by Rockefeller interests. Stalin could have no occasion to find fault with the Rockefeller Standard Oil group for failing to live up to the very letter of their agreement. With the support of Rockefeller-dominated "philanthropies", some of the most dangerous Communist fronts were set up for the subversion of the American "peasants". The more "educated" they were in the Rockefeller-supervised thought-control machine, the more readily they succumbed; which accounts for the far higher percentage of traitors exposed among the "educated" than among the rank and file. No accredited Communist agent or dangerous subversive failed to secure support from the foundations, no matter how remote the bearing on the Marxist cause.

No activity that serves Soviet Russia's interests has been regarded as too minor for Rockefeller support, no Communist agent beyond its pale. This is illustrated by the case of Hanns Eisler, brother of Gerhardt Eisler, top Communist agent in the U.S. until he jumped bail and fled the country to Germany, where he became a high Communist official in the Soviet zone and one of the chief antagonists of the American Occupation officials. When Hanns Eisler was ordered deported from the U.S. by immigration authorities as a Communist, at the expiration of his visa, obtained as a "visiting lecturer", Alva S. Johnson, director of the Marxist New School For Social Research, and Eleanor Roosevelt interceded with James L. Houghteling, Roosevelt cousin and Commissioner of Immigration, to stay Hanns Eisler's deportation indefinitely. The Rockefeller henchman arranged to have the Foundation provide for Eisler with a $20,160 grant. The Rockefeller Foundation announced this grant in the 1940 report as follows:

"NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

"Music In Film Production

"The Foundation made a grant of $20,160 to the New School for Social Research for experimental studies of music in film production during the two year period beginning February 1, 1940. These studies are under the direction of Dr. Hanns Eisler, a member of the School's faculty and a well-known composer of music for motion pictures. His studies will deal with the possibility of utilizing new types of musical material in film production . . .

"The work will culminate in the preparation and recording of different musical scores for various types of visual content. These recordings will be deposited in the Film Library of the Museum of Modern Art (Ed.: Rockefeller Museum) where they will be available to producers and students of the motion picture."

The "new type of musical material" to which the report refers were the works of Communist composers of the breed of Eisler himself, composer of such edifying Communist popular songs as *We Must Be Ready To Take Over,* and of other "composers" who turn out the brand of sound effects dictated by Stalin and the Politburo as conducive to the cause of revolution and "proletarian" rule. A number of purposes are served by these activities, aside from compliance with the entente of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis. First, they serve to pervert American taste and to enjoin submission and regimentation, even of taste, as part of the process of poisoning the "peasant" minds. Second, they flatter Communist "kultur" in the same manner as Nelson Rockefeller did Latin American through his Museum of Modern Art. Third, they provide a source of income for the Soviets to pay for their propaganda and their all-out war on us, through a steady stream of royalties paid to their licensing agency.

For the purpose of grooming their traitorous Communist agents for service in the U.S. Government and planting them in key posts, where they could work their treason as bureaucrats and masters of the American people, many Rockefeller-controlled agencies collaborated. Top Rockefeller agency, the

Communist-riddled Council on Foreign Relations, openly boasts, as stated in the chapter on that organization, in its annual reports, that it has planted innumerable agents in policy-making Federal posts, for which it trains them.

The Rockefeller Foundation allocated considerable sums to its heavily subsidized Council of Learned Societies for the specific purpose of compiling lists of "specialists" for appointment to various Government posts. Of these sums, $31,000 was earmarked for assembling data and *drawing up recommendations on personnel in the humanistic fields.* As might be expected of the Rockefeller "philanthropies", the man selected to head this activity, Mortimer Graves, had a long, Red, pro-Communist record.

During the war it was common knowledge that Graves was responsible for planting in key, Far East policy positions in the Government large numbers of Reds, especially those from the Institute of Pacific Relations.

It was through agencies of these types that the Rockefeller Empire was able to build up the New Deal and Fair Deal Administrations as "Popular Front" Communist regimes that complied with their deal with Soviet Russia. Even during the period of the Korean War, their complete cooperation continues under the sham pretense of opposition to Communism, that has become the Party line since Communism has grown unpopular because of the Korean War.

The attainment of the ultimate goal sought by the totalitarian conspirators of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis, their complete domination of the U.S. and ultimately of the world, all gained at the expense of the American taxpayer, has been the true purpose of the New and Fair Deals. Their treacherous and seemingly "crazy" pattern can be understood fully only when examined from this viewpoint. In a letter to Elihu Root, protesting his opposition to recognition of Russia, Ivy L. Lee stated:

> "What I would like to see, however, is *a condition brought about under which you, and men like you, would think it wise to accord such recognition*".

Lee recognized prevailing prosperity, especially among the workers, as one of the chief obstacles to

fulfillment of the conditions laid down by the Soviets. He expresses the idea succinctly in his interview with Radek on the topic of Bolshevik propaganda in the U.S.A., published in his *Present Day Russia* (p.123). He pointed out that Communist propaganda could not make headway against the high wages and the automobiles of the American workers; but better results could be expected if there were depression and trouble in the land.

It was not long before the conditions for which Lee wished, were brought about. The stock-market crash of 1929 was skillfully engineered by huge withdrawals of gold from the Treasury. The first shipment of gold, by the Chase National Bank to France, preceding the break, was reported to be $500,000,000 in gold bars, withdrawn at the prevailing rate of $20 an ounce. The Rockefeller-dominated banks reimported it in 1934 and redeemed it at $35 an ounce after they had profited hugely from currency manipulation in France and England and had arranged its revaluation here.

The depression that was such a horror for the country and the capitalist world was an era that was tremendously profitable for the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis, in many directions; and they did their utmost to prolong it and profit from it in the fullest measure. The misery and grinding poverty of the period, as Radek and Ivy Lee had foreseen, turned the unthinking to acceptance of the quack remedy of Marxism and its progressive slavery, that parades as "managed economy", and that was offered them by the Rockefeller-subsidized "social scientists". The relatively unknown consequences of Communism, equal poverty for all except the overlords, that were misrepresented to the people through every avenue of Rockefeller Red propaganda, through numerous agencies and "philanthropies" and later through the Government itself, lured the moronic mob. The mob lacked the intellectual capacity to discern that both the prevailing order and Communist totalitarianism are identical, both of them scarcity economies; that for the rank and file it merely meant jumping from the frying pan of depression and deflation into the fire of war and inflation. It became a simple matter to sell the "peasants" on recognition of the Soviets abroad and a "Popular Front", New Deal, "progressive" dictatorship at home.

All moves were planned well in advance by the conspirators. They made no effort to disguise the fact that "they planned it that way". Thus the Rockefeller Foundation report of 1935 announced the setting up of planning agencies designed to be taken over and incorporated into the Government. The report noted (p. 218) : "increased reliance upon the expert and technical adviser (in the field of international relations) by governmental authorities is the most significant development of the past decade. The Foundation has been in a position to make such services available in a number of instances, and there have been some notable results . ."

Symbolic of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis is the juxtaposition of the Foreign Office of the Rockefeller Empire, the Council on Foreign Relations, and the building that houses the Soviet UN delegation headed by Nelson Rockefeller's friend, Andrei Gromyko. They are located on opposite sides of the west corner of Park Avenue at 68th Street, New York City, a short distance from Rockefeller's home. On the southwest corner stands the Harold Pratt home, built by a scion of Rockefeller's partner. After his death, it was turned over to Rockefeller's Council by the widow, to avoid payment of taxes. On the second floor, front, facing 68th Street, is a large council room in which stands an immense horseshoe table covered with green cloth. On the far side of its center stands a huge armchair that serves in the capacity of a throne. It is there that are held the conferences that determine the fate of nations and the world; that plot and dictate the policies adopted by Washington and the State Department to Dean Acheson or anyone who happens to be the Empire's puppet Secretary of State, who sits at the foot of the table to receive his instructions. It was the scene of Alger Hiss' most glorious moments as premier of the Rockefeller Empire, before his office was transferred to the Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary as Jailbird No. 19137 for perjury in connection with his treasonous activities on behalf of the Rockefeller Empire, that placed him in a position from which all its wealth and power could not extricate him though the policies he advocated are carried on by others of his associates. No flag has ever been seen by us hanging in front of the building. This may symbolize its "internationalism". Or it may mean

that the Rockefeller Empire is not yet ready to break out its banner, which we humbly suggest very well might be the flying Pegasus flag of the Socony Vacuum Oil Co., or the Esso emblem.

Directly opposite the headquarters of the Rockefeller Empire, on the northwest corner, stands the mansion build by Percy Pyne, of the National City Bank. It was purchased, according to rumor, by Rockefeller interests and turned over to the UN Soviet delegation, to house Gromyko and his staff. It is constantly surrounded by dozens of cars bearing UN plates, provided at the expense of American taxpayers. Over the huge fireplace at the end of the immense reception hall, hangs a portrait of Lenin. The hall has been the scene of celebrations following the bloody retreat of American forces in Korea, and also after the dismissal of General MacArthur. On festive occasions the Red hammer-and-sickle flag flies from its flagpole; but never an American flag. That is one corner of the land where nothing patriotic or American is tolerated. It is the hub of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis.

LAURA SPELMAN ROCKEFELLER MEMORIAL FUND
APPROPRIATIONS

	1919	1920	1921	1922
RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS—				
Baptist Home for the Aged	.....	50,000	.....	.....
Baptist Union of Western Canada	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
China Continuation Committee	.....	112,000	4,731	.....
Interchurch World Movement	.....	200,000	.....	.....
New York City Baptist Mission Society	25,500	.....	.....	.....
North Baptist Convention, Gen'l Board of Promotion	12,500	800,000	450,000	300,000
North Baptist Laymen, Nat'l Com.	650,000	100,000	.....	.....
Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, Jubilee Fund	.....	25,000	37,500	62,500
EDUCATION				
Emergency Fund for Near East Colleges	.....	.....	.....	110,530
Peoples Institute of New York	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Women's Union Christian Colleges in the Orient	.....	.....	250,000	350,000
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATION				
Assn. for the Study of Negro Life and History	.....	.....	.....	5,000
State Charities Aid Assn.	.....	.....	3,000	25,000
SOCIAL WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS				
A.I.C.P.	10,000	.....	15,000	10,000
Boy Scouts of America	10,000	20,000	110,000	20,000
Commission on Interracial Cooperation	.....	.....	.....	25,000
National Urban League	3,500	2,500	3,000	3,000
New York Urban League	.....	2,500	3,500	4,000
Salvation Army	3,750	42,500	51,250	50,000
Silver Bay Assn.	.....	.....	13,469	3,913
Y.M.C.A. International Committee	65,000	115,973	103,024	50,000
PUBLIC HEALTH				
A.I.C.P.	2,973	151,298	45,533	48,139
Henry Street Settlement	.....	50,000	25,000	25,000
New York Academy of Medicine	.....	.....	.....	8,206
New York Tuberculosis Assn.	.....	.....	15,000	10,000
United Hospital Fund of New York City	5,000	25,000	37,500	15,000

CHAPTER XII

THE LAURA SPELMAN ROCKEFELLER MEMORIAL

Rockefeller Speeds Marxist "Science" & Internationalism

To emphasize the synchronization of the reversal of the attitude of the Rockefeller Empire toward Soviet Russia, the origin of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis, and the undercover speeding up of its support and dissemination of the Marxist, or so-called "social", sciences, consideration of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial has been deferred to this point.

It has been related how Rockefeller, in connection with the Colorado Fuel & Iron strike, undertook to rehabilitate himself in public opinion by engaging the Rockefeller Foundation in the field of labor relations to carry out his plans of regimentation of workers under the guidance of W. L. Mackenzie King; but that instead of allaying, it merely stirred up public resentment. In 1917, as a consequence, the Rockefeller Foundation dropped its "social science" plans. But this move was merely a temporary expedient to disarm suspicion. Rockefeller established the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial shortly thereafter. Its true purpose proved to be the carrying out of his labor relations and "social science" program. During the first years of its existence, the intent to use the Memorial to seduce and take over control of labor organization was masked by a "charity" front. During the years when the spotlight of publicity rested on it, the Memorial operated as a strictly "charitable" device and merely contributed to various organized charities that Rockefeller dominated or sought to take over. This pose of "charity" is well illustrated in the list of principal grants made by the Memorial in the years 1919-1922. (p. 231)

In 1923, when its activities were no longer front page news, the Memorial began to divert its funds to the support of Marxist and Communist causes, and the "social sciences." In 1923, it granted $50,000 for the support of the Russian Student Fund Inc., that was renewed annually until 1927. In

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Natl. Institute of Public Administration	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,000	.....
Natl. Urban League	3,000	9,000	10,000	41,000	.....	46,500
New York Urban League	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....
New York School of Social Work	.....	.....	.....	125,000	.....	.....
Northwestern University	.....	.....	10,000	95,000	.....	.....
Notgemeinschaft des Deutschen Wissenschaft	.....	52,500	16,500	.....	.....	10,000
Regents of the Uni. of State of N.Y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000	50,500
Robert Brookings Graduate School of Economics & Government	.....	490,000	.....	.....	.....	2,281,250
Russian Zemstvos and Towns Relief Com.	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	.....
Russian Student Fund Inc.	56,000	50,000	50,000	87,000	25,000	.....
Salvation Army	50,000	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spelman Fund of N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000,000
Social Science Research Council Inc.	.....	445,500	55,000	219,500	1,834,500	165,000
Stanford University	.....	.....	.....	.....	250,000	.....
Y.M.C.A. College at Chicago	.....	52,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Hospital Fund of New York	.....	.....	15,000	15,000	30,000	.....
University of Ga., State College of Agriculture	.....	.....	12,000	.....	.....	.....
Univ. of Iowa. Child Research Station	.....	.....	118,500	.....	.....	.....
Univ. of Minnesota	.....	.....	250,000	.....	.....	715,000
Univ. of North Carolina	.....	97,500	15,500	50,000	240,000	20,000
Univ. of North Carolina School of Public Welfare	.....	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Univ. of Stockholm	.....	.....	75,000	.....	.....	.....
Univ. of Toronto	.....	.....	52,000	.....	.....	.....
Univ. of Virginia	.....	.....	.....	137,500	.....	.....
Vanderbilt University						
Yenching University	.....	.....	.....	125,000	750,000	140,000

In 1928 the Memorial was merged with the Rockefeller Foundation completely, except for a grant of ten millions to establish the Spelman Fund, which has been described. The organizations supported or established with the Memorial funds became the key agencies, the social science centers, of the Rockefeller Empire's totalitarian conspiracy, as has been related in connection with the Rockefeller Foundation. So it was that the Foundation sneaked into the field of political propaganda, through the Memorial, in spite of the provisions of the law denying tax exemption to foundations thus engaged, circumventing enlightened public resentment; and it set about effectuating the Empire's deal with the Soviets.

The Marxist complexion of the Memorial's activities is clearly indicated by its substantial grants to Harold Laski's London School of Economics and Political Science. This was the haven of the Fabian Socialists and of Marxists ranging further to the left, including the Communists; and it was their principal forum and propaganda agency in the

English-speaking world. The initial grant made in 1924 was $115,000. This was supplemented by an additional $875,000 grant in 1927 and by another of $100,000 in the following year. The total support of this hotbed of Communism and Socialism amounted to more than a million dollars by 1929. Since the staff of the school comprises the leaders of the British Labor Party, it is apparent the Rockefeller interests were buying control of the Laborites with the Memorial grants.

When the Memorial was merged with the Rockefeller Foundation, in 1928, the latter continued to support the School. The grants listed in the Foundation reports are as follows:

	Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial	$1,090,000.00
1929	Building extension	15,594.69
	Research Fund	20,000.00
1930	Research Fund	19,438.75
1932	Building	55,806.81
	Research Fund	21,054.69
1933	Research	39,094.65
	Building	241,351.99
1934	Research	26,494.41
	Building	33,274.04
1935	Departmental Development	12,477.84
	Research	9,082.50
1939	General Expense	51,250.00
1949	General Expense	50,900.00
	Total	$1,685,820.37

By 1926, the Memorial was launched on an intensive program of fostering the Marxist "social sciences" in both the educational and political spheres throughout the world. It subsidized the Institute for International Studies at Geneva with $100,000 in 1926; the Social Science Research Council with $1,834,500 in 1927 and $165,000 in 1928; the American Council of Learned Societies with $15,000; the Fellowship Program of Social Sciences with $250,000; and the Institute of International Education with $240,000.

In charge of this phase of their activities the Rockefellers placed Beardsley Ruml, who had garnered his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago, after a year with the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Following the merger of the Memorial with the Foundation Ruml was made Dean of the Social

Science Division of his master's University of Chicago and Professor of Education. In 1934, he became treasurer of R. H. Macy and Co. Inc. and in 1945 became chairman of its board of directors. He is a director of Muzak Corp. and of a number of thought-control enterprises controlled by Senator William B. Benton of the firm of Benton & Bowles, which has been closely identified with Rockefeller and New Deal activities. These include Encyclopedia Britannica Films and Encyclopedia Britannica Co. He is trustee of Rockefeller's Museum of Modern Art; director of the Rockefeller subsidized National Bureau of Economic Research that so strongly influences the policies of our government from behind the scenes; and director of the General American Investors Co. that is headed by Rockefeller's former son-in-law, David M. Milton. Both Ruml and Benton are members of the Foreign Office of the Rockefeller Empire, the Council On Foreign Relations, in which Alger Hiss and his associate, Owen Lattimore, play key roles.

Ruml is also the author of tax bills that are so helpful to his masters. He conceived the withholding device whereby the taxes are exacted from pay envelopes, which throws the onus of collection on the employer. Oil producers pay taxes on only a small fraction of their earnings; and they pay nothing on overseas earnings. From 1928 to 1933 Ruml was a trustee of the Rosenwald Fund, acting with its head, Embree, former vice-president of the Rockefeller Foundation, during a period when the Rosenwald Fund became as notorious for its support of left wing and outright Communist organizations as is the Rockefeller Foundation. Ruml was associated with Hutchins, Benton, Shuster and Niebuhr, all of Rockefeller's Council On Foreign Relations, and with MacLeish in the "Commission On Freedom Of The Press." This Commission has advocated the adoption of complete thought control, by censorship of the press on behalf of the totalitarian conspirators. Ruml was a member of a group of Rockefeller associates, that seized upon atom-bomb hysteria as an excuse for a "Committee to Frame a World Constitution". Ruml and his Rockefeller subsidized associates, have been the guiding "geniuses" of the New Deal and Fair Deal. Their activities have been directly supervised, as in the United Nations, by the Rockefellers.

CHAPTER XIII

THE COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

"FOREIGN OFFICE" OF THE ROCKEFELLER EMPIRE

The "Invisible Government"

After the Rockefeller Empire had entered into its accord with Stalin and the Soviets, it required an agency that would not be suspect to serve in carrying out the terms of the Rockefeller Soviet pact, and to supplement and support the drive launched for it by Ivy Lee. For this purpose the Rockefeller interests selected the Council on Foreign Relations, an organization of which some of their group were members, notably, Ivy Lee, John Foster Dulles, Henry Harkness Flagler and the Pratts.

The Council on Foreign Relations was launched in 1919 at the Paris Peace Conference. The Rockefeller Empire had emerged tremendously wealthier and more powerful from the war which had been engineered and launched at a cost to us of tens of thousands of lives, hundreds of thousands of maimed and tens of billions of dollars of our wealth, and at even greater sacrifice to other lands. They had attained the objective for which had been incited the holocaust, control of the Near East and ownership of the Saudi Arabian concession. The situation was aptly summed up by Harold Nicholson in his book *PEACE MAKING* (p. 352-61) in passages cited by the director of the council in its twenty-fifth year report, as follows:

> "Friday May 30, (1919) A dinner . . . to discuss formation . . . of an Anglo-American Institute of Foreign Affairs. Bob Cecil supports it. He said 'There is no single person in this room who is not disappointed with the terms we have drafted. *Yet England and America have got all they want and more; far more.* Our disappointment is an excellent symptom; let us perpetuate it.' "

The report tells the following story of the origin of the Council:

> "In Spring 1919, a group of men at the Peace Conference in Paris concluded that facilities were badly needed in their respective countries for the continuous study of international relations.

"Conversations between Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Col. E. M. House, Prof. Archibald Cary Coolidge, Whitney H. Shepardson, Dr. James T. Shotwell and others of the American delegation, and British officials such as Sir Robert Cecil, Lionel Curtis, Sir Valentine Chirol, Lord Eustace Percy and Harold Temperley, led to a dinner meeting at the Majestic Hotel, Paris, on May 30, 1919.

"It was formally agreed that an organization should be created for the study of international affairs. The first two resolutions set forth the proposed form and substance of the undertaking:

"RESOLVED

"That those present undertake to form an Institute entitled The Institute of International Affairs Founded at Paris in 1919 comprised at the outset of two branches, one in the United Kingdom and one in the U.S.

"That the purpose of this Institute should be to keep its members in touch with the international situation and enable them to study the relation between national politics and the interests of society as a whole.

". . . it seemed unwise to set up a single institute with branches. One group therefore established the British (now Royal) Institute of International Affairs, London; and the other group, returning to the U.S., merged with an informal body already in existence (Union Club), which was known as the Council on Foreign Relations. The Council had been organized in 1918 in New York City and welcomed on a number of occasions, distinguished foreigners coming to America in connection with the conduct of the war.

"The purposes of the Council are set forth as follows:

"to afford a continuous conference on international questions affecting the U.S. by bringing together experts in statecraft, finance, industry, education and science.

"to create and stimulate international thought among the people of the U.S., and to this end,

"to co-operate with the government of the U.S. and with international agencies coordinating international activities by eliminating, in so far as possible, duplication of effort, to create new bodies and to employ such other and further

means as from time to time may seem wise and proper." (*The Council on Foreign Relations. A Record of 25 Years.*)

The report describes the Council's financing as follows: (id. pp. 60-1)

" . . . no endowment . . . Derives financial support from four sources:

1. Dues and contributions	$1,698,400
2. Proceeds from sale of publications	1,287,850
3. Grants from Foundations for research	1,134,700
4. Interest on investments	172,650"

Approximately one third of the income of the Council was derived from foundations, all of it devoted to "research". With the exception of approximately $200,000 obtained from the Rockefeller dominated Carnegie foundations, all of these grants were derived from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial and the Rockefeller Foundation in the form of a steady annual stream of grants, as follows:

1927	Laura Spelman Memorial	$150,000
1929	Research American Foreign policy	30,000
1930	" " " "	30,000
1931	" " " "	30,000
1932	" " " "	30,000
1933	" " " "	25,000
1934	" " " "	25,000
1935	" " " "	25,000
1936		30,000
1938		99,000
1939		44,500
1940		73,375
1941		57,000
1942	War & Peace Studies	70,700
1943	" " "	60,800
1944		74,908.90
1945		60,000
1946	Preparation of History of World War II (to prevent debunking)	139,000
1947		60,000
1949	Study of problems of aid to Europe	50,000
	Total	$1,164,283.90

It is notable that the Laura Spelman Rockefeller

Memorial grant followed hard on the heels of the Rockefeller Stalin pact, and that the subsequent support assumed the form of annual grants instead of endowment. Obviously, annual grants provide a more direct and continuous method of control of a subsidiary organization than does endowment. Thus did the Rockefeller interests gain and hold domination over the organization that they proceeded to make their top political agency, their Foreign Office, without creating any suspicion of this situation. For such an agency is far more effective if it is regarded as independent. The Rockefeller interests, therefore, avoided publicizing their control of the Council. On the other hand, the Rockefellers deviated from their practise of requiring contributions from others as the price of their support. They did not wish to share their control of the Council with others. The Council, like its subsidiary Institute of Pacific Relations, is peculiarly a Rockefeller agency.

Membership in the Council on Foreign Relations has been attainable from the start, only by invitation. Originally it had included leaders of American industry, commerce, banking, politics and the press, as can be seen in the 1925 membership list.

In 1925, the membership was weighted in favor of internationalism. It contained a sprinkling of Marxist "liberals", such as Bruce Bliven, Walter Lippmann and Simeon Strunsky, of the leftist press; bankers of the same leaning, such as the Kuhn Loeb group who were identified with the Rockefeller interests, and acted for them, including Otto Kahn, Mortimer L. Schiff, Felix M. Warburg and Paul M. Warburg, and William Averell Harriman of Brown Bros. Harriman Co., as well as more conservative and American Walter E. Frew; and the J. P. Morgan & Co. crowd, sitting on both sides of the fence, with "liberal" Thos. W. Lamont, R. C. Leffingwell, Dwight W. Morrow, Edward R. Stettinius and the Davisons, side by side with Albert H. Wiggin, George B. Baker and Herbert H. Lehman. The Wilsonian Democrats were represented by Col. Edward M. House, the agent for the powers behind the throne in the Wilson regime, John W. Davis, Wall Street and Rockefeller attorney who was defeated presidential candidate, James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany; and the Republican regime by Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treas-

ury, Elihu Root, Secretary of State in the T. Roosevelt regime, Henry W. Taft and George W. Wickersham, U.S. Attorney General in the Taft regime. The legal fraternity and the bench were represented by the Chadbournes, Frederick R. Coudert, Paul D. Cravath, Judge Learned Hand, and Archibald G. Thacher; Wall Street, by Jules B. Bache, Clarence Dillon, Samuel Goldman and Sam A. Lewisohn and E. R. A. Seligman; trade and industry by George Blumenthal, Newcomb Carlton, president of Western Union, T. Coleman DuPont, leftish Edward A. Filene, Arthur Curtiss James, the Strauses and the Strausses, Gerard Swope, Myron C. Taylor, Wm. H. Woodin and Owen D. Young. The Rockefellers were represented directly by their publicity man Ivy L. Lee, their kinsman John Foster Dulles, and the Standard Oil Co. by Henry Harkness Flagler and the Pratts. Such an organization could prove to be an invaluable front.

With assumption of control of the Council by the Rockefellers, the character of the membership changed sharply and strangely.

Communist agents, pro-Communist proteges of the Rockefeller interests, Reds of all complexions, "liberals" and frank, subversive high priests of the Marxist "social sciences", and New Dealers swelled the membership list, assumed key roles in the Council's activities and filled its conferences and publications with pro-Communist propaganda and the Party "line". The ringleaders of the Rockefeller financed Communist espionage agency, the Institute of Pacific Relations, including its former, Soviet-decorated Secretary, Edward Clark Carter, Philip C. Jessup, and the editors of its publications, including the notorious *Amerasia* magazine, Owen Lattimore, William W. Lockwood, Joseph Barnes and self-proclaimed Communist "leader", Frederick Vanderbilt Field, who was justly retired to a Federal penitentiary for his activities, became the leading spirits of the Council and filled its forums and its publication, *Foreign Affairs,* with their propaganda.

It was Alger Hiss, however, who became the outstanding member and leading spirit in the Council on Foreign Relations. His role was virtually that of Prime Minister of the Rockefeller Empire and the head of its Foreign Office. His services to the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis earned him the accolade of

both the Rockefellers and Stalin. With it went, *ex officio,* the policy making role of the U.S. State Department in the Roosevelt regime, the power to dictate the foreign policy of the U.S. (a mere subsidiary of the Rockefeller Empire) and, with the approval of Stalin, the authorship of the Yalta pacts and the United Nations charter.

The rabidly pro-Communist members of the State Department and of other Government services are honored for their distinguished services to the Rockefeller Empire and the Axis, by membership in the Council. Outstanding among these are Dean Acheson, the late Edward Stettinius, Philip C. Jessup, W. Averell Harriman, Ralph J. Bunche, Senator William B. Benton, Justice Felix Frankfurter and many others. These take their place with the *Amerasia* galaxy, beside the Rockefellers, Nelson A., John D. 3d and David, and such luminaries as Marshall Field, Harold Stassen and General Dwight D. Eisenhower, as indoctrinators of the Council's membership and dictators of its policies.

In effect the Council on Foreign Relations has become an assembly of the top Rockefeller agents, associates, and collaborators in business, industry, banking, politics and other less creditable activities, who have served the Empire or the Axis or both, well and loyally. It bears the same relation to the Rockefeller Empire as do the higher orders of knighthood to the British Empire—an accolade for distinguished service. Its membership, by invitation, can be regarded as equivalent to decoration.

Many of the members of the Council were claimed openly as their agents by the Rockefellers in the publicity that they released through William S. Dutton to *Collier's* in the issue of April 28, 1951, (p. 78) as a build-up. Among these are: Karl T. Compton, Robert G. Sproul, Harold W. Dodds, Owen D. Young, Walter S. Gifford, former Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, former Ambassador to Great Britain, Lewis W. Douglas, John Foster Dulles, Dr. Thomas Parran, U.S. High Commissioner John J. McCloy, Douglas S. Freeman and *Times* publisher, Arthur Hays Sulzberger.

It is obviously the function of the Rockefeller dominated Council to establish contact of the radical and subversive elements with the State Department and with the highest officials for the purpose of indoctrinating them, influencing their policies in the

totalitarian sense required by the objectives of the Rockefeller Empire, and gaining entry into the government to directly further those objectives. This scheme met with complete success.

Pretense is made of study and research in all phases of international relations that especially interested the Rockefeller Empire. They were undertaken with Rockefeller grants. The leaders of the research were generally puppets who could be depended upon to guide the "study" and "research" to the desired and predetermined conclusion, and at the same time to brief the membership and the participating public officials in the manner desired by their sponsors. Foreign Relations Committees in as many as twenty-four cities, also subsidized by the Rockefeller Foundation and Carnegie Corporation, were used in the same manner to indoctrinate and brief local agents and unsuspecting accomplices. The Council, with its Committees and allied and subsidiary organizations thus constituted a gigantic lobby and pressure group serving to influence and warp the nation's policies. It is a lobby, however, that boasts that Secretary of State Cordell Hull himself and other high government officials participated in its activities; that holds in its membership Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

It vaunts the fact that top government officials come to it for "guidance and advice". And it relates in its *Annual Report of the Executive Director, 1949-1950* (pp. 40-41):

> "At 10 a.m. on June 9, some thirty-five men took their places at the horse-shoe table in the large meeting room of the Council . . . During the morning, afternoon and evening, they devoted themselves to consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of bipartisan collaboration in American foreign policy. To provide expert testimony at their daytime discussions they had as guests Ernest A. Gross, Deputy Representative of the United States to the United Nations, and former Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations; Benjamin Cohen, former Presidential Assistant at the White House; Francis O. Wilcox, Chief of Staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee . . .
>
> "At their dinner session they were joined by a score of Council members for an informal 'seminar' on the conference theme (bipartisan

collaboration) with the Honorable Thomas E. Dewey, Governor of New York, serving as discussion leader. Honorable Thomas K. Finletter, Secretary of the Air Force, presided."

It is a lobby that stands above the law and actually boasts of its lobbying activities with impunity. It boasts about its shady lobbying tricks and of its control of the foreign policy of the United States, in its annual reports. Thus in his annual report for 1948-1949, its executive director crows (p. 36):

"The front page of the *New York Times* on February 16, 1949, carried the familiar index: 'WORLD NEWS SUMMARIZED'. One of its items read as follows: 'Sixty percent of "leading citizens" independently polled felt that the country had a 'moral commitment to give help to the free nations of Europe.'

"Who were those 'leading citizens'? Who sought their views and for what purpose?

"Answers to these and other questions were found in the Times' accompanying dispatch. It was a story that figured on the front pages here and abroad, the recapitulation of the findings of a Council (on Foreign Relations) publication, 'Military Cooperation with Western Europe'!

"In October, 1948, the Council had begun work on an inquiry addressed to the members of the twenty-two Foreign Relations Committees. Previous inquiries, resulting in printed reports *'American Policy Toward Germany'* and *'The Marshall Plan As An American Policy'*, had been widely circulated and had received favorable comment.

"For its new study, the Council again wanted to sound out Committee members on an important problem of American foreign policy. The issue of American military aid for Western Europe was selected, and the resulting survey set forth the views of Committee members on the relation of the United States to the Brussels Treaty Powers and to other European nations, the implementation of the Vandenberg Resolution, and on the nature and extent of American military aid. FROM PRIVATE AND OFFICIAL SOURCES THE COUNCIL CONTINUES TO ACQUIRE EVIDENCE OF THE REACH AND USEFULNESS OF THESE INQUIRIES."

The Council further brags, in the report of its

executive director for the year 1949-1950, of its success in infiltrating our government with its members and agents, as follows (pp. 39-40):

"The primary purpose of Council discussion groups is to keep members informed of the course of events in the field in which they are particularly interested, and to give them an opportunity to deepen their knowledge. But very often the groups serve, as well, as training ground for members called upon to serve the government in important positions. SUCH INSTANCES ARE TOO NUMEROUS TO RECORD HERE, but members who have recently undertaken official posts include: Thomas K. Finletter, a director of the Council who has been active in various discussion groups and who became Secretary of the Air Force on April 14, 1950; Philip C. Jessup, a former Group Chairman, who was named Senior Adviser to the Secretary of State on March 9, 1950; Charles M. Spofford, for two years Chairman of the Council's group on Western Europe, who was appointed Deputy U.S. Representative on the North Atlantic Treaty Council on June 22, 1950; and George N. Shuster, a member of the Committee on Studies, who became State Commissioner for Bavaria on April 17, 1950."

The director was over-modest in stating the distinction and qualifications of the distinguished, or shall one say notorious, members of Council appointed to these posts.

The executive director of the Council was also guilty of understatement when he wrote: "Such instances (of Council members being appointed to high government positions) are too numerous to record here." So consistently have high, policy-making positions in the government been filled from the ranks of Rockefeller's Council that it can be called the invisible government of the United States. This is strikingly illustrated by the Office of Price Stabilization. Its original head was Alan Valentine, a Rockefeller Foundation subsidized professor and non-resident member of Rockefeller's Council. When he was ousted in response to public dissatisfaction with inaction of his office, Washington went no further than Eric Johnston, a resident member of the Council, for his replacement.

Within the months preceding the publication of

this book, four policy-making appointments were made by Truman: General Dwight D. Eisenhower, as head of SHAPE, Robert A. Lovett, as Secretary of Defense, Edwin A. Locke Jr., as Administrator for the Point 4 program in the Near East, and George F. Kennan as interim Ambassador to Russia. All of them with the exception of Lovett are members of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations. Lovett is a Trustee of the paramount agency, the Rockefeller Foundation. Kennan was president of the East European Fund of the Ford Foundation, that also is dominated by the Rockefeller interests.

The membership of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations interlock it with the control of every important "philanthropic" foundation, and a host of Rockefeller agencies and fronts that serve as a huge propaganda agency and lobby that promote the cause of the Rockefeller Empire and the Axis. Though the same group of their agents, members of the CFR, constitute the core of all of these organizations, their controlled press represents their propaganda as the considered views of the nation at large. On April 19, 1951, for example, their official gazette, the *New York Times,* reported under the headline *Survey Confirms Policy On Soviet,* that 765 *prominent citizens* (all members of local Committees on Foreign Relations subsidiary to the CFR and financed by the Rockefeller interests) in twenty-four of the nation's largest cities "approved the broad policy of 'containment' of Soviet Russia, even at the risk of war with that nation" and urged that "we should not change our attitude on issues abroad, just to lessen our commitments . . . essential to the security of America as to other free nations." This report was "edited", according to the *Times,* by Joseph Barber, R. C. Leffingwell, Hamilton Fish Armstrong, John W. Davis, Lewis W. Douglas, Thomas K. Finletter, W. Averell Harriman, Philip D. Reed and Myron C. Taylor, for the CFR.

William Fulton, in a series of articles in the *Chicago Tribune* in January, 1951, described how the multitude of organizations headed by the Council on Foreign Relations, including the Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, the English Speaking Union, the Foreign Policy Association, the American Association for the United Nations, Freedom House, the Institute of Pacific Relations

and a host of others, cooperate through their interlocking directorates and supplement each other's "internationalist" propaganda. The *Washington Times Herald,* another newspaper of the patriotic, McCormick chain commented editorially on Fulton's series in its issue of January 10, 1951, as follows:

"These organizations cultivate a pious pretense of existing to 'study' foreign relations. This function is easily stretched into advocacy of the Administration's foreign policy in detail and in general. These old-line interventionist agencies are backed up from time to time by newly created propaganda fronts when it is thought that additional heat must be generated to put over some particular world-saving enterprise. The Committee To Defend America By Aiding The Allies was typical of this sort of activity when the effort was under way to put the United States into World War II.

"The Administration's present hysteria concerning Russia has led to the formation of two new committees, one called the Committee On The Present Danger and the other The Crisis Committee. The formula is to gather together a group of windbags who have publicity value through corporate, banking, legal or academic connections and to assail the public with manifestos . . .

"The efforts of these propaganda media are to raise sufficient noise so that legitimate public opinion will be blanketed by highly organized clamor from the other direction. *A relatively few people, speaking through a considerable num*ber *of microphones, can create a fictitious impression that there is a 'public demand' for policies which lack appeal to the great body of people, who have no such convenient propaganda organs to make their desires heard.*

"Some of the cruder smear jobs are left to letterhead organizations which specialize in character assassination at a price, while volunteers can always be counted on to step forward from among the professional union bosses to do the same job . . .

" . . . *If misery and ruin of the Republic were the avowed objectives of these ENEMIES WITHIN THE GATES, they could not have adopted*

doctrines and methods better calculated to achieve that disloyal purpose . . ."

On December 9, 1950, courageous, patriotic and American *Chicago Tribune,* one of the few newspapers that has dared attack and expose the Council on Foreign Relations (though it has omitted to point out its Rockefeller control) in an editorial entitled *BLOOD ON THEIR HANDS,* replied to a release made by the Council locally through its Chicago subsidiary, that sought to throw the blame on their opponents for the situation revealed by General MacArthur's statement that in Korea "we face an entirely new war", as follows:

"There is not a word in all this to suggest that what has happened in Korea is the direct consequence of a line of policy (often spoken of as *internationalism or interventionalism*) which has had the support of the Council on Foreign Relations . . .

"Thanks to these policies, 300,000 American boys lost their lives in the 1941-45 war and 5,600 more have been listed as killed thus far in Korea. All that the members of the Council can show in Europe in return for the sacrifices is the substitution of Russian for German tyranny and menace; and all that has happened in Asia is the substitution of Russian domination of all of China for Japanese domination of a part of it.

" . . . The decision to send Americans to fight in Korea was taken . . . by Harry S. Truman pursuing a policy of intervention strongly favored in principle by most of the members of the Council.

"The members of the Council are persons of much more than average influence in the community. *They have used the prestige that their wealth, their social position, and their education have given them to lead their country toward bankruptcy and military debacle. They should look at their hands. There is blood on them—the dried blood of the last war and the fresh blood of the present one.*"

A more true, more eloquent and more patriotically American editorial it would be hard to find. It supplements the equally plain-spoken statement in the same tenor made by Senator Harry Shippe Truman in 1942 in regard to the activities of another key Rockefeller agency: *"YES IT IS TREASON".*

Abbink, John
Ackerman, Carl W.
Adams, Charles E.
Adler, Maj. Gen. Julius Ochs
Agar, Herbert
Albrecht-Carrie, Rene
Aldrich, Winthrop W.
Allen, Douglas Hedden
Allen, Frederick L.
Alley, James B.
Altschul, Arthur G.
Altschul, Frank
Anderson, Arthur M.
Angell, James W.
Armstrong, Hamilton Fish
Atkin, I. C. Raymond
Auidt, Bromwell
Backer, George
Bakhmeteff, Boris A.
Baldwin, Hanson W.
Ballantine, Arthur A.
Barber, Joseph
Barghoorn, Frederick C.
Barkin, Solomon
Barnard, Chester I.
Barnes, Joseph
Barnouw, Adriaan J.
Barrett, Edward W.
Bastedo, Philip
Beal, Gerald F.
Bechtel, Edwin de T.
Becker, Neal Dow
Beckhart, Benjamin H.
Behn, Sosthenes
Bell, Elliott V.
Benton, William B.
Berle, Adolf A.
Beukema, Col. Herman
Bidwell, Percy W.
Bienstock, Abraham L.
Bierwirth, John E.
Bilkey, H. Edward
Blair, Floyd G.
Bogdan, Norbert A.
Bogie, Mord M.
Bonsal, Dudley B.
Boomer, Robert de Forest
Booth, Willis H.
Braden, Spruille
Bradley, Albert
Bradley, Phillips
Brady, William G., Jr.
Braxton, Carter M.
Brett, George P., Jr.
Brophy, Gerald B.
Brown, Franklin Q.
Brown, Walter L.
Brownell, George A.
Bruce, James
Brundage, Percival F.
Bryan, Frederick P.
Bryson, Lyman
Bullock, Hugh
Bunche, Ralph J.
Bundy, McGeorge
Bunker, Arthur H.
Bunker, Ellsworth
Burden, William A. M.
Burgess, W. Randolph
Burlingame, Dr. C. Charles
Burlingham, Charles C.
Buttenwieser, Benjamin J.
Cain, Charles, Jr.
Caldwell, Robert J.
Campbell, H. Donald
Campbell, John C.
Canby, Henry Seidel
Canfield, Cass
Canfield, Franklin O.
Carmichael, Oliver C.
Carroll, Mitchell B.
Carson, Ralph M.
Carter, Arthur H.
Carter, Edward C.
Carter, William D.
Chadbourne, William M.
Chamberlain, Joseph P.
Chanler, L. Stuyvesant, Jr.
Chanler, William S.
Chaplin, Howard M.
Chapman, John F.
Chase, Harry Woodburn
Chase, W. Howard
Cheney, Ward
Childs, Richard S.
Childs, Thomas W.
Chinlund, Edwin F.
Clark, Alfred C.
Clark, Evans
Clark, Stephen C.
Cohn, Dr. Alfred E.
Cole, Charles W.
Collado, Emilio G.
Collier, Barron, Jr.
Cook, Alfred A.
Cooper, Franklin S.
Cooper, John C., Jr.
Cousins, Norman
Cowles, Gardner
Crane, Jay E.
Crispell, Reuben B.
Crocker, Stuart M.
Cromwell, Lincoln
Crossman, Edgar G.
CURRIE, LAUCHLIN
Curtis, John L.
Darlington, Charles F.
Darrell, Norris
Davis, Francis B., Jr.
Davis, John W.
Davis, Malcolm W.
Davis, Norman P.
Davis, Pierpont V.
Davison, George W.
Davison, H. P.
Davison, W. Phillips
Dean, Arthur H.
Debevoise, Eli Whitney
Debevoise, Thomas M.
De Krafft, William
Delano, William Adams
De Vegh, Imrie
De Vries, Henry P.
Dewey, Chester R.
Dexter, Byron
Dickinson, John
Diebold, William, Jr.
Dillon, C. Douglas
Dillon, Clarence
Dodge, Cleveland E.
Dolbeare, Frederic R.
Dollard, Charles
Donovan, Hedley
Donovan, William J.
Dorr, Goldthwaite H.
Dorr, John Van N.
Dorwin, Oscar John
Douglas, Lewis W.
Douglas, Percy L.
Draper, William H., Jr.
Drum, Lt. Gen. Hugh A.
Dubinsky, David
Duce, James Terry
Duggan, Stephen
Dulles, Allen W.
Dulles, John Foster
Dunn, Arthur
Dwight, Richard E.
Eagleton, Clyde
Eaton, Frederick M.
Eder, Phanor J.
Edey, Maitland A.
Eichelberger, Clark M.
EISENHOWER, GEN. DWIGHT D.
Eliot, Maj. George Fielding
Elliott, A. Randle
Elliott, L. W.
Elting, Victor
Emeny, Brooks
Emmet, Christopher
Enstrom, William N.
Evans, Roger F.
Eveleth, George S., Jr.
Fairless, Benjamin F.
Farley, Edward P.
Faust, Walter L.
Feely, Edward F.
Field, Franklin
Field, Frederick V.
Field, Marshall
Field, William Osgood, Jr.
Fife, Robert Herndon
Finkelstein, Lawrence S.
Finletter, Thomas K.
Fischer, John S.
Fisher, Henry J.
Flager, Harry Harkness
Fletcher, Henry
Florinsky, Michael
Folks, Homer
Foote, Wilder
Ford, Nevil
Fosdick, Raymond B.
Foster, Austin T.
Fox, Abijah
Franklin, George S., Jr.
Fraser, Alexander
Freudenthal, David M.
Friedman, Elisha M.
Friele, Berent
Friendly, Henry J.
Fry, Varian
Gallatin, James P.
Gamble, Sidney D.
Gannett, Lewis
Gardner, John W.
Garside, Charles
Gaston, George A.
Gates, Artemus L.
Gates, Samuel E.
Gaud, William S., Jr.
Gavigan, William M.
Gay, Edward R.
Gerard, James W.
Gibson, Hugh
Gifford, Walter S.
Gilchrist, Huntington
Gillespie, S. Hazard, Jr.
Goodrich, Carter
Goodrich Leland M.
Gordon, Albert H.
Grant, Maj. Gen. U. S. 3rd
Gray, William Steel, Jr.
Grazier Joseph A.
Greenwood Heman
Gregg, E. S.
Grimm, Peter
Grover, Allen
Guggenheim, Harry F.
Guggenheim, Solomon R.
Guinzberg, Harold K.

Gunther, John
Gurfein, Murray I.
Hamilton, Thomas J.
Hammond, Paul
Hancock, John M.
Harding, Charles L.
Harmon, Francis S.
Harper, Harry H., Jr.
Harriman, E. Roland
Harriman, W. Averell
Harrison, George L.
Harrison, Wallace K.
Haskell, Broderick
Haskell, John
Haskell, Joseph F.
Haskins, Caryl P.
Hasler, Frederick E.
Hayes, Alfred
Hayes, Carlton J. H.
Hazard, John N.
Heilperin, Michael A.
Heineman, Dannie H.
Helm, Harold H.
Henderson, Alexander I.
Herod, William R.
Herring, Pendleton
Hess, Jerome S.
Hill, John A.
Hiss, Alger
Hochschild, Harold K.
Hochschild, Walter
Holland, William L.
Homer, Sidney, Jr.
Hoskins, Harold B.
Houghton, Arthur A., Jr.
Houston, Herbert S.
Howard, Graeme K.
Hughes, John C.
Hume, Dr. Edward H.
Hunt, James Ramsay, Jr.
Hunt, Lawrence
Hunt, Richard C.
Hunter, Clarence E.
Hupper, Roscoe H.
Hyde, Charles Cheney
Hyde, Henry B.
Ide, Capt. John J.
Iselin, O'Donnell
Jackson, William E.
Jackson, William H.
Jaretzki, Alfred, Jr.
Jay, Nelson Dean
Jennings, B. Brewster
Jessup, John K.
Jessup, Philip C.
Johnson, Edward F.
Johnson, Joseph E.
Johnson, Robert L.
Johnston, Eric
Johnston, Henry R.
Josephs, Devereux C.
Kane, R. Keith
Kelley, Nicholas
Kempner, Fredrick C.
Kerr, Walter B., Jr.
Kettaneh, F. A.
Kies, William S.
King, Frederic R.
Kingsbury, Dr. John A.
Kinkaid, Adm. Thomas C.
Kirk, Grayson L.
Klots, Allen T.
Knoke, L. Werner
Knowles, John Ellis
Kuhn, Arthur K.
Lada-Mocarski, V.
La Farge, Francis W.
Lamont, Thomas S.
Lancaster, William W.
Lane, Arthur Bliss
Lane, Clayton
Langsam, Walter Consuelo
Larmon, Sigurd S.
LaRoche, Chester
Larson, Jens Frederick
Lasker, Albert D.
Lee, Elliott H.
Leffingwell, R. C.
Lehman, Herbert H.
Lehman, Robert
Lehn, Frederick D.
Leiper, Rev. Henry S.
Leslie, John C.
Lesueur, Larry
Lewisohn, Frank
Lewisohn, Sam A.
Lightner, M. C.
Linder, Harold F.
Lindquist, Warren T.
Lindsay, Franklin A.
Lippmann, Walter
Lissitzyn, Oliver J.
Locke, Edwin A., Jr.
Lockwood, John E.
Lockwood, Luke B.
Lockwood, William A.
Loeb, John L.
Loening, Grover
Logan, Sheridan A.
Lord, George de Forest
Lubin, Isador
Luce, Henry R.
Luitweiler, J. C.
MacDuffie, Marshall
MacIntyre, Malcolm A.
MacKay, James A.
MacVeagh, Ewen C.
Maffry, August
Maguire, Walter N.
Mallory, Walter H.
Manship, Paul
Markel, Lester
Mathews, Hiram A.
Matthews, Thomas S.
Maximov, Andre
May, George M.
May, Stacy
Mayer, Gerald M.
McAuliffe, John
McCain, Charles S.
McCance, Thomas
McCloy, John J.
McCollum, L. F.
McCoy, Maj. Gen. Frank R.
McDonald, James G.
McGraw, James H., Jr.
McKay, Vernon
McKeever, Porter
McKim, Robert J.
McKittrick, Thomas H.
McLaughlin, Donald H.
McLean, Donald H., Jr.
McNutt, Paul V.
Mead, Nelson P.
Megaro, Gaudens
Merz, Charles
Meyer, Clarence E.
Meyer, Cord, Jr.
Meyer, Eugene
Milbank, Albert G.
Millis, Walter
Mills, George S.
Mills, Henry E.
Minor, Clark H.
Montague, Gilbert H.
Mooney, James D.
Moore, Edward F.
Morgan, Henry S.
Morgan, Junius S.
Morgan, Shepard
Morgan, Thomas A.
Morris, Ray
Mosely, Philip E.
Mott, John L.
Muir, Malcolm
Munroe, Vernon, Jr.
Murphy, Grayson M-P., Jr.
Murrow, Edward R.
Nadler, Marcus
Nagle, Alexander C.
Nebolsine, George
Nevins, Allan
Nicely, James M.
Nichols, William I.
Niebuhr, Reinhold
Nolan, Maj. Gen. Dennis E.
Norton, Henry Kittredge
Noyes, Charles Phelps, II
Oakes, John B.
O'Brien, Justin
Ogburn, Charlton
Ogden, Alfred
Olds, Irving Sands
Orchard, John E.
Osborn, Frederick
Osborn, William H.
Osborne, Lithgow
Packard, Arthur W.
Page, Arthur W.
Paine, Peter S.
Paine, Ralph D., Jr.
Paley, William S.
Parker, Philo W.
Parsons, Geoffrey
Patchin, Robert H.
Patterson, Robert P.
Payson, Charles Shipman
Peardon, Thomas P.
Peaslee, Amos J.
Peffer, Nathaniel
Pfeiffer, Curt G.
Phillips, Joseph B.
Pierson, Warren Lee
Pike, H. Harvey
Plimpton, Francis T. P.
Poole, DeWitt C.
Poor, Henry V.
Pope, Frederick
Potter, Warwick
Powell, Robert I.
Powers, Joshua B.
Powers, Thomas F.
Pratt, H. Irving, Jr.
Pratt, Rear Adm. Wm. V.
Pulling, Edward
Rabi, Isidor I.
Ransom, William L.
Redmond, Roland L.
Reed, Philip D.
Regan, Edward F.
Reid, Whitelaw
Reston, James B.
Rice, A. Hamilton
Rich, Raymond T.
Richardson, Dorsey
Richardson, Gen. R. C., Jr.
Riegelman, Harold
Riley, Edward C.
Ripley, Joseph P.
Robbins,
Very Rev. Howard C.
Roberts, George
Roberts, George B.
Robinson, Geroid T.
Robinson, Leland Rex
ROCKEFELLER, DAVID

ROCKEFELLER, JOHN D., 3rd
ROCKEFELLER, NELSON A.
Rodgers, W. S. S.
Rogers, James Grafton
Rogers, Lindsay
Roosevelt, George Emlen
Roosevelt, Nicholas
Root, Elihu, Jr.
Root, Oren
Roper, Elmo
Rosenberg, James N.
Rosenstiel, Lewis S.
Rosenwald, William
Ross, John C.
Ross, T. J.
Rouse, Robert G.
Royce, Alexander B.
Rublee, George
Ruml, Beardsley
Russell, Frank F.
Russell, William F.
Sachs, Alexander
Sachs, Howard J.
Saltzman, Charles E.
Sargent, Noel
Sarnoff, David
Sawin, Melvin E.
Schaffner, Joseph Halle
Schapiro, J. Salwyn
Scherman, Harry
Schiff, John M.
Schilthuis, Willem C.
Schoepperle, Victor
Schubart, William Howard
Schuyler, Robert L.
Scott, John
Seligman, Eustace
Sharp, George C.
Sharp, Walter R.
Shaw, L. N.
Shepardson, Whitney H.
Sheperd, Howard C.
Sherman, Irving H.
Shields, Murray
Shirer, William L.
Shotwell, James T.
Shuster, George N.
Simpson, John L.
Slater, John E.
Sloan, Alfred P., Jr.
Smith, Blackwell
Smith, Hayden N.
Smith, J. Hopkins, Jr.
Smull, J. Barstow
Sonne, H. Christian
Spang, Kenneth M.
Spence, Kenneth M.
Spofford, Charles M.
Sproul, Allan
Stallforth, Frederico
Stanley, Harold
Starr, Cornelius V.
Steffansson, Vilhjalmur
Stern, Siegfried
Stevenson, T. Kennedy
Stewart,, Rev. George
Stewart, Robert McLean
Stimson, Henry L.
Stone, Shepard
Stowe, Leland
Stowell, L. C.
Straus, Jack I.
Straus, Ralph I.
Straus, Robert K.
Strauss, Lewis L.
Strelow, William R.
Sulzberger, Arthur Hays
Sweetser, Arthur
Swingle, William S.
Swope, Gerard
Swope, Gerard, Jr.
Swope, Herbert Bayard
Tannenbaum, Frank
Taylor, A. Wellington
Taylor, Myron C.
Thacher, Archibald G.
Thacher, Thomas D.
Thayer, Charles W.
Thayer, Robert H.
Thayer, Walter N.
Thomas, Eugene P.
Thomas, H. Gregory
Thornburg, Max W.
Tibby, John
Tinker, Edward L.
Tomlinson, Roy E.
Tompkins, B. A.
Traphagen, J. C.
Trippe, Juan Terry
Truesdell, Maj. Gen. Karl
Truslow, Francis Adams
Tweedy, Gordon B.
Van Dusen, Rev. Henry P.
Van Kirk, Rev. Walter W.
Villard, Oswald Garrison
Voorhees, E. M.
Walker, Elisha
Wallace, Schuyler C.
Warburg, Eric M.
Warburg, Frederick M.
Warburg, James P.
Ward, Thomas E.
Wardwell, Allen
Warfield, Ethelbert
Warner, Edward
Wasson, Donald
Wasson, R. Gordon
Watson, Thomas J.
Webb, Vanderbilt
Welch, Leo D.
Weld, Alfred W.
Wertheim, Maurice
West, R. H.
Whelpley, Medley G. B.
Whidden, Howard
Whitney, John Hay
Whitridge, Arnold
Williams, John H.
Williams, L. M., Jr.
Willits, Joseph H.
Wilson, Orme
Wilson, Philip Danforth
Winston, Garrard B.
Wolf, George W.
Wolman, Leo
Wood, Bryce
Wood, Willis Delano
Woodruff, Harry A.
Woodward, Rear Adm. Clark H.
Woolley, Clarence M.
Woolley, Knight
Wright, Boykin C.
Wright Harry N.
Wright, John K.
Young, Philip
Zurcher, Arnold J.

NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS

ACHESON, DEAN
Allen, Frank G.
Allyn, S. C.
Anderson, Capt. George W., Jr.
Armour, Norman
Auld, George P
Aydelotte, Frank
Baker, George P.
Baker, Lisle, Jr.
Ball, George W.
Bass, Robert Perkins
Bauer, Harry J.
Baumer, Lt. Col. William H.
Baxter, James P., 3rd
Belin, F. Lammot
Bell, Laird
Bennett, Martin Toscan
Betts, Col. Thomas J.
Bingham, Barry
Black, Lt. Col. Edwin F.
Blakeslee, George H.
Bliss, Robert Woods
Boothby, Albert C.
Borchard, Edwin M.
Bowers, Claude G.
Bowie, Robert R.
Bowman, Isaiah
Brodie, Bernard
Brown, Sevellon
Brown, Winthrop G.
Bruce, David K. E.
Bullis, Harry A.
Bullitt, William C.
Bundy, Harvey
Byrne, James MacGregor
Cabot, Henry B.
Caldwell, Robert G.
Case, Everett N.
Chafee, Zechariah, Jr.
Chapin, Selden
Chatfield-Taylor, Wayne
Cherrington, Ben M.
Cheston, Charles S.
Childs, Marquis
Clayton, W. L.
Cohen, Benjamin V.
Colby, Charles W.
Cole, R. Taylor
Collyer, John L.
Compton, Karl T.
Conant, James B.
Conrad, Gen. Bryan
Coolidge, T. Jefferson
Copeland, Lammot Du Pont
Cotting, Charles E.
Coy, Wayne
Creighton, Albert M.
Crocker, William W.
Crotty, Homer D.
Culbertson, William S.
Curtis, Edward P.
David, Donald K.
Davidson, Carter
Davis, Elmer
Davidson, Adm. Ralph
Dawes, Charles G.
Day, Clive
Dennett, Tyler
Deuel, Wallace R.
Dickey, John S.
Dodds, Harold W.
Dodge, Bayard
Donham, W. B.
Drummond, J. Roscoe
Dunn, Frederick S.
Dye, Alexander V.

Earle, Edward M.
Eddy, William A.
Einstein, Lewis
Elliott, Byron K.
Elliott, W. Y.
Elliston, Herbert B.
Emerson, E. A.
Fairbank, John King
Fay, Sidney B.
Feis, Herbert
Ferguson, John H.
Field, Marshall, Jr.
Field, Robert M.
Fisher, Adrian S.
Fisher, Edgar J.
Flanders, Ralph E.
Fleming, Lamar, Jr.
Fletcher, Henry P.
Follis, R. G.
Folsom, M. B.
Forbes, W. Cameron
Ford, Guy Stanton
Ford, Thomas K.
Fox, William T. R.
FRANKFURTER, FELIX
Fuller, Carlton P.
Galbraith, J. Kenneth
Gallup, George
Gardiner, Arthur Z.
Garner, Robert L.
Gaus, John M.
Giffin, Col, Sidney F.
Gleason, S. Everett
Goldenweiser, Emanuel A.
Grace, Engene G.
Graham, Philip L.
Grant, William W.
Grant-Smith, U.
Gray, William Latimer
Green, Joseph C.
Greene, Jerome D.
Grew, Joseph C.
Griswold A. Withney
Hall, Melvin
Hamlin, Chauncey J.
Hansell, Brig, Gen. H. S.
Hansen, Alvin H.
Haring, C. H.
Harrison, Leland
Harsch, Joseph C.
Hartney, W. J.
Hauck, Arthur A.
Hepburn,, Adm. Arthur J.
Herskovits, Melville J.
Herter, Christian A.
Hill, George Watts
Hofer, Philip
Hoffman, Paul G.
Holborn, Hajo
Holmes, Julius C.
Hoover, Calvin B.
Hoover, Herbert
Hopkins, Ernest M.
Hopper, Bruce C.
Hornbeck, Stanley K.
Hoskins, Halford L.
Howe, Walter Bruce
Hudson, Manley O.
Hunt, Bishop Carleton
Hutchinson, B. E.
Inglis, James
Johnson, Herschel V.
Johnson, Nelson T.
Kennan, George F.
Kenneil, Walter B.
Kindleberger, Charles P.
King, Stanley
Kittredge, Capt. Tracy B.
Klapper, Paul
Knauth, Oswald W.
Labouisse, Henry R., Jr.
Landis, James M.
Langer, William L.
Latourette, Kenneth S.
LATTIMORE, OWEN
Lawrence, David
Laylin, John G.
Lee, Dwight E.
Leith, Charles K.
Lemnitzer, Maj. Gen. L. L.
Lichtenstein, Walter
Lilienthal, David E.
Lincoln, Col. G. A.
Lingelbach, William E.
Lockwood, William W.
Loomis, Robert H.
MacMurray, J. V. A.
MacVeagh, Lincoln
Maddox, William P.
Magruder, Brig. Gen. John
Malin, Patrick Murphy
Marbury, William L.
Martin, William McC., Jr.
Mason, Edward S.
Mayer, Ferdinand L.
McClellan, William C.
McFarland, Ross A.
McGuire, Constantine E.
McKee, Frederick C.
McLaren, Walter W.
Messersmith, George S.
Miller, Edward G., Jr.
Miller, Francis P.
Millet, Hunter
Moore, Hugh
Morgan, George A.
Mumford, Lewis
Munro, Dana G.
Myers, Denys P.
Nason, John W.
Nitze, Paul H.
Nollen, Gerard S.
Nover, Barnet
Oakes, George W.
Ogg, Frederic A.
Oldham,
Rt. Rev. G. Ashton
Oppenheimer, J. Robert
Pantzer, Kurt F.
Pasvolsky, Leo
Patterson, Ernest Minor
Perkins, Milo
Petersen, Howard C.
Phenix, Spencer
Phillips, Wallace B.
Phillips, William
Pierrepont, Seth Low
Pogue, L. Welch
Poland, William B.
Poletti, Charles
Read, Conyers
Rhoads, Charles J.
Riefler, Winfield W.
Robertson, Andrew W.
Rosenwald, Lessing J.
Ross, Michael
Schlesinger, Arthur M., Jr.
Schmitt, Bernadotte E.
Scott, William Ryland
Scroggs, William O.
Seymour, Charles
Sharpe, Henry D.
Shaw, G. Howland
Sheean, Vincent
Sheets, Harold F.
Sidlo, Thomas L.
Sills, Kenneth C. M.
Smith, H. Alexander
Smyth, Henry D.
Sontag, Raymond J.
Spaatz, Gen. Carl
Sprague, O. M. W.
Sproul, Robert G.
Sprout, Harold
Staley, Eugene
Stassen, Harold E.
Steinhardt, Laurence A.
Sterling, J. E. Wallace
Stettinius, Edward R., Jr.
Stevens, Harley
Stillman, Chauncey
Stine, Oscar C.
Strausz-Hupe, Robert
Swihart, James W.
Switz, Theodore M.
Taylor, Maj. Gen. Maxwell
Thomson, James L.
Tuck, William Hallam
Tyler, William R.
Upgren, Arthur R.
Utley, Clifton M.
Valentine, Alan
Van Cleve, Thomas C.
Van Slyck, DeForest
Viner, Jacob
Wadsworth, Eliot
Walsh, Rev. Edmund A.
Wanger, Walter
Weeks, Edward
Welles, Sumner
Welles, Herman B.
Whipple, Col. William
Whitaker, Arthur P.
White, Francis
White, John Campbell
Wilcox, Clair
Wild, Payson S., Jr.,
Wilde, Frazar B.
Wiley, John C.
Williams, Robert W.
Wilmerding, Lucius, Jr.
Wilson, Edwin B.
Wilson, George Grafton
Wisner, Frank G.
Wolfers, Arnold
Woolbert Robert Gale
Wright, Quincy
Wright, Theodore P.
Wriston, Henry M.
Yarnell, Rear Adm. Hary

CHAPTER XIV

SOME ROCKEFELLER CFR STARS
And State Department Agents

"I will not turn my back on Hiss. . ."
Secretary of State Dean Acheson's Loyalty Pledge

Lack of space precludes the possibility of even listing the endless array of agents of the Rockefeller Empire and of the Rockefeller Soviet Axis in Government posts. Therefore only a few of the most outstanding of them can be given in any detail.

ALGER HISS

Alger Hiss was born in Baltimore, Md., November 11, 1904. He was graduated in 1926 from Johns Hopkins with an A.B. degree and obtained his legal education in that outstanding school for treason, Rockefeller-subsidized Harvard Law School; he received his LL.B. in 1929 as a classmate of that "bleeding heart", callously self-confessed Communist, Lee Pressman. As in the case of so many of the subversive or traitorous Harvard products, he was placed by his subversive propagandist teachers, including Felix Frankfurter, in the post of secretary to Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Hiss then was employed by the firms of Choate, Hall & Stewart in Boston, and Cotton & Franklin in New York City. In 1932 Hiss joined the International Juridical Association, a legal seminary for the Communist Party's International Labor Defense, headed at that time by Mrs. Carol Weiss, later attorney for Gerhart Eisler and other top Communists. In 1933 Hiss was lured to Washington to participate in the New Deal Popular Front government, built up by the cunning activities of Rockefeller's Ivy Ledbetter Lee, with all of the wealth and power of the Rockefeller enterprises and "philanthropies" behind him. In Washington, Hiss joined the many agents that had been produced in the schools and universities of the country by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, the General Education Board and the Rockefeller Foundation through the "social sciences" that were nothing more or less than straight Marxist propaganda twisted to serve the purposes of the totalitarian conspirators. Among these agents were Lee Pressman, who was primarily responsible for inducing

Hiss to enter government service, Tommy Corcoran, Jerome Frank, Nathan Witt, Gardner Jackson, Charles Kramer, John Abt, Gregory Silvermaster and Hal Ware.

Already a left-wing Marxist, Hiss promptly found his way into a Communist cell set up in the government by Hal Ware, an agent of the Comintern. Hiss rapidly came to the fore in the Roosevelt Popular Front. While serving as Assistant General Counsel of Wallace's Agricultural Adjustment Administration, 1933-35, he was simultaneously planted and served as legal assistant to the special Senate Committee investigating the munitions industry in 1934-35. This assignment was obtained for him by Gardner Jackson. When the Communist cell in the Department of Agriculture was ousted for political expediency, Hiss alone was left behind by arrangement of Lee Pressman, as a "feeder and pipeline". This earned for him the reputation of being a renegade Communist among the uninformed members of his cell and in the Party, which undoubtedly paved the way for his eventual denouncement and conviction.

From the AAA, Hiss was transferred, at the request of Solicitor General (later Supreme Court Justice) Stanley Reed, to the Department of Justice; and in 1936 he was invited by Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre, son-in-law of President Woodrow Wilson, one of Hiss' law professors at Harvard, to come over to the State Department as Sayre's assistant. By this time Hiss was deeply involved in espionage, as was amply attested by witnesses at his later trials. In 1939, Hiss was promoted in the State Department to the post of assistant adviser on political relations.

This promotion came at about the time that Whittaker Chambers, former Communist underground courier, and Isaac Don Levine exposed Hiss as a Communist spy. The exposure was made indirectly to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt through many channels, including Marvin H. McIntyre, Presidential secretary. McIntyre was so well aware of the Popular Front character of the Roosevelt regime that he refused to transmit the information to Roosevelt. He amusedly suggested that it be given to the Assistant Secretary of State in charge of State Department security and personal adviser to the President, Adolph A. Berle. When Berle

passed this gratuitous information to the President, the fact was so well known to him that instead of being alarmed at the presence of Communist spies and agents in the State Department at the critical period of the Hitler-Stalin alliance, Roosevelt told Berle "to go jump in the lake, only in coarser language". (*Seeds of Treason*, Toledano & Lasky, p. 83).

Likewise, William C. Bullitt, former Ambassador to Soviet Russia, undertook to inform Roosevelt of the dangerous Communist espionage ring in the State Department. Roosevelt was so well aware of the situation that he "laughed and told him not to worry". Walter Winchell, who, in view of his vaunted intelligence service, was naive indeed, to believe that the President was not aware of the Communist character of his Popular Front "New Deal" and the oily deal that had provided for its set-up, met with a similar brush-off when he undertook to warn Roosevelt of the dangerous espionage.

President Roosevelt was fully aware of the Communist character of his entourage, that had been dictated by the Rockefeller agents of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis. The leaders of the fake opposition were equally aware of it. Senator Warren Austin and Governor Thomas E. Dewey, the latter a perennial Rockefeller puppet candidate, were both informed of the situation but refused to act to expose the traitors.

In 1941, pro-Communist Dean Acheson, then newly appointed Assistant Secretary of State, was warned by the Department's security officer, Adolph A. Berle, about the known Communist connections of Donald Hiss, brother of Alger, a member of the Acheson firm, requested by Acheson as his assistant; and he had been informed of Alger's connection with the Hal Ware cell. But it is obvious that he approved of it.

John Foster Dulles, Rockefeller's kinsman and State Department boss, Hiss informed the Senate investigating committee, had been his adviser and mentor throughout his Communist career. Hiss was rewarded for his treacherous work in support of the Communist cause and Rockefellerism by rapid promotion to key posts in the Department that handled matters vital to the success of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis. In 1944, Hiss was rapidly promoted, first to the post of *Special Assistant* to

the Director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs, so vital for Lenin's plot for world conquest by Communism through control of Asia and China; then he was made *Special Assistant* to the Director, and Deputy Director, of the Office of Special Political Affairs, and executive secretary to the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. This prepared the way for his "mission for Moscow" as adviser to Secretary of State Stettinius and President Roosevelt, or his double, at the Yalta Conference in the sell-out of Asia to Stalin in return for Saudi Arabian oil for the Rockefeller Empire.

With the approval of both parties of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis, Hiss was chosen Secretary General of the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, where concrete form was given to the sell-out initiated at Yalta. At San Francisco, he worked directly under the eyes of Nelson Rockefeller and John Foster Dulles, representing the Rockefeller Empire as he placed the mechanism of world domination in the hands of his masters and betrayed the destinies of the U.S. into their hands. To make sure that the people of the U.S. would have no voice in deciding their fate, he wrote into the rules of the UN a provision that gave its Secretary General absolute power to appoint all UN employees from the peoples of the member nations, thus robbing our nation of what little protection a loyal body of representatives might afford.

Never at any time during his career in the State Department was there any doubt of Hiss' notoriety as a Communist. The FBI had a complete dossier on his Communist activities and all his superiors in the Department had been put on notice of his affiliation with the Party. Confirmation of this came even from abroad in the form of the confessions of Igor Gouzenko, Soviet code clerk in the Ottawa office of Col. Nikolai Zabotin, Soviet military attache to Canada, and in statements made directly to an FBI operative, to the effect that the Soviets had an espionage agent in 1945, who was an Assistant Secretary of State of the U.S. A fifty-one page report of these findings was submitted to President Truman and amusedly circulated among the agents and queers of the State Department by its "security" officers. The State Department traitors were so arrogantly confident of their con-

trol that they made no effort to suppress the report.

During this time, Alger Hiss was one of the key members and indoctrinators of Rockefeller's Foreign Office, the Council On Foreign Relations, virtual Premier of the Rockefeller Empire and key man of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis. For his service to that Axis, he was rewarded by John Foster Dulles, David Rockefeller and their associates with the position of president of the Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, which was made a special berth for him in 1947 by the provision of a $20,000 annual salary and a large expense account. At that very time he was under investigation by the FBI and under fire in the State Department. Probably it was hoped that in this manner his prestige would be so enhanced that he would be placed beyond the reach of the U.S. authorities, even though he was marked by the Communist Party for one of its periodic purges. Confidently, John Foster Dulles brushed aside the charges of Larry S. Davidow and Alfred Kohlberg of Hiss' "probable Communist record". The conspirators might have carried the day with perfect effrontery, if Hiss had not perjured himself. For ironically, Hiss was convicted for perjury, not for treason.

Frantic efforts were made by the conspirators to save their key man. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent by the Empire in his defense. His attorney in the first trial, Lloyd Paul Stryker, is reported to have been paid more than $100,000 as a retainer. John Foster Dulles and Supreme Court Justices Felix Frankfurter and Stanley Reed appeared as character witnesses for him in the first trial, when it appeared that the prosecution could not muster adequate proof. However, discretion became the better part of valor when it became apparent in the second trial that the charges could be sustained, and it was manifestly unwise for Dulles and his Rockefeller Imperial bosses to become too closely identified with a perjured traitor; and Dulles modified his original testimony.

At the time of his conviction Alger Hiss was still top man in Rockefeller's Council On Foreign Relations and Institute of Pacific Relations, president, on leave, of the Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, member and director of the executive committee of the Association For The United Nations, chairman of the executive committee of

the Citizens Committee For Reciprocal World Trade, and trustee of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation and the World Peace Foundation. In those capacities he was intimately associated with Nelson A. Rockefeller, David Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller 3rd., Owen Lattimore, Philip Jessup, Thomas K. Finletter and many other "notables", whose names were carefully kept out of the trial.

The source of the hundreds of thousands of dollars spent in the legal defense of Hiss, in the employment of the same wiretappers who were later employed by Clendening Ryan on behalf of Winthrop Rockefeller's "Fusion" candidacy in New York City and on the successive appeals made by Hiss, need not be asked. It is quite apparent that the bosses whom he served so well with his treason, could not afford to let him down. His services were needed in carrying out their plans. His enforced "retirement" as Jailbird No. 19137 in the Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg, however, has not defeated those plans. His assistant in the State Department, Joseph E. Johnson, a member of Rockefeller's Council On Foreign Relations who had resigned when a leak to Russia of top secret information was traced to the Division of International Security Affairs, is carrying on in his place as president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD

Frederick Vanderbilt Field is another highly significant cog in the Rockefeller Red organization, has played a useful role as an agent of the Rockefeller Soviet Axis Far Eastern conspiracy. Like Alger Hiss, he is now a martyr of Rockefellerism, temporarily "retired" to a jail cell, not for treason against the U.S. but for contempt of court for refusing to reveal the obvious source of the collateral furnished by the Civil Rights Congress as bail for four, fugitive, convicted, top Communist agents.

Field is a star product of Bismarck's Marxist propaganda drive merged with Rockefeller "educational philanthropies". He graduated from Harvard, a muddled Marxist, in the class of 1927, with two other Rockefeller Red stars, who followed the same career, Laurence Duggan and Joseph Barnes. Duggan paid the death penalty for his "deviation", after testifying before the House Un-American Activities Committee on the Rockefeller sponsorship

and direction of the Red Institute of International Education, of which he was director, by a mysterious plunge from his sixteenth story office window. Barnes accompanied Field when he went to extend his Marxist muddling under Harold Laski at the Rockefeller subsidized London School of Economics and Political Science. Barnes later married Field's first wife.

On their return from Europe, both Field and Barnes found employment promptly with the Rockefeller Soviet Axis Institute of Pacific Relations. They had been prepared for their jobs by their training in the Rockefeller subsidized schools, under Felix Frankfurter and Harold Laski, and fitted perfectly. Field boasted:

> "My job there (the IPR) was something I am proud of; it was actually a job on which I could have supported my family on my own."

Rockefeller agents are well paid. Not needing the salary, Field returned it, $100,000 in all, to the IPR. The job carried with it membership and dominance in Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations.

In the following year he married and took his honeymoon on an extended trip to Europe and Russia, as secretary to the American delegation to the Kyoto conference of the IPR. He went in company with John D. Rockefeller 3d who was secretary to James G. MacDonald, chairman of Rockefeller's Foreign Policy Association, one of the members of the delegation. In the atmosphere of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis, all of Field's muddling cleared up, and he adopted the power pattern of Communism and the Axis as his creed. In his executive post and his editorial activities in the IPR, at the side of John D. 3rd and Owen Lattimore, Field became one of the key Rockefeller Empire Far Eastern agents, doubly valuable because of his acceptance by the Communists.

Field followed closely each bend in the Communist Party "line", supported many Communist organizations, and served as emissary for Communist spy, Whittaker Chambers. Jointly with the Kremlin, he financed through his American People's Fund the Jefferson School of Social Science, the official Communist Party "school for traitors" in New York City. With Owen Lattimore and other Rockefeller subsidized members of the editorial staff of the IPR publications, he organized *Amer-*

asia, and published from the IPR office that Communist, espionage publication "front". During the period of the Hitler Stalin Pact, he resigned his staff position in the IPR and organized the American Peace Mobilization, to agitate against American entry into the war. He picketed the White House until, immediately after Hitler's invasion of Russia, he made an about face to follow the Party "line" and stridently propagandized for our entry into the war as a champion of the Soviets. Though he resigned as trustee of the IPR in 1947, he still continues to implement its Far Eastern policy as a key member of the Foreign Office of the Rockefeller Empire, the Council on Foreign Relations. It is not difficult to discern whom he protected when he refused to name the contributors to the Civil Rights Congress bail fund for the top Communist conspirators and traitors.

OWEN LATTIMORE

Owen Lattimore, an English-schooled Tientsin newspaper man who, according to affidavits in the hands of the FBI, led several pro-Communist student uprisings there, was launched on his career with the support of the Rockefeller dominated, Red Social Science Research Bureau, Harvard-Yenching Institute and J. S. Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. He devoted himself to the cause of the Soviets in Mongolia and other sections. He was then brought back to spearhead the Far Eastern activities of the Rockefeller Soviet Axis thru the Institute of Pacific Relations and the Council on Foreign Relations. He was a member of the Red cell that operated the IPR for the Axis according to Budenz, and became editor of its *Pacific Relations*, and founding editor of its Soviet espionage front, *Amerasia*. In effect he became the undersecretary of the Foreign Office of the Rockefeller Empire on Eastern Affairs, and one of the top indoctrinators of their agents in the CFR, the IPR and the State Department. His numerous publications consistently pursued the line of the Rockefeller Soviet Axis, or led it.

Budenz testified Lattimore was assigned by the Politburo to misrepresenting the Chinese Communists as "agrarians" who had no interest in Marxism, and to other key assignments. These involved appointment to ostensibly minor official State Department posts, including: Roosevelt-appointed per-

sonal advisor to Chiang Kai-shek in which post he was in excellent position to accomplish the betrayal of China to the Communists; Deputy Director of Pacific Operations of the Office of War Information, where he furthered the cause of the Chinese Communists by packing his division with Communist Chinese personnel from the *New China Daily News*; "adviser" to Vice-President Henry A. Wallace on his mission to China; and UN Point 4 representative to Afghanistan.

Lattimore's interest in Tibet, involving the entertainment of a Lama in his Baltimore home, was followed shortly by betrayal of Tibet to the Chinese Communists. It will be interesting to watch what his interest in Afghanistan, coupled with the sending of Standard Oil experts there, will evolve.

As is usual for Rockefeller Soviet agents, Lattimore was planted in a university post in the Walter Hines Page School of Diplomacy, at Johns Hopkins, where he indoctrinated, or "trained", embryo diplomats for R. S. Axis assignments in the State Department. With his star pupil, John Stewart Service, according to affidavits produced by Sen. McCarthy, Lattimore was accomplice in the *Amerasia* espionage case that involved the theft from the State Department and other Government offices, of seventeen hundred secret documents (for transmission to Communist agents) that jeopardized the secrecy of our codes and endangered the lives of tens of thousands of GIs. As is so often the case of Rockefeller-protected agents, neither Lattimore nor Service were even indicted for the crime. Instead, Service was promoted immediately after his arraignment, and Joseph Grew, the State Department official who demanded the prosecution of the malefactors, was ousted. Six years later after numerous phoney "investigations", as a result of aroused public sentiment, Service was discharged in December, 1951, as a "security risk".

As an officer of the IPR, Lattimore made Red "pilgrimages": to Moscow, in 1937, with Stalin-decorated Edward C. Carter, where they "were obviously receiving instruction from the Soviet Government regarding the line which the Institute ought to follow"; and to Chinese Communist headquarters at Yenan, in 1937, in the company of the Red fellow editors of *Amerasia*, where "they were greeted by Communist spy, Agnes Smedley" of the

Richard Sorge ring. And he was addressee subsequently of correspondence directly from Red spy Sorge, whose ring operated out of the IPR in precipitating the Pearl Harbor attack.

In view of his record, it is difficult to understand what objection Lattimore could offer to Sen. McCarthy's charge that he was a top "Soviet agent", unless it is now the Communist Party line for its agents to deny their affiliation. Certainly no avowed Soviet agent could have served the Communists to better advantage.

When Sen. McCarthy's charges finally did come to a hearing before the packed Tydings Committee, tremendous pressure was brought to bear to protect Lattimore from exposure. None of the above stated record and other data which McCarthy turned over to the Committee and to the FBI to prove that Lattimore "was or had been a Communist" was permitted in evidence. At no point was there brought out the intimate association of Lattimore with Alger Hiss, with the *Amerasia* crowd, including Philip J. Jaffe and Frederick V. Field, or his membership and influence in Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations and Institute of Pacific Relations. Instead he was permitted by Tydings to use all his vast skill in the peculiarly Communist art of "smearing" and befuddling with dialectics, against his accuser, McCarthy, and to convert the hearings to placing the latter on trial instead of himself answering the serious and well substantiated charges brought against him. The substance of his meagre reply to the charges was the same as that always advanced when one of the agents of the Rockefeller Empire comes under fire: the cry of "witch hunt", "guilt by association" and "smear".

All of the wealth and influence of the Rockefeller Empire and its Council on Foreign Relations, with their control of the press and all other avenues of communication and publication were brought to bear to protect Lattimore and to discredit McCarthy.

GENERAL DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER

Dwight David Eisenhower was born at Dennison, Texas, October 14, 1890. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy with a B.S. degree in 1915 and served as a lieutenant colonel in the Tank Corps, in World War I. He graduated successively from the Army Tank School, in 1921; the Command and General Staff School, in 1926; from the War

College, in 1929; and from the Army Industrial School, in 1932. On June 24, 1942, through influence the source of which is now apparent, he was jumped many points by President Roosevelt and made his "yes-man", "Commanding" General in the European Theatre of Operations. On November 8, 1942 he became Allied Commander-in-Chief in North Africa; and on December 31, 1943, he was appointed Commanding General of Allied Forces in the European Theatre of Operations. In 1945 he became Commander of U.S. Forces in Germany.

Eisenhower consented to the encirclement of his command by potentially hostile Russian forces in Berlin, where they could be trapped and held as hostages at the will of the Soviets. It is hard to understand any loyal officer so betraying his command.

Inactivated, Eisenhower, like other Rockefeller political hacks, was retired to the presidency of a university, Columbia. There he did nothing to clean out the Communists on the faculty that make it a hotbed of subversion. Instead, he chose, in 1949, to associate with the exposed Communist agents and traitors of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations. There is truth in the adage: "A man is known by the company that he chooses".

Eisenhower was the natural choice of the Rockefeller interests to head their UN forces in Europe to carry out their program. A loyal American would not be a party to withholding idle reinforcements and supplies, by shipment to Europe, from troops under fire in Korea.

Eisenhower is being groomed as the conspirators' "bipartisan", or Fusion, presidential candidate in their move to rob the nation of any voice in the Government and to set up a military dictatorship, as forecast in their "Hopley Plan", a prelude to their final *"1984"* program.

As early as June 7, 1947, Drew Pearson announced that Eisenhower conferred with Paley, of Columbia Broadcasting Co., Watson, of International Business Machines and John D. Rockefeller Jr., in regard to the Presidential nomination in 1948. I pointed out in my *Strange Death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt* (p. 310) :

"This confirms the indication of his appointment, with the support of the General Education (Board) to the post of president of Columbia University—

that he is planned as an entry from the Rockefeller stables in the Presidential Sweepstakes."

Though Eisenhower creditably, or possibly as a disarming maneuver, pointed out the menace to a republic of a military man as President, it might be expected that he will take his orders from his Rockefeller bosses and subversive agents, and accept the nomination, to rob the nation of any choice other than acceptance of Rockefellerism.

DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON

" . . . betrayer of America . ." (Sen. Jenner)

Dean Gooderham Acheson, after serving as secretary to Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis, following training at Harvard under Felix Frankfurter, was sponsored by Sen. Millard Tydings (son-in-law of pro-Communist Rockefeller henchman, Joseph E. Davies), for the post of Solicitor General, but was given by Roosevelt the Under-Secretary of the Treasury appointment in the Popular Front "New Deal". As set forth in the Congressional Record of May 16, 1933, p. 3483, Senator Couzens of Michigan opposed Acheson's confirmation on the ground that his firm had many clients, including the Standard Oil and Rockefeller interests, who would have income tax refund cases that would come up before him, and he questioned that Acheson could be impartial.

By way of rebuttal and defense of Acheson, Tyding revealed his ties with Communists, saying:

> "It has not been said, but should be said that Mr. Acheson has represented the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It might be contended that because *he represented modern Russia,* that *because the Soviets have been his clients,* therefore he is a 'Red' or 'radical' or unfitted to hold the office to which he has been nominated."

Acheson, a member of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations, belied Tydings' statement by becoming, in the eyes of the Soviets, according to a repentant spy courier, the ringleader of the Rockfeller Empire agents in the Department, acting on behalf of the Rockefeller Soviet Axis in the furtherance of the Lenin program for the Soviet conquest of China and Asia. He championed the Hisses—Donald who was his law partner, and Alger

who later became his superior in the Rockefeller Foreign Office—and disdained the advice of the Department's security officer Adolph Berle, that they were Communists and security risks. He surrounded himself with champions of Communism and Rockefellerism. From Rockefeller's CFR and IPR, he drew Owen Lattimore, John Carter Vincent, Lauchlin Currie (named by Communist spy courier Elizabeth Bentley as "feeder" of confidential and top secret information directly from the White House, where he was assistant to Roosevelt) and Philip C. Jessup, Chairman of the Pacific Council of the IPR, champion of Frederick Vanderbilt Field and Alger Hiss, sponsor of the American Russian Institute and other Communist and front agencies and Acheson's "adviser" and Ambassador-at-large; and others of the same breed.

In 1950, Earl Browder formerly head of the Communist Party in the U.S. revealed in his testimony before the Tydings Committee, that he and his adjutant, Robert Minor, had been invited on October 12, 1942, to the State Department by Acheson to confer with him, Lauchlin Currie and others; and that he had been asked by them to render service as a State Department courier in the transmission to Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse-tung through Madame Sun Yat Sen, of the information that they *had changed the policy of the U. S. and would no longer support Chiang Kai-shek in his fight on the Communists,* but that instead, they viewed the Chinese Communist cause with favor, and they intimated that support for it would be forthcoming. This was one of the first overt steps in the betrayal of American interests in China that is now costing us so heavily in lives and fortunes.

After the *Amerasia* case was "fixed", Grew who had forced its prosecution, was dismissed; and Acheson, whose associates were the guilty parties, was promoted. PM, the Communist propaganda sheet, exulted over Acheson's appointment:

"Now the State Department policy has a better appreciation of what the Soviet Union wants."

It was true. Acheson, with the aid of his associates, Lattimore, Vincent, Hiss, Currie and others, hastened to deliver China and Japan to the Communists. In Japan, they were blocked by MacArthur in spite of their planting of Communist agents on his staff, where some of them still remain. This miscarriage

of their plans probably will be corrected, by the "peace" activities of the Rockefeller overlord of the State Department Reds, John Foster Dulles.

In bold pursuit of his policy of betrayal to the Rockefeller Soviet Axis, Acheson on June 19, 1946 urged the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to set up a ten-year "Lend-Lease" program for arming and supplying the Chinese Communist Army. Failing in this, he and his fellow conspirators undertook to circumvent Congress, and through General George Marshall, as their agent, to accomplish the supplying of the Communists and the betrayal of the Nationalists, as is related elsewhere. *This is the purpose for which they suppressed General Wedemeyer's report.* All the plans that Acheson originated in the State Department, "Lend-Lease", UNRRA, the Marshall Plan, the Atlantic Pact and the Point 4 program, were designed for that same purpose. This was also the purpose of the shipment of a gift of a hundred million bushels of wheat to India for transshipment to her Soviet ally and Communist China. As a reward therefor, Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) has been given a virtual monopoly of the oil market in India, with the acquiescence of the Soviets, who will be supplied with their oil through that channel.

Acheson has never tired of serving the Rockefeller-Soviet cause. As Under-Secretary of State, he approved a loan to the Polish Communist government headed by David Rockefeller's teacher and friend, Oskar Lange. Acheson's law firm, Covington, Burling, Acheson & Shorb, whose partners Burling and Donald Hiss were registered as agents of Communist Poland, handled the loan.

Sen. McCarthy's exposure of treason and perversion in the State Department created an emergency for Acheson and his Red clique, that threatened their control of the Government. It was met by reversal of Acheson's announced policy of abandoning South Korea, that deliberately launched us on the Korean "police action". The Korean betrayal has firmly resaddled the conspirators in office. The tens of thousands of GIs lost in the process mean nothing to the sadistic plotters. The crushing taxation which it has served to excuse, hastens their attainment of a U.S. and world-wide dictatorship.

Acheson has matched Gen. George Marshall as the best Secretary of State and collaborator

that the Soviets and the Rockefeller Empire have ever had. He has persistently protected Soviet spies and agents; and his refusal to turn his back on his convicted superior, Alger Hiss, is now proverbial. For that reason the demands for his dismissal by Congress, by the nation and by the veterans organizations, the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, are futile.

The American veteran has not yet awakened to the realization that he is regarded by the conspirators as "peasant" and mere cannon fodder to be expended in Rockefeller Crusades. Not even his vote gives him any weight in their consideration, so completely have they corrupted the electorate and engineered the theft of elections. He is a mere robot who has been disfranchised and is beneath their contempt. Consequently it is natural that his demand for Acheson's dismissal has gone as unheeded as the demand of large sections of the press and of the people at large. "Fixes" that involve the lives and wealth of the citizenry have assumed the status of unimportance, as contrasted with "fixes" of so-called "sport events", that have been whipped up to satisfy the public's entire capacity for indignation.

JOHN FOSTER DULLES

"For democracy is, of course, a luxury. It involves inefficiencies and weaknesses, and it is incompatible with the attainment of maximum national effort."

This statement, made by John Foster Dulles, (Rockefeller kinsman, married to Janet Pomeroy Avery, cousin of John D. Jr., Grand Vizier of the Rockefeller Empire, its "bipartisan" gift to the nation and Senior Statesman assigned to supervision of the State Department) before the Foreign Policy Association on March 18, 1930, aptly describes the totalitarian bent of his clan. Chairman of the Board of Rockefeller's Foundation, he has devoted his life to their service, as their top agent and counsel.

Starting at the top of the international diplomatic scale as secretary of the Hague Peace Conference, when a nineteen year old Princeton student, he consistently has represented the Empire in "top drawer" capacity. In the years following World War I, he became identified with their I. G. Farbenindustrie and German banking interests, from

the start. And from the start he participated in the dealings of the Rockefeller Soviet Axis.

His indiscriminately totalitarian bent and faithful adherence to the interests of the Rockefeller Empire are attested to by his organization and support of America First and his intense isolationism prior to Dunkirk and Hitler's invasion of Russia, and his pro-Communism. It is evinced in his book *War, Peace, And Change* published in 1940, in which he undertook to justify, on behalf of the Rockefeller Empire, the "expansion" of their Nazi and Fascist collaborators, and even of the Japanese.

This book by Dulles offers the public a word of caution in regard to his activities. In it he assumed a role that has been assigned to him repeatedly. He undertook to throw our country off guard by assuring us that there was no danger and no reason for alarm, at the very time the conspirators were planning an attack upon us. He wrote:

> *"There is no reason to believe that any totalitarian states separately or collectively, would attempt to attack the United States . . . Only hysteria entertains the idea that Germany, Italy, or Japan contemplates war on us."*

Again in 1950, Dulles repeated the performance by appearing at Seoul to throw the South Koreans off guard by assuring them that there was no danger of an invasion from the north, at the very time that the conspirators had launched the invasion. Once again, in a special article written by him and distributed by the NEA Service, on Friday, December 14, 1951, that is an outline of one that is scheduled to appear in *Foreign Affairs* the official publication of Rockefeller's Foreign Office, the CFR, Dulles reassures us that we can stop the Russian Imperialism that his crowd have done so much to foster, by adopting some new methods that he proposes. Under the circumstances, a natural reaction is "Beware of the Greeks bearing gifts!" and "Where are they planning to hit us next?"

Dulles is regarded as the Rockefeller Empire's dispenser of patronage and guardian of the subversive, pro-Communist cell in the State Department. The *New York Times* quoted Dulles on July 25, 1950, as acknowledging to a group of Republican Senators that he was well aware of the existence of a group of Communists in the State Department who

were working to betray China, and incidentally the U.S., to the Soviets. He said:

" . . I do admit that at one time there was a group that felt a dose of Communism would do some countries good."

Alger Hiss informed the Senate Investigating Committee that his sponsor, adviser and mentor throughout his career had been John Foster Dulles. The entire Dulles family, including his brother Allen, his sister Eleanor, and Rhea Foster, have been extremely active in the Rockefeller Soviet Institute of Pacific Relations. Dulles and David Rockefeller, as Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment For International Peace were acknowledged to have made Hiss president of that organization.

Despite all shows of conflict between the U.S. and the USSR that have been staged for the diversion of the "peasants", there has never been any rift in the lute of Rockefeller-Soviet relations, thanks to the "diplomacy" of Dulles. He has always been most punctilious in discussing with Soviet representatives all moves planned, and arranging for their collaboration. He makes no secret of it.

This is startlingly demonstrated by the contemptuous report made by Dulles in his maiden address in the Senate (to which he had been appointed by Rockefeller puppet Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, to whom he dictated his "bipartisan" foreign policy, as supposed "adviser"), on July 12, 1949 (Congressional Record, p. 9276). Dulles stated that he had attended the Paris Conference of Foreign Ministers, in company with Philip C. Jessup, as "adviser" to Dean Acheson; and that there he had discussed with Andrei Vishinsky, among others, the matter of a let-up of the "Cold War". It had been decided by them that such a let-up must not occur because it would not be wise on the ground that:

"Some fear that any relaxation of the East-West tension would bring a corresponding relaxation on the part of the American people, and *therefore they needed to be artificially alarmed.*"

On July 15, 1949, Sen. William E. Jenner, of Indiana, was reported by the *N.Y. Times* (7/16/49, p. 4, col. 3) to have

" . . . strongly and personally challenged Sen. Foster Dulles and called upon Sen. Dulles . . . to rise and give an explanation of his remarks at

the Big 4 Foreign Ministers Conference in Paris that the U.S. public be kept artificially alarmed. The suggestion was rejected, and *Sen. Dulles sat silent and smiling.* Dulles later told reporters that it was suggested at the conference, but *would not tell who offered the suggestion. .He just chuckled and made no reply.*"

Needless to say, the remark was merely a contemptuous restatement of the policy of the Rockefeller Empire, made by its agent, which Sen. Jenner aptly summed up as follows:

"In other words . . . they take the position: 'Tell the American people only what you want them to know; but lead them down the road to bankruptcy . . . Keep them living from crisis to crisis, from emergency to emergency.' "

An emergency in 1950, the conviction of Alger Hiss for perjury in connection with treason and the consequent intensification of the warranted distrust of Dean Acheson and his betrayal of China to the Communists, required some action. John Foster Dulles was put back into the State Department in official capacity as "bipartisan" and "Republican" to neutralize the criticism from Republican quarters. This was done under the most extraordinary circumstances.

On April 6, 1950, the *New York Times,* the official gazette of the Rockefeller Empire announced on page 1 that President Truman would appoint John Foster Dulles "as top policy adviser in the State Department probably with the rank of Ambassador at Large". Simultaneous announcement appeared on page 4 of the *Times* of Dulles' appointment as the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of kinsman Rockefeller's Foundation. The vein of the reports indicated that John Foster Dulles had served the Rockefeller Empire so loyally since 1935 that he was being rewarded with a promotion in one of its subsidiaries, the State Department. A special dispatch to the *New York Times* made it clear, however, that the order for this promotion had come from powers above and behind the Government. It was apparent that President Truman, wintering at Key West, had not yet received his orders from his Rockefeller Empire bosses; for he denied any intention of appointing Dulles to the State Department, Ambassador at Large or any other appointment.

On the following day, Truman had received his orders, and the appointment of Dulles as Foreign Policy Adviser was announced by the State Department, not by Truman. Dulles' activities since that appointment make it quite clear that he, and not Acheson, is the boss of the State Department, acting in his capacity of top agent of the Rockefeller Empire and its Foreign Office, the Council on Foreign Relations.

In line with his policy of keeping the nation "artificially alarmed", Dulles presented it with the wholly unwarranted Korean war that was deliberately precipitated by pre-arrangement and with full premeditation. It was no coincidence that John Foster Dulles, Foreign Policy Adviser of the State Department, was present in Seoul in his customary role of putting the South Koreans off guard with false assurances of "security", at the very time that the North Korean Communist and Chinese Communist Armies were invading South Korea. How little faith he had in his own treacherous assurances is indicated by the fact that he hurriedly fled by plane, without awaiting the Communist cohorts for whom he and his confederates, of the State Department and the Rockefeller Empire, had eased the way and "opened the gates". The Korean "police action" relieved the most dreaded "emergency" for the conspirators, their ousting.

The harmony that Dulles maintains with the Soviets for the Rockefeller Empire is further illustrated by the Japanese "peace" negotiations. Dulles, acting as a one man State Department, arranged a treaty of peace with Japan that will serve the purposes of the Empire. Before he left for Japan, the *New York Times* of January 15, 1951, reported that Dulles had conferred with Jacob A. Malik, Soviet delegate to the United Nations. Acting on behalf of the Rockefeller Empire, and completely mindful of the agreements of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis, Dulles, according to the *Times*, sought to advise Russia that the object of his visit to Japan was wholly exploratory.

Despite loud and widely publicized threats of a fight on the treaty by the Soviets, to divert the "peasants", the Russian delegation made merely a token demonstration at its signing so as to prevent popular appreciation of how well satisfied they were with it. The Rockefeller Empire is equally

well satisfied with it, making the sentiment in the Rockefeller Soviet Axis unanimous. But we "peasants" might well ask ourselves, after this Dulles deal as after the others: "What disaster does it forebode for us?"

Dulles, son of a Watertown, New York, minister, has been one of the principal agents of the Rockefeller Empire on the religious front, and one of the "leaders" of the subversive Federal (alias National) Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S. (alias America). The totalitarian nature of this "leadership" was aptly described by George Dugan of the American Council of Christian Churches, a truly American organization, at its meeting in Philadelphia reported in the *New York Times* of October 30, 1948, that charged that John Foster Dulles:

> "Has been for fifteen years 'an effective tool of extremely radical and pacifist' church leaders associated with the Federal Council and World Council.
>
> "These he labeled . . . 'cooperative fronts for world Socialism.' "

In conclusion, Dugan and the Council vigorously attacked Dulles personally, as stated in the *Times* article:

> "The Council also called on its adherents to oppose the appointment of John Foster Dulles to either the position of Secretary of State or representative of the United States in the United Nations."

Dulles, in collaboration with Alger Hiss and Nelson Rockefeller, was one of the active principals, representing the Rockefeller Empire in the creation of the United Nations. Dulles subscribes to any and every form of subversion of the sovereignty of the U.S., or its surrender to any foreign power or agency. It is understandable that the direct or indirect control of such powers and agencies by the Rockefeller Empire would naturally imply complete and absolute surrender of U.S. sovereignty to the Rockefeller Empire. In line with this policy, Dulles advocates and supports the "Union Now" scheme advocated by Streit and other British agents and Anglophiles. Originally it merely demanded return to England as a colony, and sought to make of George Washington a traitor and of Benedict Arnold a patriot. In its more recently evolved form it has propagandized, in addition, for an Atlantic Pact

as a device to attain its objectives. John Foster Dulles wrote a laudatory introduction for an exposition of the latter form, written by Justice Owen J. Roberts, John Schmidt and Clarence Streit, and published under the title of *The New Federalist* by Federal Union Inc. with the support of such *patriots* as Senator Estes Kefauver, J. William Fulbright, and Edward J. Thye, and Representatives James Wadsworth, Walter B. Judd, and Thomas E. Burke. Their names are listed in a full page advertisement of Federal Union Inc., its publication *Freedom & Union,* and *The New Federalist* that appeared in the *New York Times,* August 29, 1950. *The advertisement has the effrontery to represent George Washington as advocating the plans of these schemers and propagandists for Union Now, a return of the U.S. to Britain as a colony.*

The true character of the "Union Now" program was dramatically emphasized by a quotation read by Walter Trohan, of the *Chicago Tribune,* to Sen. Estes Kefauver, one of the conspirators' Presidential candidates, on the American Forum TV program on December 23, 1951, as follows:

"I am now led to devote my life to the reunion of the British Empire . . . "

It was written in 1780 by Benedict Arnold. Trohan slily suggested that Kefauver's platform is identical with that of Benedict Arnold. And it is also the platform of all of the conspirators' puppet candidates.

All this makes one marvel at the strange people that undertake to represent true, patriotic Americans. With John Foster Dulles, a kinsman, attorney and agent of the Rockefeller Empire as the "bipartisan" dictator of the policies of our government, strange things have come about, and even stranger things can be expected.

As senior member of the law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, that has played a stellar role in "dollar imperialism", Dulles, and his brother, have profited handsomely from these foreign entanglements.

The roles played in the Rockefeller Empire by the rest of the members of the CFR would make quite as interesting reading, but that will take another book.

CHAPTER XV

ROCKEFELLER'S INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

Soviet Espionage & Propaganda Agency

"Who controls Asia, controls the world."—LENIN

The Institute of Pacific Relations is a most vital propaganda agency for the Communist conspiracy of world conquest. One of the basic tenets expressed by Lenin was: "Who controls Asia, controls the world". For Asia holds more than half the population of the world and is rich in resources. Lenin's conspiracy is identical with that of Hitler's Professor Haushofer,—conquest of the world through domination of the Eurasian land mass.

The negotiation of the deal entered into by Standard Oil companies with the Communists for surplus Russian oil, which constitutes the charter of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis, was under way in 1925-26. The virtually simultaneous organization of the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR) for the purpose of carrying out the most important and basic aspect of the Communist conspiracy, the conquest of Asia, under Rockefeller auspices and with the financing of the Rockefeller Foundation, might well have been an important element in the deal. For no one propaganda agency has contributed more to the success of Lenin's Asiatic conquest plot than has the IPR. When the House Committee listed the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations as subversive and Communist, it put the case most mildly.

The dependence of the IPR on Rockefeller is made clear by the appended list of grants to it which total more than $2,000,000 over a period of 25 years.

As in the case of the Council on Foreign Relations, the Rockefeller interests insured subservience of the Institute of Pacific Relations to them by the device of annual grants, instead of endowment, that could be varied in accord with how well the Institute served them.

The IPR American Council was represented in 1927 at the signing of the constitution of the IPR by Ray Lyman Wilbur, then president of Leland Stanford University, later Cabinet officer under Hoover and member of Rockefeller's Foreign Office, the Council on Foreign Relations. Associated

with him were Henry S. Pritchett, of the Carnegie Foundation for the Improvement of Teaching and member of the Council on Foreign Relations; Leo Wolman, Director of Research of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union and member of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations; Stephen P. Duggan, Director of the Rockefeller-subsidized Institute of International Education and member of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations; Edward Clark Carter, secretary of the Y.M.C.A., and of THE INQUIRY, later Director of the subversive Russian American Institute that has been labeled a direct agency of the Kremlin, decorated for his treacherous services for the Soviets with the Order of the Red Banner of Labor by Stalin in person, President of the Russian Relief, and secretary general of the IPR, and member of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations. It was Carter who, with the full weight of Rockefeller influence behind him, acted to found the Institute at a Honolulu conference in 1925. But he was soon joined by other Imperial agents and dupes who served to disguise the subversive character of the enterprise.

In its 1930 *Report* (p.228) the Rockefeller Foundation acknowledged its key and dominant role in setting up the Institute:

> "These (IPR) activities were first given substantial assistance through a grant by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial."

Though Rockefellers launched the IPR, for obvious propaganda purposes they preferred to represent (*R.F. 1930 Report*, p. 252) that

> "It was established by the peoples of the Pacific area to promote cooperative study of their mutual relations and is an unofficial body centering its activities in biennial conferences. An International Secretariat is maintained at Honolulu to coordinate studies and researches undertaken by various national groups in preparation for the conferences. The governing body, called the Pacific Council, consists of one representative from each national organization or council. A monthly journal, *Pacific Affairs*, is published in addition to the proceedings of the conferences. Though the organization operates entirely in an unofficial capacity, it has become an effective mechanism for promoting

international understanding by competent and expert discussion."

In its 1933 report (p. 263) Rockefeller expatiates further on the glories of his IPR, as follows:

"The Institute of Pacific Relations seeks to advance international understanding, particularly in the Pacific area. Its work is carried out through the Pacific Council and through the national councils in the nine countries contributing to its general budget, namely the United States, Australia, Canada, China, Great Britain, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the Philippine Islands."

Though the U.S.S.R. did not join the Institute until a later date, she was amply represented from the very start by Communists and fellow travellers who comprised the bulk of the membership of the American Council, of which the 1935 Rockefeller Foundation report boasts: (p. 222)

"It is the strongest of the national groups making up the membership of the Institute of Pacific Relations, and assumes the responsibility of leadership in financing the secretariat of the Institute and the biennial conference, and in stimulating research and *publication.* The American Council works closely with universities and other research and educational organizations."

It is understandable, however, that the Rockefeller reports claim no credit for support of the notorious pro-Communist AMERASIA magazine, the editors of which were arrested on charges of wholesale misappropriation of secret government documents. As chief supporters of the American Council of the IPR the Rockefellers inevitably gave support to AMERASIA. For as Sen. Joseph McCarthy pointed out (C.R., March 30, 1950, p. 4453)

" . . . Far Eastern Survey, the publication of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations for a long time occupied offices adjoining the official offices of AMERASIA; . . . in order to get into one office, one went through the other—almost a sort of joint venture".

As a matter of fact, AMERASIA occupied the offices of the Institute of Pacific Relations with its official publications, FAR EASTERN SURVEY and PACIFIC RELATIONS. The offices were located in

a row of brownstone buildings owned by Carter's Y.M.C.A., extending from 121 to 129 E. 52 Street, New York City, reputedly donated by the Rockefellers. The partitions and walls of the buildings had been knocked out so that they all communicated, in order to mask the identity of control, an act that is so characteristic of the Rockefeller propaganda setups. And to create an appearance of independence, the magazines used the different street numbers of the same building as their addresses.

"Joint ventures", quoting McCarthy, they were indeed. AMERASIA was in reality an unofficial publication of the IPR that served as a semi- official outlet for its Russian Council. Aside from enjoying the offices provided with Rockefeller funds, the magazines shared an array of Red editors and authors in common. In matters controversial, they were all written in the same vein, the policy of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis.

PACIFIC AFFAIRS listed Frederick Vanderbilt Field as editor in 1933 and in 1934 Owen Lattimore became editor, with W. L. Holland, Bruno Lasker, F. N. Petroff of Moscow, Norman Cooper, Sidney, Arnold Toynbee of London, G de T Glazebrook of Toronto, Roger L. Levy of Paris, Samitato Uramotsi of Tokyo, J. H. Boeke of Holland and D. K. Lieu of Shanghai as associate editors. In December 1936, the foreign associate editors were dropped and Owen Lattimore became sole editor with Catherine Porter as managing editor. The frontispiece carried the notation:

> "Articles in PACIFIC AFFAIRS do not represent views of either the Institute of Pacific Relations or the National Councils of which it is composed. *The Editor of PACIFIC AFFAIRS is responsible for the selection of authors and the acceptance of articles.*"

The address of the PACIFIC AFFAIRS editorial office is given as 129 East 52 Street, whereas that of AMERASIA was 125 East 52 Street. But the manuscripts of the editors of AMERASIA found their way into the office of PACIFIC AFFAIRS even before Lattimore took over exclusive control. Thus its pages were graced with articles from the pens of AMERASIA editors Lattimore, Field, Cyrus H. Peake, Ch'ao Ting-chi and Harriet Moore prior to 1936. The AMERASIA editors were also listed as staff members of the American Council of

IPR. But when Lattimore took over, the editors of AMERASIA really "went to town" in the pages of PACIFIC AFFAIRS and their articles occupied ever more space. Staff members of the American Council of the IPR and editors of AMERASIA, William W. Lockwood who at the same time was acting editor of FAR EASTERN SURVEY, David H. Popper who was also Research Assistant for the FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION, and Kate L. Mitchell swarmed in its pages. The marriage of AMERASIA and PACIFIC AFFAIRS was complete. The same AMERASIA editors managed to secure steady publication for their propaganda output in FAR EASTERN SURVEY even when their associate, William W. Lockwood, was not its acting editor. Eleanor Lattimore made the grade in 1948, and in 1943, Frederick Vanderbilt Field reported on the IPR's Mont Tremblant Conference. The difference in address did not constitute any barrier to an identity of ideology of the three publications of the IPR financed so liberally by Rockefeller.

Their "protection" would serve to explain the failure of the Department of Justice to prosecute the persons involved as spies and traitors in the AMERASIA case that was called by J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI "a one hundred percent air-tight case". (C.R. March 30, 1950, p. 4437)

Soviet Russia is the only government that is a member of Rockefeller's Institute of Pacific Relations. Russia joined in 1931. George Sokolsky reported (*N.Y. Journal American*, 3/14/51):

> "It was announced that the Russian Council of the Institute had been formed, (at the time of the Hangchow-Shanghai conference of the IPR, held between October 2 and November 2, 1931) with Dr. Fedor N. Petrov as chairman. This is the beginning of active and direct Soviet participation in the affairs of the Institute of Pacific Relations".

By curious chance the Rockefeller Foundation reports omit mention of this incident that made the Rockefellers the principal sponsor of another official Communist agency, the IPR. Nor do they boast of the fact that A. S. Swandze, brother-in-law of Joseph Stalin, was one of the organizers of the Russian Council.

In the report of the Banff Conference of the IPR, held August 14 to 26, 1933, which Russia did not

attend, the following explanation was offered:

"... lack of recognition of the Soviet Government by the Government of Canada and the United States, and passport regulations that fall short of according visitors from the Soviet Union complete equality with representatives of other countries, prevented this proferred co-operation from materalizing. The Pacific Council, in taking cognizance of this situation, not only expressed deep regret but determined to make sure that the time and place for the next conference, in 1935, should be chosen with full regard for the wishes of this important member group." (*Journal American,* April 10, 1951)

Laurance S. Rockefeller represented the family interests at the conference, as secretary of the American Council of the IPR, in company with Frederick Vanderbilt Field, Benjamin H. Kizer, Harriet Moore, Kate Mitchell and Owen Lattimore, editors of AMERASIA, and Joseph Barnes, Mrs. F. V. Field, Philip Jessup and Henry R. Luce. Newton D. Baker was chairman of the American Council. John D. Rockefeller 3d attended the Kyoto IPR conference as secretary to James G. MacDonald of Rockefeller's Foreign Policy Association.

Freda Utley, who was formerly a member of the British Communist Party, was employed by the Russian Council of the Institute of Foreign Relations in Moscow. She reported to Senator McCarthy (CR, 3/30/50, p. 4446) that she met Owen Lattimore in Moscow in 1936, when he was there in company of E. C. Carter as delegate of the IPR for the purpose of briefing by the Politburo. She stated that she was not admitted to the secret meetings beween the Russian Communist leaders and the IPR delegates. But she stated that it was common knowledge at the Moscow Institute "that the Soviet government was paying a large sum as its contribution to the Institute of Pacific Relations".

The evidence of Freda Utley in regard to Lattimore and Carter was confirmed by another affidavit, as follows:

"I met and got to know Owen Lattimore in the spring of 1936 in Moscow when he and E. C. Carter were very obviously receiving instructions from the Soviet Government con-

cerning the line which the Institute of Pacific Relations ought to follow".

Under these circumstances it is scarcely surprising to find that the IPR served as agents, spies and agents provocateurs for its principal supporters, the Rockefeller Empire and Soviet Russia. Proverbially, "the man who pays the piper calls the tune". The Soviets called the tune mighty insistently, as is evidenced by the pilgrimage of Owen Lattimore, editor of IPR publications, and Roosevelt's and the New Deal State Department's "top authority on the Far East," to Chinese Communist headquarters in Yenan. This was reported, quoting Senator McCarthy's report to Congress (C.R. 3/30/50, p. 4446), in

> " . . . an article by Philip J. Jaffe entitled 'CHINESE COMMUNISTS TOLD ME' which appeared in the NEW MASSES of October 12, 1937.
>
> "In this article Jaffe gives considerable detail about his travels in China with T. A. Bisson and Owen Lattimore, giving details as to their stay at the Communist Foreign Office at Yenan, and being greeted on their arrival at Communist headquarters by Agnes Smedley."

This devotion of the IPR to the interests of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis, however, did not preclude its serving also as an espionage agency in other directions, especially when it served the interests of its masters. Correspondence of the IPR seized in the barn of E. C. Carter's country home at Lee, Mass., throws interesting light on such espionage. The records make it clear that the IPR was the center of a vast espionage ring, serving the interests of its masters, as they might vary, following each twist and turn of the Party line. Orders were issued disposing of a vast number of agents, from Owen Lattimore and Philip Jessup up and down the line. They indicate that the IPR played its part, in the network of Rockefeller agencies, in engineering the precipitation of World War II and our involvement in it.

Thus in a letter from E. C. Carter, secretary general of the IPR, to William W. Lockwood, one of the editors of *Amerasia* who was active in numerous Communist fronts, including the National People's Committee Against Hearst and the Amer-

ican Committee for International Studies, and Director of the Woodrow Wilson Institute, Princeton University, is a discussion of "basic work (by) many groups and individuals" in the international field that clearly is a combination of espionage and propaganda, which it is suggested could be enhanced by the following assignments:

"Bring over R. H. Tawney so that he may appraise, criticize and interpret the Corbett project, contribute to it and at the same time make a critique of the plans of other serious groups on this continent.

"Bring Ushiba, Saionji or Yokota in order that we may have someone from the very insides of Japan closely in touch with current thought in the Japanese army, the bureaucracies and the universities.

"Bring von Trott from Berlin to be associated with Corbett, Sansom, Tawney and others *and hold him here until a week before America enters the war . . .* "

Saionji was a key member of Sorge's Red spy ring. These letters make it clear that Rockefeller's IPR controlled the spy ring that instigated the attack on Pearl Harbor, and that they knew in advance, to the very day, when it would occur and involve us in the war.

Von Trott is more adequately identified by Carter in a letter to Owen Lattimore on October 29, 1940, as one of their agents, as follows:

"Adam von Trott has found that the best way of advancing the interests of the IPR these difficult days in Germany has been to join the staff of the Foreign Office *to promote Far Eastern studies.* As a member of the Foreign Office, therefore, he is ineligible to be a member of the international secretariat and his name should be deleted from the last pages of Pacific Affairs."

The treatment that Carter suggested extending to Russia was entirely different:

"Send Harriet Moore to the USSR to go through all government party writing on *postwar problems* and supplement this by interviewing party and Politburo chiefs."

In the case of Russia it was not a matter of espion-

age but conferring and receiving instructions and orders through a trusted war horse of the Party.

The regard in which the Kremlin held the IPR espionage activities was related by a former Communist general on the basis of conversations in 1935-1936 with a top general in the Soviet intelligence, in an affidavit that Sen. Joseph McCarthy gave the FBI and Congress (CR, 3/30/51, p. 4445):

> "The thing that particularly disturbed Russian intelligence was that they had difficulty in getting Russian agents into the Far East because of the suspicion of the Japanese and the Chinese at that time . . . the head of the Russian intelligence told . . . that *they were having excellent success through the Institute of Pacific Relations, which the Soviet intelligence, through Communists in the United States, had taken over.* In connection with this he particularly mentioned Owen Lattimore and another individual . . . The (latter) individual has not been connected with the State Department, but did spend some time with Lattimore in the OWI . . .
>
> "The former Red army general('s) . . . testimony will further be that in the course of visits to other European capitals, he had received approximately the same information about the IPR and also about Lattimore . . "

When it served the interests of its masters, the IPR did not hesitate to act for other foreign powers, as in the preparation of Japan for its attack on Pearl Harbor. It served the conspirators well by forcing the U.S. into World War II without a declaration of war by Congress. This story is well told in an article entitled IPR-TOKYO AXIS by Sheppard Marley, that appeared in the December 1936 issue of PLAIN TALK and is quoted from the Congressional Record of March 30, 1950. (p. 4462):

> "The Japan Council of the IPR served the interests of aggression. A dispatch of December 7, 1945, by Frank Kelley, then in Tokyo as correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune, describes how in Japan the IPR was used as a front for imperialist purposes. Prince Fumimaro Konoye, who was Premier of Japan during much of the crucial period between the renewed war on China in 1937 and the attack upon Pearl Harbor 4½ years

later, took a deep interest in his country's IPR chapter. He put his personal trusted aides into the key posts in the Japanese IPR, which was supported largely with funds contributed by the very industrialists who helped the militarists plan and carry out wars of aggression throughout the Pacific area. It was Konoye who had ordered the preparation of a report explaining Japan's need for expansion because of population pressure. This report was read to the IPR international conference of 1936, which was held in Yosemite National Park, in California.

"The chief secretary of the Japan Council of the IPR, according to Mr. Kelley in the Herald Tribune, was Tomohiko Ushiba, Konoye's private secretary. Through Ushiba, Prince Konoye kept in touch with Edward C. Carter, then chief of the IPR's international secretariat, so that he could keep watch on American State Department policies. Far-Eastern experts, such as abound in the IPR, must surely have known that Prince Konoye was among the leading exponents of Japanese aggression for many years before Pearl Harbor. Yet there is no evidence that the Institute ever took any steps to prevent its use as a front for the dissemination of propaganda in the United States and for the gathering of inside political and military information about this country.

"Considering the semiofficial status which the IPR has acquired in the policy-making branches of the Federal Government, the Congress owes it to the country to investigate the history of the organization, its obscure foreign links, its unduly complex administrative set-up, and its alliances with pro-Soviet and pro-Communist elements both at home and abroad.

"The intricate nature of the administrative set-up of the Institute makes it ideal for control by a few well placed persons. Small wonder then that many of its leading and most prolific writers are dependable fellow travelers who faithfully follow the tortuous path Stalin sets—even if they have to slow down around the sharp turns of Soviet policy.

"The Institute's activity seldom reaches any large section of the public directly, and few persons know that it exists. It is doubtful if 1 out of 1,000 of the parents of boys who fought their way across the Pacific, from Guadalcanal to Okinawa, has ever heard of this organization. Yet in Government circles, including those where America's high policy in the Pacific is determined, the influence of the Institute of Pacific Relations has been enormous and is apparently growing.

"During the recent war, the Institute supplied many agencies with experts on the Far East. Four IPR staff members worked for the China section of the UNRRA. Three others did research for MacArthur's headquarters on Japanese reconstruction. William L. Holland was the head of the OWI in China. Owen Lattimore was President Roosevelt's gift to Chiang Kai-shek for a time and President Truman's special adviser to MacArthur as well as Far Eastern head of OWI. The IPR supplied lesser lights to the OWI, OSS, and the State Department. Not all of these workers who joined Government agencies were Communists or fellow travelers. The IPR, however, frequently provided research specialists who were interested mainly in the furthering of Stalin's aims in the Far East.

"Many IPR trustees reached positions of considerable importance. In 1941, Lauchlin Currie was President Roosevelt's special emissary to China. William C. Johnstone worked on a special assignment for the State Department. George E. Taylor was director of the OWI's Far Eastern Section and later in the State Department's Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs. Benjamin Kizer, (former editor of AMERASIA) a Spokane lawyer, headed the UNRRA in China.

"The Institute's aid to the Government was not limited to supplying experts of varying degrees, for the Government bought 750,000 IPR pamphlets for soldiers in the Pacific and Asiatic theatres. Schools, too, have been influenced by IPR publications, especially the

series published jointly with the Webster Co. of St. Louis, designed for a 14-year-old reading level. In three and a half years this series sold over a million copies.

"Another way in which the IPR influences public opinion is through the newspapers and periodical press. As the IPR itself does not tire of saying, no one seems to know anything about the Far East. The harried editorial writer is immeasurably pleased, then, when he sees on his desk a neat publicity release and a copy of an article on some aspect of Chinese politics which he can now proceed to discuss.

"Like most associations into which the Communists and fellow travelers have moved, the IPR reveals certain inconsistencies and pecularities of policy that can be explained only by the ideological affiliations of its most important figures.

"Operating more cleverly in IPR than in most groups they have entered, the Communists and their friends have been able to keep the reputation of this outfit pretty clean. But evidence of their work is easily noted when one takes the IPR material in bulk and breaks it down into two types—the controversial and noncontroversial. What has buffaloed most readers of IPR books, pamphlets, and periodicals is that so much of the stuff is of a very scholarly nature, not at all on subjects that arouse the emotions any more readily than do articles on Chinese pottery. Yet in the last decade or so at least two out of every three articles in IPR's two journals—Pacific Affairs, quarterly, and Far Eastern Survey, biweekly—on such hot subjects as Chinese politics, the Soviet Union, and the general political situation in the Far East, with respect to those two countries and the United States, have been written by such staunch defenders of Stalin as T. A. Bisson, Owen Lattimore, Harriet Moore, Laurence Salisbury, and others not too numerous to mention in due time.

"It may be claimed that by selecting excerpts and quoting out of context any writer can be shown to believe almost anything. This is

frequently true. Yet the weight of the evidence that links the IPR to the Communist line is too great to pass off with such platitudes. The writings of the fellow travelers and outright Communists in IPR publications constitute only a small part of the total IPR material—but they constitute its most vital part, and they deal with the subjects that are most significant for American foreign policy, international relations, and public education."

The key personnel of the American Council of the IPR who are represented as giving leadership to the entire organization, comprised what Louis F. Budenz exposed as a Communist cell. This cell constituted the backbone of AMERASIA, which in reality was one of the subsidiary publications of the IPR. This cell, according to Budenz, included Frederick Vanderbilt Field who, he stated, was to his knowledge a "Soviet espionage agent", and Owen Lattimore, both members of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations. Lattimore, according to Budenz's testimony, was

" . . . commended (at a meeting of the American Politburo) by Frederick Vanderbilt Field and Earl Browder for the fact that he had been responsible for placing a number of Communist writers in the organs of the Institute of Pacific Relations of which he was then editor.

"In 1937 . . . at a meeting called by Earl Browder, it was brought forward that we were now under instructions not to name the Chinese Communists as Red Communists, but we were to begin to represent them, as Browder said, as 'North Dakota Non-Partisan Leaguers'.

"Field was present at that meeting and made a report, at which he commended Mr. Lattimore's zeal in seeing that Communists were placed as writers in 'Pacific Affairs'. Mr. Browder also referred to that, and it was agreed that Mr. Lattimore should be given general direction for organizing the writers representing the Chinese Communists as agrarian reformers . . .

" . . . at a regular meeting of the Politburo, at which Mr. Browder was present (in 1943) it was officially reported that Mr.

Lattimore, through Mr. Field, had received word from the apparatus that there was to be a change of line on Chiang Kai-shek.

"It was decided that the line was to attack Chiang Kai-shek. As a matter of fact, an article was discussed to be put in one of the organs of the Institute of Pacific Relations—and it did so appear—by T. A. Bisson, declaring that Nationalist China was feudal China, and that Red China was democratic China."

Other subversives and fellow travellers identified with the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis and associated with Lattimore, Field, Carter, Bisson, all of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations, include:

Alger Hiss, now in jail (instead of executed) where he ought to be joined by his sponsors and accomplices, convicted of perjury in connection with treason; and a member of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations.

Philip C. Jessup, who was chairman of the Pacific Council of the IPR in the years 1938-42, when the scheme was hatched for turning over China and Asia to the Soviets in accord with the purposes of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis; who as Senior Adviser to the Secretary of State and as Ambassador-at-Large has played a stellar role in carrying out the conspiracy; and who is a member of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations.

Lauchlin Currie, who as assistant and adviser to President Roosevelt, played the important role that has been recounted, has been named by ex-Communist spy courier Elizabeth Bentley as one of her sources of important espionage data; and who is a member of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations, and employed as "adviser" to the Republic of Colombia.

Philip Jaffe, Lattimore's fellow editor of *Amerasia,* who pleaded guilty to charges regarding secret records and was fined a mere $2500; uncle of the wife of one of China's top rank Communists, who was Lattimore's IPR confidential secretary; and himself labelled a Communist agent by Budenz.

Lt. Andrew Roth, a liaison officer at the

State Department from Naval Intelligence, who was associated with Jaffe in the AMER-ASIA case, but was never prosecuted therefor. Subsequently he was provided by the State Department with an American passport and went to Asia to engage in pro-Communist, anti-American propaganda.

John Stewart Service, pupil of Owen Lattimore, pro-Communist aid to General Stilwell, who in 1945 was ordered out by Ambassador Patrick J. Hurley; who on his return was arrested for complicity in the *Amerasia* affair anent secret documents together with Jaffe and Roth, but was never prosecuted therefor; who was subsequently assigned to a post of strategic value to the conspirators, State Department Foreign Service officer in India, merely to be recalled for a rehearing of his case, on the basis of charges made by Senator McCarthy, by the Loyalty Review Board in 1950, cleared by it once again, but relieved of his post in 1951 and finally ousted.

John Carter Vincent, State Department intimate of Dean Acheson, Lauchlin Currie and Owen Lattimore, who as head of the Interdepartmental Committee on Japan Policy, played his part in the conspiracy; who subsequently was appointed Ambassador to Switzerland but was relieved of his post in 1951 by Truman.

Laurence Duggan who was associated with Alger Hiss and Sumner Welles in the State Department and then became Director of the Rockefeller-subsidized propaganda agency, the Institute of International Education; who died, as have so many others associated in this conspiracy, in a highly suspicious plunge from the window of his sixteenth-floor office, after being questioned about his activities by the House Un-American Activities Committee; and who was a member of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations.

Agnes Smedley, author, who was accused of being a Soviet spy by General MacArthur's intelligence officers, denied the charges, but on her recent death in 1950, left her entire fortune to the Communist Party.

Harry Dexter White, top adviser to

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, who like Duggan, died mysteriously after being questioned by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The report of the Rockefeller Foundation for 1936 makes it clear that the role of the Institute of Pacific Relations is to serve as ringleader and master conspirator in Far Eastern activities for the large group of organizations, schools, colleges, universities and other institutions subsidized by it for the avowed purpose of creating a "new ('internationalist') social order" and world-wide "managed economy" required, by the Marx-inspired "social sciences". It reports a Foundation grant of $30,000 for the purpose of setting up an AMERICAN CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE, the function of which is to make the conspiracy and propaganda of the IPR a part and parcel of the activities of the balance of the agencies and lobbies maintained or supported by Rockefeller "philanthropy". The key agencies specified are the following:

Council on Foreign Relations
Social Science Research Council
Foreign Policy Association
American Council of Learned Societies
American Council on Intellectual Cooperation

These organizations all interlock membership and officers with the IPR and dominate the wide array of Rockefeller controlled, subsidized or influenced agencies that serve as "internationalist" fronts. Indeed it would be difficult to say which had the wider array of fronts, the Rockefellers or the Soviets. And the difficulty is further enhanced because so many of both have been Rockefeller subsidized and controlled. They all serve as IPR "transmission belts", and many overlap.

The Institute of Pacific Relations propagandists have responded to exposure of the subversive character of the organization by protests alleging that they have cleaned house, eliminated the acknowledged subversives and changed their officers. Thus on March 23, 1951, the IPR released to the press a story that was published in the *New York Times* of that date about the election of new trustees. These included Joseph E. Johnson, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Sidney D. Gamble, president of the Princeton Yenching

Foundation; and J. E. Wallace Sterling, president of Leland Stanford University. Joseph E. Johnson was Alger Hiss's assistant and "alter ego" in the State Department.

This statement was obviously issued with tongue in cheek. For all of them are Rockefeller puppets and members of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations where they are indoctrinated by Owen Lattimore, Frederick Vanderbilt Field, T. A. Bisson, William W. Lockwood and others of the AMERASIA crew, who still preach the Rockefeller-Soviet-Axis program, and dominate the IPR and the entire web of Rockefeller propaganda agencies by remote control from the master agency, the Council. Furthermore two of them, Owen Lattimore, dignified with the post of Director of the Johns Hopkins School of International Relations, and William W. Lockwood, dignified with the post of Assistant Director of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs,—in which posts they have unique opportunities to implant their subversions and treachery in youngsters who are in training for State Department and Government posts,—are still members of the Board of Trustees of the IPR, as can be seen in the list of trustees published in the March 1950 issue of NEWS OF THE IPR. There is no public record of either one of these former editors of the pro-Soviet espionage and propaganda agency, AMERASIA, and associates of self-confessed spies and traitors, ever having renounced their earlier associations and convictions. The moral of the story seems to be that if you are a good Rockefeller Red you need fear no harm; but eventually you will be made a top educator and be given opportunity to subvert rising generations, train them for betrayal and lure them on to self destruction as victims of their own treason and mercenaries in Rockefeller Crusades.

ROCKEFELLER GRANTS TO
THE INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS
Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial

			Grants
1926	IPR		$10,000
1927	IPR		110,000
		Rockefeller Foundation	
1929	IPR	Honolulu For general program	$35,000
	IPR	Honolulu For research in social sciences	20,000
1930	IPR	Honolulu	250,000
	IPR	Honolulu For research in social sciences	33,499.70
1931	IPR	Honolulu For general program	30,000
	IPR	Honolulu For research in social sciences	91,500.30

1932	IPR Honolulu General Program	20,000
	IPR Honolulu For research in social sciences	50,000
	IPR American Council	20,000
1933	IPR Honolulu For General program	30,000
	IPR Honolulu For research in social sciences	50,000
	IPR American Council International relations study	45,000
	IPR Banff Conference	20,000
1934	IPR American Council General expense	25,000
	IPR Honolulu Research, international relations	50,000
	IPR Russian Language Seminar, Harvard U.	2,500
	IPR Russian Language Seminar, Columbia U.	5,000
	IPR Chinese & Japanese Seminars, Columbia U.	10,000
1935	IPR Honolulu General expense	15,000
	IPR Honolulu Research, international relations	50,000
	IPR American Council, General expenses	25,000
1936	IPR Honolulu General expense	15,000
	IPR Honolulu, Research, social sciences	35,000
	IPR American Council	17,500
	Russian Language Seminar, University of California	10,750
	Chinese Language Seminar, University of Chicago	25,000
1937	IPR American Council	15,000
	IPR Honolulu General and Research programs	45,000
	Chinese Language Seminar, Yale University	35,800
1938	IPR American Council	15,000
	IPR Honolulu, General Expense and Research	40,000
	IPR International Secretariat, Study of Issues	12,791.27
	IPR Experiment in Intensive Teaching of Chinese	6,500
1939	IPR American Council	15,000
	IPR International Secretariat	34,115.50
	IPR Honolulu	40,000
	IPR Translation of Chinese Source Material	5,950
1940	IPR American Council	15,000
	IPR International Secretariat	14,913.57
	IPR Honolul, General expense	40,000
1941	IPR American Council	15,000
	IPR International Secretariat,Study of Issue in Far East	26,453.04
	IPR Honolulu, General expense and Research	48,000
1942	IPR American Council	15,000
	IPR International Secretariat	1,726.62
	IPR Honolulu	47,250
1943	IPR American Section	15,000
	IPR Honolulu	47,250
	IPR International Secretariat	1,726.62
	IPR Translation of Chinese Source Material	17,959.79
1944	IPR American Council	15,000
	IPR Honolulu	59,750
1945	IPR American Council	15,000
	IPR Honolulu	41,000
1946	IPR American Council	15,000
	IPR Honolulu	41,000
1947	IPR American Council	15,000
	IPR Honolulu	41,000
	IPR Translation of Chinese History Source Material	12,497.42
1948	IPR American Council	15,000
	IPR Honolulu	41,000
1949	IPR American Council	10,000
	IPR Honolulu	30,000
	IPR General Budget	25,000
1950	IPR American Council General expenses	60,000
	IPR Honolulu General expenses	50,000
	Total	$2,167,433.33

It is quite fitting that General George Catlett Marshall, Secretary of Defense, should be a member of the Board of Trustees of the subversive Institute of Pacific Relations even though he has not made the grade of the Empire's top policy-making organization, the Council on Foreign Relations. For without the support of its bosses Marshall would never have obtained his promotion; and without his blind execution of their treacherous orders, they never could have fulfilled the Rockefeller-Soviet

Axis's agreement to deliver China to the Soviets.

The story of Marshall's promotion is well told by Walter Trohan in the March, 1951, issue of the AMERICAN MERCURY magazine.

"After the war Pershing made Marshall his aide-de-camp while Pershing was Chief of Staff.

"Up to the early thirties Marshall's career was one of slow but steady progress . . . Pershing, a retired but influential old dog of war had promised to have him made a brigadier general. But here Marshall met his first failure.

"True to his promise, Pershing called upon Douglas MacArthur, then Chief of Staff, and asked that his protege be made a general. MacArthur was ready to oblige, but insisted that the promotion go through regular channels. Pershing agreed, confident Marshall could clear the hurdles. Friendly examination of the Marshall record showed what his superiors regarded as insufficient time with troops. MacArthur proposed to remedy this by giving him command of the Eighth Regiment at Fort Screven, Ga., one of the finest regiments in the Army.

"Marshall was moved up from lieutenant-colonel to colonel, but his way to a general's stars appeared to be blocked forever when the Inspector General reported that under one year of Marshall's command *the Eighth Regiment had dropped from one of the best regiments in the Army to one of the worst.* MacArthur regretfully informed Pershing that the report made promotion impossible. To this day Marshall is uneasy in the presence of MacArthur.

"In 1936, after MacArthur had been succeeded by General Marlin Craig, Pershing tried again. But this time, knowing that the Army would never make Marshall a general, Pershing went directly to the White House. He persuaded Roosevelt to promote Marshall; and three years later when Roosevelt was looking for an agreeable Chief of Staff, he chose Marshall over twenty senior major generals and fourteen senior brigadiers.

"*Marshall is, therefore, a 'political general'. . .*"

Marshall served as a pliant tool of the conspirators in engineering the betrayal of our country into involvement in World War II without a declaration of war by Congress, and in the tragedy of Pearl Harbor. He has acknowledged that he deliberately withheld from the commanders at Pearl Harbor intelligence, that was available well in advance, of Japan's plans to attack it, and that he had ordered them to alert only for sabotage. In other words, Marshall has confessed to sabotage of the defenses of the nation in time of war. Men have been executed as traitors for lesser offenses and derelictions. Twenty-five hundred men and a fleet were sacrificed in the Pearl Harbor deal. The role played by the crew of the Institute of Pacific Relations in this has yet to be revealed in its entirety.

Strange indeed was the tale that Marshall told Congress of not knowing where he was on the eve of the attack on Pearl Harbor, at a time when he knew that the nation was in grave danger. But this defection obviously suited the purposes of the conspirators.

In 1943, it is reported, he was more anxious to arm Russia than to equip our own troops. At Teheran he agreed to the sell-out to the Communists of Poland and Czechoslovakia. He agreed to giving Russia control of the country to the west of Berlin and marooning American forces in that city in a strategically untenable position, with their supply lines running through territory held by the Communists. This act runs counter to all dictates of intelligence, aside from considerations of elementary military tactics. It virtually has placed American troops in a position where they can be held as hostages by the Communists, a situation that can be created as readily by the Russians as was the Berlin Blockade, whenever they are ready to cut loose. No paid Russian agent or avowed traitor could have rendered greater aid to the Soviet forces.

At Yalta Marshall collaborated with Alger Hiss in delivering Asia to the Communists after Japan was about ready to surrender. Despite the refusal of the Soviets to aid our forces in the Pacific, Marshall's anxiety to "cooperate with the Russians" was so intense that he approved of giving to Russia every strategic point, including Manchuria, Port Arthur, Darien, the Kurile Islands and southern Sakhalin. Following the close of the war, in Decem-

ber 1945, Marshall was sent to China by the agents of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis in the State Department with instructions drawn up by John Carter Vincent and Dean Acheson, to compel the Chinese Nationalists to yield to the Communists, whom they had on the run and were defeating badly. In spite of the warning of Col. Ivan D. Yeaton, who was assigned to the Communist headquarters at Yenan, that the Chinese Communists were collaborating with the Kremlin and controlled by it, Marshall forced upon the Nationalists a truce, under the threat of withholding American aid. He compelled Chiang Kai-shek to cut his forces down to fifty divisions.

To get around Congress's refusal to accept the program for arming the Chinese Communist Army by "lend lease", proposed by Dean Acheson, Marshall served as recruiting agent for the Red Army and ordered the transfer of Nationalist troops to the Communist forces so that they could be paid and fed with funds appropriated by Congress for the support of the Nationalist Army. He also promoted "an agreement . . . under which American officers would be training and equipping rebel Chinese Communists units at the very time they were ambushing our marines and when Communists the world over were waging a war of nerves upon the United States . . ." (C.R. March 30, 1950, p. 4438).

Marshall dictated the prolongation of the Nationalist-Communist truce, that he had ordered, for a period of fourteen months, giving the Communists a chance to reorganize their Army with U.S. funds and supplies. Then Marshall compelled Chiang to allow a force of 500,000 Communists to move through the impregnable Kalgan Pass to approach Pekin; and repeated the treachery to permit the approach of the Communist Armies to Hankow.

In the meantime, the Soviet agents in the State and Commerce Departments withheld delivery of military supplies and equipment assigned to the Nationalists. The dumping of the Army surplus intended for the Nationalists into the Indian Ocean at the order of Lauchlin Currie, assistant to President Roosevelt, member of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations and the IPR, and named by Elizabeth Bentley as a feeder of Communist spy channels, who is now carrying on in the Republic of

Colombia (*N.Y. Times,* April 9, 1951) as an "adviser," has been mentioned. The supply to the Communists of essential war materiel has flowed continuously through such devices as "lend-lease", UNRRA, the Marshall Plan, the Atlantic Pact and the Point IV program. The situation parallels the arming of the Germans and the Japs prior to World War II, by the same principals.

As a reward for delivering China to the Communists, that has proved so costly and disastrous for the U.S., Marshall was promoted to the post of Secretary of State; for he served the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis well. His first official act was to appoint his masters' agent, who had previously directed his treacherous mission to China, Dean Acheson, his chief of staff with "complete authority to cleanse the Department", presumably of non-Communists.

Marshall sent General Albert C. Wedemeyer to China to report on the situation in 1947. Wedemeyer courageously reported the truth and urged blocking the advance of Communism in China. This report was not to the satisfaction of Marshall and the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis. It was suppressed and Wedemeyer shelved.

The so-called "Marshall" Plan was written by Rockefeller Reds, promoted and propagandized by Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations and its subsidiary agencies, and actively pushed in Congress by the Rockefellers personally. It was another tap on the U.S. Treasury and a device for looting the American people for the benefit of the Rockefeller Empire and its allies, on the pretense of aid to Europe, while at the same time leading the nation further on the road to bankruptcy and dictatorship. Marshall who was a mere pawn, as usual, knew little of its nature.

It is in connection with the Korean affair that Marshall has rendered the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis a most signal service that has brought the plottings and plannings of the Institute of Pacific Relations to its most advanced state of fruition. The conviction of Alger Hiss, attacks on Acheson and other pro-Communists in the government and insistent demands for the reopening of the AMERASIA case and the consequences it involved, had created a very real "emergency" for the conspirators that threatened their entire program. Resentment also ran high

throughout the country at the delivery of China to the Reds by the State Department. Elections were in the offing. It was imperative that, in the words of John Foster Dulles, the American public be kept "artificially alarmed", if the scheme to attain dictatorship through looting by taxation, bankruptcy, defeat and confusion of the nation was to succeed, —and at the same time the deals with the Kremlin carried out. Korea served the purpose. Marshall furthered the scheme by advising Truman to send troops to Korea.

To promote their plot, Marshall was appointed Secretary of Defense. A more incongruous appointment could not be conceived; but so completely is the public duped that it met with little public protest or indignation. Marshall's first act was to rush to regiment the nation, under the cover of this emergency deliberately created for the purpose, into a military dictatorship, in the pattern of the Hopley plan. Anna Rosenberg, Rockefeller employed and subsidized "labor relations counsellor" and agent, with a record of appointment to the NRA dictatorship plot by self-confessed Communist agent and CIO attorney, Lee Pressman, was appointed by Marshall to the great delight of all subversives and Communists, to head the new totalitarian drive. When her appointment came under attack Nelson Rockefeller offered to appear in person before the Senate committee considering the appointment, on behalf of his minion.

The Institute of Pacific Relations can boast with even more justification than can any of the units that comprise the vast spiderweb of Rockefeller-Soviet intrigue, even the Council on Foreign Relations, that the present sad plight of our country is what it is, because "they planned it that way." For though the CFR planned and directed the intrigues and betrayals, the IPR executed them. It played a stellar role in making a success of Japan's rearmament and its attack on Pearl Harbor. At the cost of a quarter of million casualties and hundreds of billions of dollars to our country it insured to its masters control of Eurasia. And the fulfilment of Lenin's plans, they speeded up by infiltrating our Government and effected them through the agency of our State Department and the traitorous activities of their agents.

Wherever the Institute of Pacific Relations has

turned its activities in the Orient it has stirred up unrest and subversion, and has paved the way for Soviet intrigue. In Mongolia, China, Philippines, Indonesia, Burma, India, Indo-China, Thailand, Pakistan, Tibet and Iran, the story has been monotonously the same. Owen Lattimore's Joint U.N.-IPR mission to Afghanistan likewise forbodes its betrayal to the Soviets as did his traffic with Tibet. The Institute paces the schedule of the Soviets in the Far East, adopted by the Asiatic Cominform of May 1949, which is as follows:

1. Conquer China, Hainan and Formosa.
2. Infiltrate and conquer Indochina and Burma.
3. Infiltration and riots in India, Pakistan and Philippines.
4. Infiltration and riots in Japan with the eventual purpose of taking Japan out of the American sphere, for which the way was being prepared by Dulles' peace parley with Japan and the suggested withdrawal of American troops, and by MacArthur's dismissal.
5. Win over Afghanistan. Owen Lattimore, who has expressed himself as being entirely in sympathy with the Soviet plans for Afghanistan was nevertheless recommended to the United Nations by the State Department for a joint mission with the IPR for working out the program of Rockefeller's Point IV program in Afghanistan. Apparently the plan, as usual, is to make Afghanistan a richer plum for the Soviets.
6. Infiltration and riots in Iran with the objective of taking it over with its oil. To facilitate this, pro-Soviet Ministers were to be appointed.

Due to its sponsors' control of our Government and State Department, the IPR has been completely successful in fulfilling their agreements and delivering over to the Soviets, China and much of Asia.

The Institute of Pacific Relations and its allied web of Rockefeller subsidized organizations are merely agencies of a vast conspiracy. The agencies could not have continued to exist and to carry on their work without the subsidy of the Rockefellers and their fake "philanthropies". In most cases they could not have come into existence without their financial support and cooperation. The Rockefellers cannot plead ignorance of the traitorous activities of these organizations that they have so lavishly

supported. For it is spread all over the public records where anyone who has an iota of intelligence can not fail to recognize it. Any plea of lack of control over the agencies which they established and financed is obviously sham. For there is nothing in their charter or in the law which bars them from stepping in and taking over control of them. The sham is further confirmed by the personal and active participation in those activities by the Rockefellers themselves and the record of their sympathy with the subversive causes in question.

It is equally a sham to pretend to investigate and expose these traitorous organizations and their agents but to omit any mention of the principals and the financiers who make possible their existence and activities with financial, political and moral support; to imprison or execute traitors and spies who were propagandized, groomed and trained for their treason in the schools, colleges and universities; and to permit to roam at large as honored citizens the arch-conspirators and masterminds who subverted the educational system of the land and of the world, and used as pawns, the deluded fools and venal traitors spawned thereby; or to pillory and occasionally imprison gamblers and fixers in so-called sports for the manipulation of fixes that involve only the money of those who voluntarily choose to gamble while holding in high honor the criminal master conspirators who gamble in an atrociously fixed game with the lives and fortunes of other people and jeopardize the very existence of the the nation.

Unless these conspirators are rapidly and relentlessly exposed and apprehended and prosecuted to the full extent of the laws on treason, and their traitorous conspiracy scotched, this country is faced with extinction, and it and the world are doomed to untold centuries of serfdom.

AMERICAN COUNCIL INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS
NATIONAL OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES
At the Annual Meeting of Members held on February 21, 1950.

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1*Wiliam W. Lockwood —Assistant Director, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University.
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CHAPTER XVI

ROCKEFELLER AND RELIGION

Federal (alias National) Council of
Churches of Christ in America (alias, U.S.A.)

"The Christian Church. What of its future? It would be the Church of the living God—John D. Rockefeller

The role of religion in clothing the ruthless activities of John D. with sanctity and enhancing his reputation as a worthy citizen, anteceded that of "philanthropy" by several decades. For pious hypocrites a religious pose was in America of the latter part of the 19th century as important a business asset as is now a Dun and Bradstreet rating. The pose of "a God-fearing man" bolstered credit and repute. In addition, churches were in those days almost the only social organizations in the primitive communities, and rare diversions in an otherwise drab, hand-to-mouth existence. Church-going afforded those who sought them social and business contacts that were enhanced by active participation in church affairs. Nevins, in his biography of Rockefeller reports:

". . . still another preoccupation was religion. Cleveland was a highly religious community, full of churches . . . Evangelistic emotion pervaded the public schools of Cleveland. Prayer meetings were frequently held in the schoolroom after hours and were led by ministers and teachers . . .

"Perhaps John D. Rockefeller had his share in some such wave of revivalism. At any rate, he and Will continued the steady churchgoing which they had begun in Owego, becoming regular attendants at the Erie Street Baptist Church.

"And vigorously did John give himself to its work . . . John was publicly baptized in the fall of 1854 . . .

"Not long after John was made clerk of the church, an unusual responsibility for a mere youth, and indicative of the impression of maturity and responsibility that he gave to others. Before many years passed he was teaching one of the largest classes in the Sunday school." (*JDR*, v. 1., pp. 88-89)

"As a bright high-school graduate, a faithful

attendant, a most staid and responsible young man, John soon took a prominent part in all church activities. He threw himself into them with characteristic single-mindedness. As we have said, the church offered this unemotional youth an outlet . . . while it also offered his mother, brothers and sisters the best part of what social life they enjoyed.

"Indeed it is difficult now for many Americans to realize how important a social institution the church—with its two Sunday services, its midweek service, its suppers, men's societies, sewing clubs—then was in most towns of thirty thousand." (id. p. 119)

However, as Nevins relates, despite the devotion, the tithes-giving and the intense church activity, John D.'s character cleaved sharply into the temporal and the spiritual; and he did not permit the charity of the latter to spill over into the former, a characteristic that distinguishes the family. It is probably erroneous to assume that his religiosity played any role in his "philanthropic" activities, which were largely business ventures profitably engaged in for the specific purpose of redeeming an evil reputation acquired in spite of religious pose.

John D. Rockefeller Jr. followed in his father's footsteps in the field of religion. He likewise taught Sunday school to the accompaniment of considerable publicity. But he came under the influence of the school of "higher criticism" of the Bible at Brown University and veered away from the Fundamentalist faith of his father. About 1919 he shifted "in religious attitude toward the 'new' or 'liberal' theology which pragmatically decried fundamentalism and sectarianism in Protestantism. Fundamentalist ministers such as *John Roach Stratton accused him of seeking to standardize education and religion through GERMAN RATIONALIZATION".* (*Your Life Is Their Toy,* Chedney Press, 1940, pp. 75-76) Stratton was shrewd and discerning, and perceived the influence of Bismarck's Germany, and of the Marxism which he fostered, as a dominant factor in John D. Rockefeller Jr.'s thinking and action. John D. Jr. had come under the influence of the made-in-Germany "social sciences," and became a powerful factor in swinging both churches and community to the left, both through subsidy of lay and religious education, and through grants to

political organizations and movements.

It is notable that with the exception of grants to mission colleges, more particularly in China, and a hundred thousand dollar grant to Riverside Church in N. Y. C. Rockefeller Foundation made *no grants* for religious purposes until 1947. This contrasts sharply with the steady flow of large sums into the subsidy of the Marxist "social sciences" and "internationalism". Indeed all grants given since 1947 have been either for the support of "higher criticism of the Bible," or for the promotion of "internationalism" and the "social sciences" in church circles. They are reported in the Rockefeller Foundation annual *Reviews* as follows:

Rockefeller Foundation
Appropriations For Church Affairs

1947 Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, New York. Expenses of preparing for holding international conferences, $15,000

1948 Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Program of its Department of Church and Economic Life, $100,000

1949 Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Expenses involved in organizing a cooperative Critical Apparatus of the New Testament, $12,500

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America has been used most regularly by the Rockefellers personally to further their interests in church circles. John Foster Dulles, their kinsman and Number 1 agent, for many years has dominated the Council, as is attested in the resolution adopted by the Executive Committee on September 20, 1949.

The same FCCCA report lists a grant of $30,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation "for the Study Project of the Department of the Church and Economic Life"; a $500 grant from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund Inc. for general purposes and another $500 for *"International JUSTICE AND GOOD WILL-COMMITTEE ON POLICY";* and a $500 grant from the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith "for general purposes".

The extent of personal activity of the Rockefellers in the FCCCA is out of proportion to their meagre personal financial contribution. For many years no conference or meeting of the Council was complete without an address by Dulles or one of the Rockefellers. In one such address before the Protestant

Council, New York City, on January 31, 1935, John D. Jr. suggested that the future of the Christian Church is the Buddhist and Roman concept of "the Church of the Living God", with an intimation that he would make a good god.

But few of the matters advocated by the Rockefellers in the Federal Council were of the religious category. Most of them have been political and characterized by efforts to shield with a cloak of sanctimony, and to convert to holy causes and "Crusades" current political and commercial ventures extending the realm of the Rockefeller Empire; or to further the interests of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis. Thus under the Rockefeller-Dulles domination, the FCCCA slavishly endorsed their New Deal, their World Wars I and II Crusades, higher taxes, their United Nations, their UNRRA, their Marshall Plan, the use of the atom bomb, the support of the Korean War, and their program of appeasement of Soviet Russia. Dulles has openly advocated submission to Russia and bowing to Stalin's dictates in addresses to the Council's meetings and to the Rockefeller Foundation subsidized International Church Conferences.

Most recently, on April 25, 1951, Nelson A Rockefeller addressed the Buck Hills Falls conference of the Council, as chairman of the International Development Advisory Board, in support of the Rockefeller Empire's latest scheme for looting the American taxpayer and the U.S. Treasury for its commercial and political interests, the Point 4 Program. He presented this commercial device as a "Crusade," an attack "on the global scourges of hunger and disease".

"Hunger poverty, disease and ignorance", he said, "constitute a far more lasting threat than the aggression of Soviet imperialism."

The Council adopted a resolution advocating the program.

The Rockefeller Empire is an old hand at using religion and missions in promoting its commercial interests. It was highly successful in so doing, for instance, in China. Religion is merely another, but very powerful, propaganda device that can be used to delude the "peasants" and to profit themselves.

It really matters not what is the religion, provided that it has a sufficient following. At a special thanksgiving convocation of the Jewish Theological

Seminary, on October 21, 1950, Nelson Rockefeller, Attorney General J. Howard McGrath and Roger W. Straus, co-chairmen of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, received honorary Doctor of Laws degrees. Rockefeller called on religious and educational leaders to supply the moral urge for the peace drive and to support the UN. (*N. Y. Times*, Nov. 22, 1950)

Like Rockefeller's Institute of Pacific Relations and most other Rockefeller dominated organizations Rockefeller's Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America has been branded repeatedly by government agencies, subversive and a Communist front. Thus the Intelligence Department of the U.S. Navy reported on April 1, 1935, as follows:

> "From a comprehensive survey of Communist activities in the United States at the present time, a classification of organizations active for the Communist cause is as follows: . . .
>
> "C. Organizations which while not openly advocating the 'force and violence' principles of the Communists give aid and comfort to the Communist movement and party. Among the strongest of these are: . . .
>
> "(b) The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America: This is a large radical, pacifist organization. It probably represents 20,000,000 Protestants in the United States. However, its leadership consists of a small radical group which dictates its policies. It is always very active in any matter against national defense." (*C. R.*, Aug. 17, 1935, p. 13053)

At about the same time the following sworn testimony was given before the Dies Committee:

> "The radical affiliation of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ is a subject of extensive discussion. Apparently, in lieu of primarily promoting Christianity among its several members it more represents a huge political machine and appears to meddle in radical politics. Its directorate indicates that it interlocks with many of the most radical organizations".

How mild and charitable this testimony was, is indicated by the appended chart of officers and leaders of the Council, and the following quotations from publications and literature.

The views expressed and published by many of the past presidents of the Council have been far

to the Left. Thus Rev. Albert W. Beaven, in 1933, signed with 44 others the letter of the National Religion and Labor Foundation to President Roosevelt urging him to socialize America. It read: "We hold that there can be no recovery so long as the nation depends on palliative legislation inside the capitalistic system". He also sponsored the Emergency Peace Campaign.

Dr. Ivan Lee Holt, in 1936, earned the commendation of the official Communist paper, the *Daily Worker,* in the following terms: (*Daily Worker,* Jan. 7, 1936, Memphis headline)

"The Methodist Young People's Conference, with 5000 delegates in attendance, *took a sharp turn to the Left* in its closing sessions. The Soviet Union was highly praised by Ivan Lee Holt, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

"Dr. Kirby Page, noted fighter for peace, told the convention that young people should resist the compulsory Reserve Officers Training Corps—even if it means expulsion from college.

"*Dr. Holt defended the Soviet Union from attack.* He declared that the aim of the dictatorship of the proletariat in Russia was the establishment of a better life. The Russian government does not purport to do this through exploiting someone else, but through raising the general level of all. It is difficult to find youth anywhere in this world more devoted to the cause of Christ than you'll find in Russia devoted to 'Stalin and his *new social order'.*

"He warned the older generation that 'amongst most of the youth of the world today there is a desire for a change, *many preferring revolution. Youth is willing to die for a new order.* We adults have made our mistakes. We have given youth a broken-down machine and no tools'."

In many official pronouncements, the Federal Council has attacked free enterprise, capitalism and the American way of life, and has baldly advocated Socialism.

A large number of the clergy affilated with the Federal Council constantly preach that Communism is an advanced form of democracy; that it is the desirable next step in the forward progress of our society; that Communism and Socialism are the "new social order" and express more nearly

than capitalism the true brotherhood of man; that they bring us closer to the realization of the ideals expressed by Christ in the Sermon on the Mount; that Russia is the land where all social and economic problems have been solved, where inequality, poverty and want have been abolished.

While some affiliated with the Federal Council are undoubtedly members of the Communist Party, most of those who have been actively aiding and abetting Socialism and Communism are fellow travelers rather than actual members of the party.

However, it must be remembered that fellow travelers are more dangerous to America than outright Communists. It is generally they who lend an air of respectability to the vicious, debased movement that is Communism, and it is they who bring into Communist fronts the innocents and dupes without whose aid, encouragement and financial support the front could not exist. It has been well said that a fellow traveler is a Communist without courage—one who believes in the principles of Marxism but lacks the intestinal fortitude publicly to join the party.

Under our code of laws one who aids and abets a criminal is just as guilty as the one who commits an overt crime. Any one, be he minister or layman, who knowingly aids and abets the God-hating enemies of America and Christianity is just as guilty and just as un-American as a Communist.

The following are representative views expressed by FCCCA leaders:

"Is it not probable that the greatest event of the 20th Century thus far is the Soviet Revolution and all it has meant to human welfare?" (Prof. Jerome Davis, long-time member of the Federal Council inner circle.)

"When the Western world was floundering in an unjust and competitive order . . . God reached out and put his hand on the Russian Communists to produce a juster order and to show a recumbent church what it has missed in its own gospel." (E. Stanley Jones, Federal Council-sponsored preacher and speaker.)

"The Christian religion is not a suitable religion for today." (Eduard C. Lindeman, Federal Council Commission on Research, and editor 1939 and 1940.)

"The Soviet Union is progressing and growing up economically and politically since the time of the

Czars, while capitalist society is starving and going down." (Harry F. Ward, broadcast May 21, 1946.)

"Denominationally, I am a Presbyterian; religiously a Unitarian; and politically, I'm a Communist. I'm not preaching to make people good or anything of the sort. I'm in the church because I can reach people easier that way and get them organized for Communism." (Rev. Claude C. Williams, a confessed Communist Party member, Director of People's Institute of Applied Religion, and intimate of prominent Federal Council personalities.)

Rev. Harry F. Ward is an outstanding exception among the ministry of the FCCCA. He has the full courage of his convictions. He has been a steady contributor to the columns of the official newspaper of the Communist Party in the U.S., the *Daily Worker,* and has hewed close to the Party line, and has been claimed by them as one of their own crew. In his position of Professor of Christian Ethics of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, he was in a position to subvert several generations of the American ministry with his pro-Soviet teachings.

A sample of the "religion" of the minister of the gospel who accepts Marxism as his creed, is Thomas A. Bisson cited by Sen. Joseph McCarthy (*CR.* 3/30/51, p. 4454) as follows:

> "He writes to the head of a Protestant missionary council advising against giving aid in . . . 'rehabilitating the Red-ravaged districts'."
>
> "In a postscript he wrote, 'I would strongly advise every prospective missionary to China to read *Chinese Destinies* by Agnes Smedley' (notorious Communist agent and spy)."

So notorious have the Communist activities of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America become that the organization and its membership found mistrust rendered their propaganda ineffective. Following the habit of the Communists, who adopt aliases and change the names of their organizations when they are exposed, on November 28, 1950, the FCCCA changed its name to the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. and issued a false statement to the effect that a new organization had been formed. Unfortunately, it is a case of "a rose by any other name."

The $100,000 grant made by the Rockefeller Foundation to the FCCCA for its Department of Church and Economic Life, coupled with the previous

$15,000 grant for international church conferences, were designed to carry the churches involved even further into politics and to the Left. Under the tutelage of Nelson Rockefeller and John Foster Dulles it has served that purpose. This is made clear by the press release of The American Council of Christian Churches—an organization of Protestant churches that seeks "to offset the modernist socialist influence of the FCCCA", headed by Rev. William Harllee Bordeaux—on the second conference on the Church and Economic Life held, with Rockefeller financial support, at Detroit in the spring of 1950. It read as follows:

"Radicals among churchmen and labor leaders had their way at the second conference on the Church and Economic Life sponsored recently in Detroit by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Conservatives, who constituted a very small minority among the 460 delegates attending, battled against the powerful drive of those who would take us closer and closer toward a 'Welfare State', but after four days of futile struggle they abjectly surrendered—without even bringing in a minority report.

"Economic proposals which came out of the study section were approved in plenary session by a vote of 202 to 15. Few voted against Welfare State proposals as: 1. Federal aid to public education everywhere in the U.S. 2. Socialized medicine. 3. An increase in Social Security payments. 4. Tax regulation as a major measure to achieve equitable division of income. Strong sympathy was shown for Cooperatives, and it was further approved: 'We also suggest the study of such government cooperatives as TVA, as one method of utilization of our national resources'."

The FCCCA presents the usual pattern that prevails wherever Rockefeller influence gains predominance, i.e. interlocking with the Foreign Office of the Rockefeller Empire—the Council on Foreign Relations. Only three of their number are dignified with membership in that top agency. They are:

Rev. Reinhold Niebuhr, Professor of Applied Christianity and Dean of the Union Theological Seminary; and editor of the periodicals *Christianity And Society* and *Christianity And Crisis.*

Rev. Henry P. Van Dusen, Professor of System-

atic Theology and President of Union Theological Seminary, of Associated Board of Christian Colleges in China, of American Association of Theological Schools and of Union Settlement Association; chairman, Study Committee of World Council of Churches; Trustee, Princeton University, Ginling College, Nanking Theologic Seminary, Yenching University, Milbrook School, Smith College, Little School; director, United China Relief, Freedom House, Council For Democracy and many others of the same brand.

Rev. Walter Van Kirk, Federal Council Secretary, radio commentator on *Religion and the News,* consultant to American Delegation to United Nations Conference, San Francisco.

Though Rockefellers' religious activities have been largely or exclusively in the field of fostering in religious circles the very Marxist and Communist causes that aim to destroy religion, they are nevertheless regarded as "good Christians". This reputation for religiosity which they have intensively fostered, has served to shield them completely from exposure and condemnation for their anti-religious work in fostering Communism and for their other malodorous activities. This has happened despite the fact that they have made no effort to hide their support and sponsorship of subversive agencies and their complete aversion to patriotic, nationalist activities, as contrasted with their wholehearted endorsement of "internationalism". Thus Elizabeth Dilling pointed out the Rockefeller Red activities in the 30's in her books, *The Red Network* and *Roosevelt Red Record and Its Background.* In the latter volume she reported:

"Because of its sinister activities and close connections with the Roosevelt regime, the Socialist-Communist League for Industrial Democracy, of which the Worker's Alliance is a section, is of interest . . .

"The L.I.D. National Advisory Council on Radio and Education is financed according to the current report of the Council by John D. Rockefeller Jr. and by the Carnegie Foundation." (pp. 21-22)

But her attitude toward Rockefeller's key activities in the support of Marxism, Communism and other subversive movements is revealed on page 166 in her discussion of subversive activities in Interna-

tional House, which reads, it was "donated by 'sap' John D. Rockefeller Jr.". She fails to list Rockefeller among her key supporters of Communism in America. If Rockefeller is merely a "sap" for financing and fostering the rise and spread of Communism, why stigmatize and prosecute Hiss and other agents of his as traitors? Under the law, an accomplice before the fact is as guilty as the perpetrator of a crime. Rightly President Truman labelled Hiss a "red herring". Senator Truman once had the courage to label the Rockefeller-Standard Oil crowd as traitors; and he well knows that Alger Hiss was merely their agent.

It is unfortunate that too many folks who pretend to defend the Constitution, and human freedom that is bound up in it, are more interested in venting religious bigotry, and profiting from it, than they are in the great cause to which they render lip service. For otherwise their forces would not be diverted by the cry of "good Christian" and a display of religiosity, to the mere chasing of "red herrings". The battle for Constitution and Republic can only be won if the cloak of pious sham and hypocrisy assumed by the conspirators is torn aside, and the arch-traitors are exposed, divested of their powers, and prosecuted to the full limit for their nefarious activities. Many tens of thousands of lives and endless human misery would be spared thereby.

THE CHURCH BODIES WHICH CONSTITUTE THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

National Baptist Convention
Northern Baptist Convention
Church of the Brethren
General Council of Congregational Christian Churches
Czech-Moravian Brethren
International Convention of Disciples of Christ
Evangelical and Reformed Church
Evangelical United Brethren Church
Five Years Meeting of the Friends in America
Religious Society of Friends of Philadelphia and Vicinity
The Methodist Church
African M. E. Church
African M. E. Zion Church
Colored M. E. Church in America
Moravian Church
Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.
Presbyterian Church in U. S.
Protestant Episcopal Church
Reformed Church in America
Romanian Orthodox Church of America
Russian Orthodox Church of North America
Seventh Day Baptist General Conference
Syrian Antiochian Orthodox Church of North America
Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America
United Lutheran Church (Consultative Body)
United Presbyterian Church
United Church of Canada

FEDERAL COUNCIL LEADERS WHO HAVE HELPED COMMUNIST ORGANIZATIONS

Henry A. Atkinson—4, 9, 10, 29, 39, 40, 45
Genl. Secy., World Alliance for Int. Friendship thru Rel.
Roswell P. Barnes—10, 15, 23, 24, 36, 37, 39, 42, 46
Federal Council Secretary
John C. Bennett—34, 36, 45
Prof., Union Theological Semminary, New York
W. Russell Bowie—3, 4, 11, 13, 14, 15, 19, 24, 26, 34, 37, 41, 44, 45, 46
Prof., Union Theological Seminary, New York
Hugh Chamberlain Burr—24, 37, 39, 42
Secy., Rochester (N. Y.) Federation of Churches
George A. Buttrick—23, 24, 37, 40
Minister, Madison Ave. Presbyterian Church, New York
J. Henry Carpenter—17, 21, 28, 40, 45
Federal Council Secretary
Samuel McCrea Cavert—24, 37, 40, 36
Federal Council Secretary
Allan Knight Chalmers—1, 11, 15, 23, 24, 26, 36, 37, 40, 42, 45, 46
Minister, B'way Tabernacle Congregaational Church, N. Y. C.
Winifred Chappell—3, 7, 8, 10, 18, 24, 30, 38
Secy., Methodist Federation for Social Action
Jerome Davis—1, 2, 6, 7, 10, 15, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 36,
Former Prof., Yale Divinity School 37, 39, 40, 42, 43, 46
Mark A. Dawber—9, 14, 38, 40
Secy., Home Missions Council, New York
Harold E. Fey—1, 23, 24, 36, 42, 43
Assoc. Editor, The Christian Century, Chicago
Harry Emerson Fosdick..1, 23, 24, 26, 29, 45
Ret. Former Prof. Union Theological Seminary, New York
J. H. Franklin—40, 45
Pres. Emertius Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa.
Charles K. Gilbert—11, 19, 28, 40, 44
Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York
L. O. Hartman—1, 5, 7, 8, 19, 30, 35, 37, 40, 44
Methodist Bishop
Ivan Lee Holt—19, 23, 37, 44
Methodist Bishop, Former Pres. Federal Counsil
Walter M. Horton—32, 36, 40
Prof., Oberlin (Ohio) Divinity School
William Lloyd Imes—7, 8, 10, 16, 17, 20, 25, 26, 34, 36, 37, 40
Secy., New York State Council of Churches
F. Ernest Johnson—17, 28
Federal Council Secretary
Edgar DeWitt Jones—7, 23, 31, 37
Minister Emeritus, Woodward Christian Church, Detroit
E. Stanley Jones—7, 45
Federal Council Preacher and Missionary
John Paul Jones—12, 25, 38, 43
Minister, Union Church of Bay Ridge
Benson Y. Landis—17
Federal Council Secretary
Henry Smith Leiper—1, 4, 10, 26, 33
Secy., World Council of Churches, New York
Eduard C. Lindeman—1, 7, 8, 10, 13, 15, 19, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 33, 37,
Prof., Columbia University 39, 46
Halford E. Luccock—2, 15, 16, 19, 24, 30, 34, 36, 37, 40, 42, 44, 46
Prof., Yale Divinity School
Francis J. McConnell—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 19, 28, 29, 30,
31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 40, 42, 43, 45, 46
Methodist Bishop, Former Pres. Federal Council
J. Howard Melish—3, 7, 11, 12, 32, 37, 42
Suspended Rector P. E. Church of the Holy Trinity, B'klyn.
Abraham J. Muste—1, 13, 15, 17, 24, 26, 28, 36, 46
Secy., Fellowship of Reconciliation
James Myers—1, 11, 17, 24, 38, 39, 43
Federal Council Secretary
Reinhold Niebuhr—5, 7, 15, 17, 23, 24, 28, 36, 37, 39, 42, 43, 45, 46
Prof., Union Theological Seminary, New York
G. Bromley Oxnam—1, 9, 15, 24, 30, 32, 34, 36, 37, 40, 46
Methodist Bishop, former Pres. of Federal Council
Kirby Page—1, 6, 15, 23, 24, 28, 36, 42, 46
Author Lecturer, former Minister, Disciples of Christ
Edward L. Parsons—1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 23, 27, 32, 33, 34, 37,
Prot., Episc. Bishop of Calif. (Ret.) 40, 44, 45
Edw. McNeill Poteat—14, 23, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 41, 45
Former President, Colgate-Rochester Divinity School
William Scarlett—1, 11, 15, 36, 40
Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Missouri

Robert W. Searle—17, 23, 24, 26, 36 ,37
Director, Protestant Council of New York City
Guy Emery Shipler—2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 14, 19, 22, 25, 36, 37
Editor, "The Churchman"
Ralph W. Sockman—10, 23, 24, 45
Minister, Christ Church (Methodist) New York
William B. Spofford—1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 32, 34, 37, 40, 42, 43
For 25 yrs. Exec. Secy., Church Lea. for Ind. Democy. (Ret.)
Worth M. Tippy—7, 19, 30
Former Secy. Of Federal Council
Channing Tobias—3, 4, 9, 16, 21, 32, 34, 38, 40
Director, Phelps-Stokes Fund, New York City
Willard E. Uphaus—5, 10, 12, 14, 34, 36, 38
Exec. Secy., Natl. Religion & Labor Foundattion
Henry P. Van Dusen—3, 15, 36, 42, 46
President, Union Theological Seminary, New York
Walter Van Kirk—10, 15, 23, 46
Federal Council Secretary
Harry F. Ward—1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27 28, 29. 30, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41, 43, 44
Prof., Union Theological Seminary, New York (Ret'd.)
Luther A. Weigle—15, 19, 36, 37, 45, 46
Dean, Yale Divinity School

LIST OF A FEW COMMUNIST, COMMUNIST FRONT AND SOCIALIST, SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS

1. American Civil Liberties Union CF
2. American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Fredom CF
3. American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born C
4. American Committee to Save Refugees CF
5. American Friends of Spanish Democracy CF
6. American Fund for Public Service (tthe Garland Fund) CF
7. American League for Peace and Democracy C
8. American League Against War and Fascism C
9. American Round Table on India CF
10. American Youth Congress C
11. Church League for Industrial Democarcy S (now Episcopal League for Social Action)
12. Citizen's Committee for Harry Bridges CF
13. Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder C
14. Civil Rights Congress C
15. Committee on Militarism in Education CF
16. Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America CF
17. Consumers' National Federation CF
18. Consumers' Union CF
19. Coordinating Committee to Lift the Spanish Embargo CF
20. Conference on Pan-American Democracy C (or Council for Pan-American Democracy)
21. Council on African Affairs C
22. Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace CF (Waldorf Astoria Conference sponsored by the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions)
23. Emergency Peace Mobilization CF
24. Fellowship of Reconciliation CF
25. Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade CF
26. Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights CF
27. Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee C
28. League for Industrial Democracy S
29. League of American Writers C
30. Methodist Federation for Social Action CF
31. Michigan Civil Rights Federation C
32. National Council of American-Soviet Friendship C
33. National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights CF
34. National Federation for Constitutional Liberties C
35. National Negro Congress C
36. National Religion and Labor Foundation CF
37. North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy CF
38. People's Institute of Applied Religion C
39. People's Lobby CF
40. **The Protestant** (formerly known as the **Protestant Digest**) C
41. Schapper Defense Committee C
42. Socialist Party S
43. United Christian Council for Democracy UF
44. Washington Committee to Lift the Spanish Embargo CF
45. World Tomorrow Poll S
46. War Resisters League UF

C—Communist S—Socialist CF—Communist Front UF-United Front

CHAPTER XVII

ROCKEFELLER "FREES" THE PRESS

COMMISSION ON "FREEDOM" OF THE PRESS

"The Council On Foreign Relations is concerned that the debunking campaign following World War I shall not be repeated"—Rockefeller Foundation Report, 1946.

Once Rockefeller had learned the unwisdom of expressing his contempt of the American "peasants" and had discovered the necessity of courting their goodwill in order to carry through his imperial schemes, every means of publicity, propaganda, and thought-control was impressed into service. Initially, dependence for press coverage was placed in the contacts of Ivy Ledbetter Lee, who was recommended to Rockefeller for the purpose by Arthur Brisbane. The complete reliance and dependence of John D. Jr. on Ivy Lee is graphically portrayed by the fact that the story of his recent second marriage, to Mrs. Allen, was released by Lee's firm.

In line with the Rockefeller policy of controlling directly all agencies on which they place dependence, it was merely a matter of time and opportunity when the Rockefeller interests would gain control over all important channels of publicity.

In 1922, Englebert Graff announced that the Rockefeller interests had taken over three Parisian dailies—*Le Matin, Figaro,* and *L'Eclair*—in connection with their deal for monopoly of the French oil market and their purpose of controlling French oil diplomacy.

The optimum opportunity for seizing control of the American press, as well as of many other industries, was created by the financial crash of 1929 and the purposefully prolonged panic and depression of the 1930's. Contracted advertising expenditures brought about a slump of advertising revenues and reduced the leading publications in the country to the verge of bankruptcy. Thus, Curtis Publishing Co. stock went begging at about a nickel a share; and hundreds of thousands of shares changed hands at that level. Crowell Collier's stock sold for little more. Control of most of the leading publishing houses was purchased for a mere pittance. The Hearst publications, the International News Syndicate, King Features, and other organizations of the chain were taken over for reorganization at about

the same time by Rockefeller's Chase National Bank.

Rumor has it that control of the *New York Times,* in which Rockefeller's henchman George Foster Peabody, already had an interest, was taken over by the Rockefeller interests in the names of nominees, for a consideration of $17,000,000 when the death of its proprietor, Julius Ochs, necessitated raising funds for inheritance-tax and other payments. The *New York Times* is now the official organ of the Rockefeller Empire, in much the same sense as the *London Times* is the official organ of the British Empire.

There exists a curious interlocking of the Rockefeller "philanthropies" and their subsidiary agencies with the *Times.* Thus since 1939, Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of the *Times,* has been a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation. An array of the editorial staff of the *Times* are members of the Foreign Office of the Rockefeller Empire, the Council on Foreign Relations. These include Arthur Hays Sulzberger, Julius Ochs Adler, Charles Merz (editor in chief, former editor of the radical *New Republic,* and foreign correspondent of *Collier's*) Hanson W. Baldwin (*military editor*), Shepard Stone (Sunday staff), Henry R. Lieberman (correspondent in China who was awarded a Council fellowship financed by the Carnegie Corporation), the late Simeon Strunsky, Lester Markel (Sunday editor), W. H. Lawrence, John B. Oakes and James B. Reston. Lester Markel and John E. Kenton are officers of the International Press Institute set up by the Rockefeller Foundation with its satellite Ford Foundation.

The Communist cell in the *Times* had its own publication, *Hard Times.*

A sufficiently large number of dailies, members of the Associated Press, have come under their control to assure domination. Significantly, the AP offices occupy a building in Rockefeller Center.

The Communist *PM* was financed by Marshall Field, trustee of Rockefeller's Spelman Fund, and by the Payne Whitneys. Rockefeller's kinfolks, the Harknesses, financed Time Inc., assuring their domination of the publications *Time, Life* and *Fortune.* Whittaker Chambers, the former Communist agent who exposed the treason of Alger Hiss, is by no means the only Communist, past or present, on the

staffs of those publications. It has long been a topic of conversation that one of the prime qualifications for a position with Time Inc. was membership in the Communist Party; and that it was a *sine qua non* for employment on *Fortune*. How important a role a position on the staff might play in Communist commercial espionage is discernible from the fact that industrial firms valued a write-up in *Fortune* so highly that they were willing to reveal to it their most secret and confidential data.

Ralph McAllister Ingersoll resigned his post as publisher of *Time*, to which he had been promoted after serving as associate editor of *Fortune* and general manager of *Time, Life, Fortune, Architectural Forum*, and *The March Of Time*, to become associated with Marshall Field and others, as publisher of the Communist newspaper *PM*. He relates in his autobiography published in *Who's Who*, as his claim to honor:

> " . . . resigned (from Time Inc.) to organize and finance company subsequently to publish PM (New York daily evening newspaper); founded the Newspaper PM and editor since 1940 . . . *interviewing Marshal Stalin, 1941* . . . "

Ingersoll so insistently demanded of his readers that they volunteer to fight in defense of Stalin and the Soviets, that an irate reader challenged him to do so himself and "needled" him into doing it. He announces in his biographic sketch that he returned to resume publication of *PM*. Ingersoll exemplifies the spirit that prevailed on the staffs of Time Inc. during his tenure there, and that has persisted since.

Russell Wheeler Davenport, of *Fortune* and *Life*, spearheaded another aspect of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis political activities, fake opposition to their New Deal. He reports himself to have been the coordinator of the extraordinary pre-convention campaign that made New Deal Democrat, Rockefeller puppet, "One World" (Rockefeller's) Wendell Willkie the "me-too", fake opposition, Republican candidate in the 1940 presidential election, with the object of ensuring the U.S. entry into World War II that had already been pledged to England. In this maneuver they attained the superlative in thumbing their noses at the American "peasantry".

Henry Robinson Luce, China-born son of a missionary, product of Yale and Oxford Univer-

sities, who, with Briton Hadden, founded Time Inc. with Harkness Standard Oil money and became editor and publisher of *Time*, is, as might be expected, in the ranks of the key agencies of the Rockefeller Empire—its Foreign Office, the Council on Foreign Relations, the Institute of Pacific Relations, Yenching University of which he is a director, Encyclopedia Britannicia Inc. and others. He was the front through whom they financed the Commission on Freedom of the Press, that proposed to abolish the unalienable human rights assured by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights and advocated the same type of freedom of the press as is enjoyed by *Pravda* in Russia and *La Prensa* in Argentina, a press that would be "responsible"—to the rulers of the Rockefeller Empire.

The same situation prevails in the only other news magazine upon which the bulk of the nation is dependent for its contact with world news—the New Deal sponsored *Newsweek*.

Rockefeller thought-control apparatus has been particularly cunning in maintaining in the press, as in politics, a semblance of opposition and rivalry. But even a casual examination of the situation reveals that the "opponents" represent the two sides of the same side; their two parties are one party made to appear as two; and their "bipartisanship" is a completely transparent device for promoting the interests of the Rockefeller Empire. Consequently, there never emerges to public notice the question: "Is it constitutional, or desirable to scatter American troops about the world to serve other lands?" The controversy that comes to public ken is: "Shall we send one army or ten armies to Europe?"

The Rockefeller interests have been careful to cover up their trail in the ownership and control of publications by a maze of nominees, dummy corporations, and interlocking directorates. Thus, *Collier's* lists three corporations as owners, while a fourth, unlisted corporation actually owns and operates the publication. A E. Winger, director of Crowell Collier, interlocks it with Rockefeller's Chase National Bank, of which he is chairman of the board of directors. Thomas E. Beck, chairman of the board of Crowell Collier, interlocks its directorate with the Rockefeller-dominated Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

The conspirators arrange subsidy of publications that carry their propaganda line through the ECA, the Marshall Plan, and other devices. Hundreds of thousands of dollars of those funds are spent for the purchase of *Time, Life, Fortune, Collier's* and other magazines for free distribution in Eurasia. The *New York Times* special airmail edition that costs 25c a copy is mailed daily, at the expense of the taxpayers, to every member of Parliament and every high British official, as well as to the officials of other lands.

The influence of the tremendous amount of advertising of concerns dominated by Rockefeller on the publications not directly controlled by them, cannot be overemphasized.

The highly laudatory articles on the Rockefellers that have appeared in numerous magazines during the past year, in *Collier's* magazine, the *Saturday Evening Post*, the *Police Gazette* (Feb. 1951) and many others, present the amusing spectacle of the Rockefellers telling the world how good they are. No doubt they believe with Ivy Lee and his pupil, Joseph Goebbels, that if a lie is repeated often enough, the "peasants" eventually will believe it.

During the same period the Rockefellers seized control of all important media of mass communication. In connection with the construction of Rockefeller Center, they acquired a controlling block of the stock of Radio Corporation of America, as well as of Radio Keith Orpheum. By such deals and through domination of such New Deal agencies as the Federal Communications Commission, they gained control of the key radio networks; their control is exercised directly, and through agents and associates. Through American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and its subsidiaries—Bell Telephone Laboratories and Electrical Research Products—and a patent pool with General Electric Co., RCA, and others, that effected a monopoly of motion-picture sound devices, the movie producers were mercilessly tied up, looted to the point of virtual bankruptcy, and then taken over by the Rockefeller interests.

Public-opinion polls and public-opinion researches are highly effective propaganda devices. There exists among the less intellectual and moronic elements, that preponderate in every community, a powerful desire to conform. This has

been especially highly intensified in communities that have known the doubtful blessings of Rockefeller's "educational philanthropies", which have well served the original purposes of its founder—of teaching the "peasants" to do "perfectly", from the viewpoint of the Rockefellers, the things that previously they did "imperfectly" from the same viewpoint. Let the public know that Nincompoop Dummy is the candidate chosen by the majority of folks polled, and they will generally rush to vote for him unless they have been conditioned to resist the suggestive force. For it is human to like to pick a winner and to ride him to victory. The presence among the pawns and puppets of Rockefeller's Council On Foreign Relations of George Horace Gallup, founder of the British and the American Institutes of Public Opinion which operate the polls that so often influence profoundly the sentiments and votes of the public, is of great significance.

Unionization plays an important role in warping both press and theatre to the purpose of the conspirators, and in silencing opposition more effectively than any open censorship. Thus the wholely subversive and Communist Newspaper Guild took over the press of the nation through unionization of its editors, reporters, and other help. By steadily higher and exorbitant wage demands, and other preposterous exactions, the Guild forced a large proportion of the press that opposed Rockefeller's "New Deal" or exposed Communist henchmen and conspirators, either out of existence or into submission.

In New York City the *Sun*, one of the oldest, best, and most fearless newspapers, was forced to close its doors after campaigns of exposure of Communist infiltration of the national government and exposure of water-front union racketeering and murder. Numerous of its employees, Guild members, lost irreplaceable lifetime positions; but the expose was stopped and the conspirators protected. The *New York World-Telegram and The Sun* that had taken over the *Sun* after it was shut down and merged, campaigned strenuously, under the courageous editorship of Lee Wood for a thorough investigation and prosecution of the conspirators in the treason of the Rockefeller-subsidized Institute of Pacific Relations publication, *Amerasia*. The Guild struck and threw its members out of work,

during a trying period of inflation, for two months and risked throwing them out of work permanently. It did so for the ostensible purpose of securing a relatively minor salary increase that never could repay their strike losses, but for the actual purpose of protecting the conspirators and serving the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis. But when the official Communist daily, the *Daily Worker,* began to totter, the Newspaper Guild virtually forced its members there employed to give it financial assistance and support by returning to the publication a large part of their salaries, which was, to all effects and purposes, dues to the Communist Party.

It is seriously open to question whether the Newspaper Guild, that controls the editorial writers and reporters of the nation, has not served Soviet Russia and the Communist cause more loyally than have even the employees of the Soviet news service, Tass, who infest Washington and the nation and openly carry on their espionage activities.

Major General C. A. Willoughby, former chief of of intelligence under Gen. MacArthur, accused a group of Guild members, including Drew Pearson, Hal Boyle, Joseph Alsop, Christopher Ran, and Hanson Baldwin and *Time, Newsweek,* and *U. S. News and World Report* of injuring our national interests by "inaccurate, biased and prejudiced" reporting of the Korean War. He charged that their versions of high command strategy gave aid comfort to the Reds. The conspirators' pressure for MacArthur's dismissal was exerted thru these agents.

The Equity Actors Association and stage and motion-picture unions and racketeers and rackets associated with them, have played a parallel role in the legimate stage and in the motion-picture field. They have imposed such utterly unwarranted and absurd restrictions and unconscionably high costs as to restrict productions solely to those conspirators that undertake to produce for their own propaganda purposes.

The great majority of plays that have been produced on Broadway in the past two decades have been outright Communist, New Deal propaganda, written by Communists, produced by Communists, acted by Communists, reviewed by Communists, but financed by wealthy conspirators and, in some instances, by the New Deal with taxpayers' moneys.

Thus, "Goodbye My Fancy", written by crimson Garson, produced by fellow-traveler Sam Wanamaker, and acted in by him and Madeleine Carroll, was pure and unadulterated, party-line propaganda and part of the Communist phoney "peace drive". The Newspaper Guild critics, pro-Communist, with exceptions, lauded it to the skies, lured in the gullible public and made a financial success of it.

When I sued to recover the price paid for tickets, on the ground that Communist propaganda was misrepresented as entertainment and comedy, the court ruled that I had to prove the Communist intent of a Sam Wanmaker, though it refused to order him to appear in court in response to a summons issued by the court. The Guild reporters made the unwarranted dismissal of the complaint, on technical grounds, the occasion for boosting the popularity of the play. Likewise the stupid, costly musical, "Brigadoon", which was frankly Communist and labor-union propaganda, with a labor organizer as its hero, and Irish mythology as a vehicle, was built up by the critics, as a masterpiece of art and theatre, and made a huge financial success of forcing Communist propaganda on the audience in the guise of "theatre". The foundations have aided and abetted in this perversion of art to Communist propaganda.

The control of book publication has been a relatively simple matter. For few houses account for the output of books, and even fewer for their large-scale distribution. A vertical set-up, involving editors and publishers, jobbers and distributors, reviewers and retail booksellers and clerks, made possible the suppression of almost all books that failed to hew close to the line laid down by the conspirators.

But these methods of purchase, subsidy and perversion fall short of perfection and absolute control. They are relatively inefficient and fail to eliminate completely the possibility of release of material disturbing or menacing to the conspirators and their plans. The Rockefeller Foundation made a number of clumsy stabs at solving this problem of censorship by financing the publication of encyclopedic works that were intended to stand as definifields that would blanket out dissenters.

The Rockefeller Foundation, jointly with its sub-

sidiary Carnegie Foundation, subsidized the *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences.* Edited by Alva S. Johnson, president of the Rockefeller-subsidized, Red, New School For Social Research that gave haven to such notorious Communist agents as Hanns Eisler, the *Encyclopedia* is largely, if not entirely, written by such notorious Marxists as Max Beer, Oscar Jaszi and Harold Laski. It defines the "social sciences" so largely, or exclusively, in terms of Marxism as to be a Marxist, Socialist, or Communist tract.

The rewriting of encyclopedias and works of reference along Marxist, Communist "liberal" lines has been undertaken on a vast and systematic scale. Thus *Encyclopedia Britannica* has been turned over for that purpose to Rockefeller's University of Chicago, under joint ownership or tutelage of Rockefeller's associate, Senator William Benton. Likewise, dictionaries are being systematically revised along lines of Marxist dialectics, to conform with the semantics prescribed by the Communist "party line".

Even more striking in the frankness of the expression of intent of censorship, suppression, and thought control is the instance of *History Of World War II,* the subsidy for which by the Rockefeller Foundation is reported in its *Annual Report* of 1946 (pp. 188-9) as follows:

> "The Committee on Studies of the Council on Foreign Relations *is concerned that the debunking journalistic campaign following World War I should not be repeated* and believes that the American public deserves a clear and competent statement of our basic aims and activities during the second World War. *What is contemplated is not a nationalistic treatment,* but rather a history, with the issues and problems presented by an American historian for an American public.
>
> "The author, Professor William Langer of Harvard University, during the war was the Director of Research and Analysis Section of the Office of Strategic Services, where he had exceptional access bearing on foreign relations. On a leave of absence, Professor Langer will establish headquarters at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He will go to England to consult with Professor Arnold Toynbee, who is presently writing a history of

the war and peace settlements based primarily on records available in Britain.

"The Rockefeller Foundation provided $139,000 for expenses over a four-year period for the preparation of this history."

The *History*, essentially a study of our relations with other nations and with world problems altered or developed by the war, will subordinate actual operations and military aspects.

Needless to say this "history", which is candidly intended to be internationalist propaganda that will shun all aspects that might foster patriotism to serve Rockefeller interests, will prescribe the line to be followed by textbooks used in the Rockefeller-controlled "educational" system and press.

The true significance and full purport of this "history" grant is made clear by Professor Harry Elmer Barnes in his pamphlet, entitled *The Struggle Against the Historical Blackout*, published by himself and distributed from his home, Stonewold, Cooperstown, New York. This pamphlet is all the more significant because Professor Barnes was once a "fair haired child" of the conspirators he exposes, and he taught in most of the leading universities in the country that are dominated by their "educational philanthropies". This distinguished historian says of his erstwhile sponsors:

"It may be said, with great restraint, that never since the Dark and Middle Ages, have there been so many powerful forces organized and alerted against the assertion and acceptance of historical truth as are active today to prevent the facts about the responsibility for the second World War and its results from being made generally accessible to the American public. *Even the great Rockefeller Foundation frankly admits* (*Annual Report*, 1946, p. 188) *the subsidizing of a corps of historians to anticipate and frustrate the development of neo-Revisionism* [Ed.: meaning the publication of the truth] *in our time. And the only difference between this Foundation and several others is that it has been more candid and forthright about its policies.* Charles Austin Beard summarized the implications of such efforts with characteristic vigor:

'The Rockefeller Foundation and the Council on Foreign Relations . . . intend to prevent, if they can, a repetition of what they call in the

vernacular the debunking journalistic campaign following World War I. Translated into precise English this means that the Foundation and the Council [Ed.: or the Rockefellers] do not want journalists or any other persons to examine too closely and criticize too freely the official propaganda and official statements relative to "our basic aims and activities" during World War II. (pp. 8-9)

"In bringing about the sad state of the world today, the entry of the United States into two World Wars played a larger role than any other single factor. (p. 4)

"While the first World War headed the United States and the world toward international disaster, the second World War was an even more calamitous turning-point in the history of mankind. It may indeed have brought us—and the whole world—into the terminal episode of human experience. It certainly marks a transition from social optimism and technical rationalism into the 'Nineteen Eighty-four' pattern of life, in which aggressive international policies and war scares have become the guiding factor, not only in world affairs, but also in the domestic political and economic strategy of every leading country of the world. The police state has emerged as the dominant political pattern of our times, and military socialism is engulfing both democracy and liberty. (p. 5)

"In all essential features, the United States has moved along into the 'Nineteen Eighty-four' pattern of intellectual life. In *Nineteen Eighty-four,* the author implies that historians in that regime have to be hired by the government and forced to falsify facts. In this country, and it is also true of other nations, many professional historians gladly falsify history quite voluntarily, and with no direct cost to the government. The ultimate and indirect cost may, of course, be a potent contribution to incalculable calamity. (p. 8)

"A state of abject terror and intimidation exists among the majority of professional American historians whose views accord with the facts on the question of responsibility for the second World War . . . It is no exaggeration to say that the American *Smearbund,* operating through

newspaper editors and columnists, "hatchetmen" book reviewers, radio commentators, pressure group intrigue and espionage, and academic pressures and fears, has accomplished about as much in the way of intimidating honest intellectuals in this country as Hitler, Goebbels, Himmler, the Gestapo, and the concentration camps were able to do in Nazi Germany.

"Moreover the gullibility of many 'educated' Americans has been as notable as the mendacity of the 'educators'. In Communist Russia and Nazi Germany, as well as in Fascist Italy and China, the tyrannical rulers found it necessary to suppress all opposition thought in order to induce the majority of the people to accept the material fed them by official propaganda. But in the United States, with almost complete freedom of the press, speech and information down to the end of 1941, great numbers of Americans followed the official propaganda line with no compulsion whatever. *This is a remarkable and ominous contrast, especially significant because it has been the 'educated' element which has been the most gullible, taking the population as a whole.* [Editor's note: It is interesting to note that the educator recognizes that "education" has become *thought-control* but being too close to the picture, fails to recognize the forest for the trees, fails to discern that the Rockefeller, and other, "educational philanthropies" were designed to bring this about.]

"The opposition to Revisionism—that is, to truth in the premises—stems in part from emotional fixaton on the *mythology* built up after 1937, and in part from personal loyalty to President Roosevelt and the naturally resulting desire to preserve the impeccability of *the Roosevelt legend* . . There is of course a powerful vested political interest in perpetuating the accepted mythology about the causes, issues, and results of the second World War, for much of the public policy of the victorious United Nations since 1945 can only make sense and be justified on the basis of this mythology.

"In the United States it has been made the ideological basis of the political strategy of the party in power and has also been accepted by many outstanding leaders of the opposition party.

It has been essential to gain support for the economic policies which have been used to ward off a depression, with its probably disastrous political reverberations. *Powerful pressure groups have also found the mythology helpful in diverting attention from their own role in national and world calamity.*

"In addition to the opposition of public groups to the truth about responsibility for the second World War, many professional historians and other social scientists have a personal interest in perpetuating the pre-war and wartime mythology. One reason why historians opposed the truth relative to responsibility for the first World War and the main issues therein was that so many of them had taken an active part in spreading the wartime propaganda and had also worked for Colonel House's Committee in preparing material for the peace-making. A considerable number of them went to Paris with President Wilson on his ill-fated adventure. Naturally, they were loath to admit that the enterprise in which they had played so prominent a part proved to be both a fraud and a failure.

"Today, this situation has been multiplied many fold. Historians and other social scientists veritably swarmed into the various wartime agencies after 1941, especially the Office of War Information and the Office of Strategic Services. They were intimately associated with the war effort and with the shaping of public opinion to conform to the thesis of the pure and limpid idealism and ethereal innocence of the United States and our exclusive devotion to self-defense and *world betterment through the sword.* Hence, the opposition of historians and social scientists to truth about war responsibility and the obvious results of the War is many times greater today than it was in the years following the close of the first World War.

"The 'blackout boys' have not rested content with smearing those who have sought to tell the truth about the causes of the second World War. They have now advanced to the point where they are seeking to smear those who told the truth about the causes of the first World War. At the meeting of the American Historical Association in Boston in December, 1949, two papers were

read that endeavored to undermine the established revisionist writings regarding the prelude to that conflict. Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., in an article in the *Partisan Review,* has even gone so far as to attack those who have written in a revisionist tone on the causes of the Civil War. The next logical step will be to attack the revision of historical opinion relative to the causes of the American Revolution and to find that, after all, 'Big Bill' Thompson was right in his views of that conflict and his threat to throw George V into the Chicago Ship Canal. In other words, *Revisionism, which only means bringing history into accord with facts,* now seems to be rejected by the 'blackout boys' as a mortal sin against Clio, tthe Muse of their subject.

"HOW THE HISTORICAL BLACKOUT OPERATES

"The methods followed by the various groups interested in blacking out the truth about world affairs since 1933 are numerous and ingenious, but, aside from subterranean persecution of individuals, they fall mainly into the following patterns or categories: (1) excluding scholars suspected of Revisionist views from access to public documents which are freely opened to 'court historians' and apologists for the foreign policy of President Roosevelt; (2) intimidating publishers of books and periodicals, so that even those who might wish to publish books and articles setting forth the Revisionist point of view do not dare to do so; (3) ignoring or obscuring published material which embodies Revisionist facts and arguments; (4) smearing Revisionist authors; (5) contending that, whatever the devious deceptions practiced by President Roosevelt and his supporters from 1937 to 1941, all this was more than justified in the interest of veritable national self-preservation; (6) contending that the Revisionism after 1918 undermined peace and that any revival of it after 1945 will prevent peace in our time; and (7) maintaining that successful deception of the populace is the cornerstone of sagacious statecraft under our present system of government."

The conspirators have materially improved upon the technique recommended by Machiavelli for the maintenance of power in *The Prince* by supplementing it with thought-control by "educational philan-

thropies" that render the "peasants" incapable of thinking except as their rulers wish them to think. Like their Communist associates, they spurn morality and ethics as absurd signs of weakness and for them the Ten Commandments are ridiculous rules intended merely to enslave the "peasantry". The "Grand Lie" uttered whenever it suits their purpose for the maintenance of their power is their constant practise. They utter alternately and indiscriminately lie and truth on the same topic, unabashedly contradicting and belying themselves. They have no fear of insulting public intelligence with their lies, because the "peasants" have submitted to "molding" at their hands to the point where the great majority of them are bereft of intelligence or initiative; and those that are not, are robbed of a voice by control of all avenues of mass communication.

This is well illustrated by the matter of the recognition of the Communist Chinese Government and of seating it in the UN debating arena. Truman, Acheson, Jessup and their entire Rockefeller Red coterie in the State Department and Government, repeatedly went on public record as advocating recognition of the Chinese Reds. When that cause had been made unpopular among the "peasants" by the Korean "police action", not too many months later, the entire mob of the Red officialdom just as publicly belied their published statements and asserted that they had always opposed such recognition. Those who rightly accused them of shiftiness and lying, were subjected to concerted gang-smearing that is the conspirators' habitual practise. This technique is well illustrated by the "McCarthyism" smear campaign that was intended to protect the treacherous crew against exposure, by intimidation and vilification of the would-be patriot. The attack on McCarthy for repeating the exposure of Communists in the State Department and attempting to rise to the defense of our country, a dread offense in the eyes of the conspirators, is a chain attack on him through every one of the channels of mass communication which they control, in succession. Millions of dollars of the conspirators' funds, most of it tapped by devious devices from the pockets of taxpayers via the Treasury, have gone into the campaign. With a fine contempt for public intelligence, their pandering columnists

started the ball rolling by openly announcing the plan of the attack. Starting in the *Daily Worker*, the New York *Compass* and the *New York Post*, the "proletarian" media, its tide rose to fill the columns of the prostituted press in higher echelons, the *New York Times, Time, Life, Fortune, Collier's* and even the fashion magazines, as well as all channels of radio, television, burlesque, the stage and movies. Thus a group of Red playwrights joined forces in producing Maxwell Anderson's "Barefoot In Athens", a "McCarthyism" chorus in Greek setting. The Rockefeller Red puppets in McCarthy's own Republican Party, Senators Smith, Saltonstall, Morse and others of that breed, have joined in the subversive conspiracy to intimidate patriots. Unlimited funds are afforded the conspirators' agents by the foundations by such grants as the Rockefeller Foundation's "history" grant to foster historical lies and its "study" of civil rights in investigations of subversive activities" to harass and discredit investigators of un-American activities.

The exploitation of "sports" and the gambling associated with them, in order to divert the "peasants", has been one of the most important tools of the conspirators. It serves the same purpose in the so-called democracies that the circus did in the Roman "New Deal" and the mass disciplines and military reviews in the Communazi dictatorships. The nation's press systematically devotes more space to the so-called sports than it does to the nation's affairs and policies by which men eat or starve, work or idle, live and die. When the political scene becomes particularly ugly, as during the Korean "police action", or the exposure of Communist agents and spies in the State Department, the conspirators can always manage to dig up one of their systematic sport "fixes" for the press, to fill the headlines. They can manage to work up more indignation among the thought-controlled mob over a basketball gambling "fix" than over the needless sacrifice of a battalion of troops in Korea.

When the "fixes" do not suffice, the "peasants" are also regaled with the traditional soporific gangster continuity, a la the Kefauver Committee, by press and television. And from time to time, new "thrills" are cooked up by the conspirators to divert shallow minds that have been taught to avoid

thinking and to live only for transient "thrills" and excitements.

Attainment of the ultimate goal of absolute control of publication and thought was the task assigned to the American Commission On Freedom Of The Press, which in the words of Kenneth E. Olson, Dean of the Medill School of Journalism of Northwestern University,

> " . . . arrogating to itself an official status which it never had, comes forth with 'findings' which have no basis in fact . . . and . . . produces a new philosophy which destroys the concept that American citizens have any unalienable basic rights and sets up the claim that freedom to print is the property of the government to be granted or withheld from individual citizens at the government's will . . . "

This passage is quoted from the introduction to the scholarly, masterful presentation of this conspiracy by Frank Hughes in his *Prejudice And The Press,* which the Devin-Adair Co. published as a patriotic service in 1950. Were the activities of the Pulitzer Prize Committee as devoted to the cause of patriotism as they are to that of subversion, this book would have automatically received its prize.

The Rockefellers avoided launching this attack on the freedom of the press directly. The Commission On Freedom Of The Press was financed by a grant of $200,000 from the Rockefeller controlled Time Inc. and $15,000 from the Encyclopedia Britannica Inc., in which Rockefeller influence is not unknown, to the University of Chicago as an agency that would serve to lend prestige to the scheme. The members of the Commission were the following:

Robert M. Hutchins, chairman, is the former boy prodigy Chancellor of Rockefeller's University of Chicago, the "brain truster" entrusted to supervise the writing of the Constitution of the Empire, as head of the Committee To Frame A World Constitution, that came forth with its efforts, in 1947, as a pattern for the United Nations. He is director and chairman of the editorial board of Encyclopedia Britannica Inc., in which he is associated with Henry R. Luce and William Benton. His ideas, activities and the associates with which he chooses to surround himself, make it obvious that his sympathies are indiscriminately totalitarian. Incapacity for consistency and

intellectual honesty are revealed by the contrast between his attitudes on "freedom" when it concerns him, in the form of "academic freedom" for himself only, but not for his faculty; and as it concerns others, in the form of "freedom of the press", and the measure of freedom assigned to the community at large in his "World Constitution" which is a pattern of dictatorship. For his "academic freedom" he demands no limitation, free license. For himself he specifies, with arrogant conceit, that "Academic freedom is simply a way of saying that we get the best results in education and research if we leave their management to people who know something about them. Attempts on the part of the public to regulate the methods and content of education and to determine the objects of research are encroachments on academic freedom" (*The Higher Learning In America*, p. 20). For all others, including the press, freedom is to be restricted by "duty" and "accountability", as in "Freedom of the press for the coming period can only continue as an *accountable freedom* . . . it becomes an imperative question whether the press can any longer be left to the unregulated initiative of the few who manage it".

Hutchins has been very cagey about joining Communist fronts openly. Ex-Communist Louis Budenz has testified that "leading persons" in the field of education were under Communist Party orders to conceal their membership and infiltrate the field of education. Hutchins, however, openly acknowledged his radicalism to the Trustees of the University of Chicago before his appointment to the post of Chancellor. And he did join several Communist or front organizations, including:

1. Moscow State University.
2. Bureau on Academic Freedom of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, that demanded the reinstatement of the three U. of Washington professors, who had been ousted for membership in the Communist Party or affiliations with its causes.
3. American Civil Liberties Union—on advisory board of the Chicago chapter.

Under his "educational" guidance a legislative committee found that the University of Chicago had become a den of Communism, crime, and vice, that

culminated in the horrible Heirens case, in which a young child was murdered by a student.

Zechariah Chafee Jr., vice-chairman, Professor of Law, Harvard University. In 1920, he published a book entitled *Freedom of Speech* in which he showed an appreciative insight into the meaning and value of "freedom" as defined in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. But shortly thereafter the Rockefeller influence, as exerted by Beardsley Ruml in direction of the Marxist "social sciences" and totalitarianism, made itself felt and changed the intellectual atmosphere at Harvard. And with it, Professor Chafee changed his tune and joined the ranks of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations as another of the "brain trusters" of the Empire. In line with its policies, he then identified himself faithfully with every turn and twist of the Communist party-line and signed and sponsored, in the company of notorious Communists, numerous manifestos, letters, and other releases of the Party.

John Maurice Clark, Professor of Economics at the Rockefeller-subsidized University of Chicago and Columbia University, member of Rockefeller's National Resources Planning Board, consultant to the NRA, and attached to the OPA. The Marxist trend of his thought is indicated in his work *Social Control of Business.*

John Dickinson, Professor of Law, University of Pennsylvania, partner of William G. McAdoo, (Wilson in-law and later New Deal Senator). He is a Rockefeller New Deal "brain truster" who became Assistant Secretary of Commerce and then Assistant Attorney General in charge of anti-trust investigations. He is a member of Rockefeller's Social Science Research Council and his Council on Foreign Relations.

William Ernest Hocking, Professor of Philosophy, Harvard University. He is listed as a member of the editorial board of *The Protestant,* which the Un-American Activities Committee described as "one of the most remarkable vehicles of straight Communist propaganda in existence". He has been identified with a number of other Communist-front activities.

Harold D. Lasswell, Professor of Political Science, University of Chicago, lecturer at the Marxist New School For Social Research, and

now Professor of Law at Yale University. His record of Communist activities parallels his Rockefeller-subsidized roles and includes:

1. Chicago Workers School of the Communist Party—lecturer.

2. American Civil Liberties Union.

3. War Communications Research Laboratory, director of a research program financed by the Rockefeller Foundation with a three-year grant of $81,800, the objective of which was to root out any opposition to Rockefellerism by a process conceived by Lasswell and named "content analysis", another of the pseudo-sciences of the "social science" group. In these activities he was assisted by Communist fronter and Wallace supporter, Professor Frederick L. Schuman of the University of Chicago and by a group of others of the same breed, including Goodwin B. Watson and William E. Dodd, Jr., who were dismissed from government services by an act of Congress because of their association with dangerous subversives.

Archibald MacLeish, who calls himself poet but has been called by the 1948 California legislative committee investigating un-American activities, one of the "noted Communist Party liners." MacLeish was head of the Library of Congress to which $90,000 was contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation for the support of his activities. In 1940 he was made Assistant Secretary of State; in 1941, Director of the Office of Facts and Figures; in 1942, Assistant Director of the Office of War Information and American Delegate to UNESCO, of which he became chairman. MacLeish is a member of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations and has been connected with the Social Science Research Council.

Charles E. Merriam, Professor of Political Science at Rockefeller's University of Chicago, who favors "planned collectivism". He was affiliated with the American Society for Cultural Relations with Russia which is listed as an "American propaganda agency for the Soviet System." He was also an official of the NRA. He was appointed by President Truman to the Loyalty Review Board. He is closely identified with the Rockefeller Empire, including the following top policy-making bodies:

1. Spelman Fund—trustee.
2. Social Science Research Council.
3. National Resources Planning Board, which he was instrumental in organizing for the Rockefeller interests with Louis Brownlow, and into which the Rockefellers have put $3,953,000. It succeeded to the point where it successfully supplemented the activities of the Rockefeller Institute of Public Administration in realizing proposals for a reorganization of the government in Washington, to suit the Rockefeller dictatorship plans, and actually moved into the White House. Representative John Taber of New York called it a "menace to the welfare of the American people and . . . a menace to Constitutional government."
4. Council on Foreign Relations.

Reinhold Niebuhr, Professor of Applied Theology, Union Theological Seminary, an exchange professor with Britain under the Rockefeller plan by which the Rockefeller interests brought to the U.S. to propagandize his schemes, Sir William Beveridge, "cradle to grave", "social security" advocate, whose plans have done so much to undermine the British Empire. Niebuhr's Communist-front activities are discussed in detail in the chapter on the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. He is a member of Rockefeller's Council On Foreign Relations.

Robert Redfield, Professor of Anthropology at Rockefeller's University of Chicago. He is Director of the American Council On Race Relations and was associated with Louis Adamic, Mary McLeod Bethune, and other notorious Communists; Charles Dollard, president of the Carnegie Corporation, who appeared before Congress as a friend of Alger Hiss; Will W. Alexander, former vice-president of the Rosenwald Fund, who was named before Congress by Lauchlin Currie as an intimate of Gregory Silvermaster in connection with the investigation of the Washington spy rings; and Edwin R. Embree, late president of the Rosenwald Fund and vice-president of the Rockefeller Foundation. The Rosenwald Fund joined forces with the Baptist-inspired Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, under the guidance of Beardsley Ruml, in fostering Negro Communist race propaganda and agitation. He was also on the advisory board of

the Guggenheim Foundation, which has a long record of grants, according to investigating committee reports, to Reds, including Granville Hicks, Louis Adamic, Langston Hughes, and Carey McWilliams. He also has been affiliated in various capacities with the Social Service Research Council and has been trustee of the Carnegie Institute of Washington and the Social Science Foundation.

Beardsley Ruml, Rockefeller's principal agent in promoting Communism and the subversive "social sciences" in the educational world, launched through the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, as has been related in another chapter in connection with that organization. He has been trustee of the Spelman Fund and of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. During his tenure as Dean of the Social Science Division of Rockefeller's University of Chicago, Communist activities of members of his faculty and of the students became so notorious as to precipitate a legislative investigation of the University in 1935. He is a member of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations and a top "brain truster" of the Rockefeller Empire.

Arthur M. Schlesinger, Professor of History of Harvard University, who has been identified with numerous Communist and front activities. He is adviser to Rockefeller's Colonial Williamsburg, member of the Social Science Research Council, and member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Schlesinger writes for the "Sunday" (it appears on Saturday) edition of the Red *New York Post*, a column entitled *History Of The Week* that aptly illustrates his concept of historic truth. It consists of a mixture of New Deal and other shades of Communist propaganda. Currently it is harping on the present Party "line", McCarthyism.

George N. Shuster, President of Hunter College, an indiscriminate totalitarian who discerns the ideologic identity of Nazism and Communism and subscribes to both, is a member of the Council On Foreign Relations, was placed in Bavaria, where he has been doing a through job or restoring Nazis to control. He is proving himself an outstanding proponent of Rockefellerism.

The personnel of the Commission On The Free-

dom Of The Press as well as its sponsors, Henry R. Luce and Senator William Benton, stand out clearly as Rockefeller associates, "brain trusters", and pawns of the Rockefeller Empire, and beneficiaries of their "philanthropies". Luce, Benton, Chafee, Dickinson, MacLeish, Niebuhr, Ruml, Schlesinger, and Shuster are all members of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations. Dickinson, Leigh, Lasswell, MacLeish, Merriam, Redfield, Ruml and Schlesinger are all identified in various capacities with Rockefeller's top level propaganda agency, the Social Science Research Council. Benton, close associate of Nelson Rockefeller and on his advisory committee as Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, was vice chairman of the board of the Committee for Economic Development. Merriam was one of the organizers of Rockefeller's top level "planning" agencies, the National Resources Planning Board.

Hutchins, Hocking, Redfield, Niebuhr, and Ruml, of the Commission On Freedom Of The Press, were also members of the Committee to Frame A World Constitution that drew up the initial Constitution for Rockefeller's United Nations. All of them have benefited from Rockefeller "philanthropy" and have shown their willingness to follow direction; and all of them prospered accordingly. It truly can be concluded, therefore, that the schemes which they promote represent the intent and purpose of their Rockefeller masters.

The objective of the Rockefeller imperial interests that emerges again, more clearly than ever, from the report of the Commission On Freedom Of The Press, is a dictatorship that will eliminate all human rights that have been assured by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, including freedom of the press. This they justify by Marxist dialectics. It is the same pattern of freedom presented by *Pravda*.

The same concept of freedom of the press has been written into the "Bill of Human Rights" of the United Nations by a subcommission on which Professor Chafee and Senator William Benton sat with that distinguished "libertarian" Jacob M. Lomakin, Soviet consul-general in New York City. Lomakin was expelled from the United States following an attempt to kidnap Mrs. Oksana Kasenkina and force her return to Russia, which resulted in her jumping out of the window of his consulate

in an effort to escape his "libertarianism". *Freedom* used in this sense is obviously a semantic distortion of the word that makes it synonymous with *slavery.*

The latest step of the conspirators to protect themselves from exposure, has been the agitation being conducted to muzzle the members of Congress so that it will not be possible for them to bring the conspiracy to the attention of the public. The first move was a resort to typical Communist smearing of Senator Joseph McCarthy, who dared to repeat charges that had been made before against traitors, Communists, and other subversives in the government. McCarthy is being repaid for the limited measure of courage which he showed in exposing some of the lesser conspirators, (while remaining strictly silent on the topic of the top conspirators which the author has repeatedly called to his attention with ample proof) by being held up by the President himself and by known traitors, to the ridicule and scorn of the moronic element of the nation who swallow this palpably false propaganda. "McCarthyism" has become a word of opprobium and scorn for any patriot who dares to expose the conspirators and seeks to defend and protect the nation.

Subversion in our laws and courts, packed by the conspirators, has made it a crime to label Communist a person who by his very act and association proves himself an accomplice of the Communist Party, unless oft non-existent party-membership cards in the name of the person can be produced, or the person openly confesses himself to be a Communist. The conspirators have created for themselves a special privilege and thereby have constituted themselves a class above and beyond the law who are free to continue their crimes against the nation, immune to exposure, except by the most daring members of Congress. Now even the members of Congress are threatened by the conspiracy. The members of Congress would be subject to the same persecution as was Mrs. Hesta McCullough when she correctly labelled two notorious supporters, accomplices of the Communist cause, if the schemes of Senators Hunt and Benton, supported by the Administration, were carried out.

This scheme would destroy what little voice the Representatives of the nation have in Congress. At present the members of the House are allowed, as

a rule, only one minute for comment on a matter under discussion, when recognized by the Speaker. In the case of some critical legislation, recently, only half a minute was allowed each member for discussion of the bill, by a rule adopted by the majority of the House.

To make the muzzling of the Congressmen even tighter, another wrinkle has been added to the regulations of Congress. A Congressman may not even publish the remarks and discussions that he would have made, if allowed, in the *Congressional Record*, except by unanimous consent of the members. Any one member of Congress, in alliance with the conspirators, or one of their number, could completely muzzle the Congress, if Senators Hunt, Benton, and their accomplices can carry through their scheme.

But the conspirators have at their disposal still other tricks for silencing those who might still dare them or manage to get by with criticism and exposure of them. The only member of the Congress who in recent years has dared expose the Rockefeller control of our Government is courageous Senator George W. Malone of Nevada; and the only newspaper in the country that dared publish his expose was the *Chicago Tribune*, in its issue of April 25, 1949, that has been quoted. Since then, Senator Malone's name has been virtually barred from mention in the Rockefeller-controlled press. There has been set up in regard to him a wall of silence that generally means political death. The only mention of him in the national press since that date has been an attack on him for using the privilege of franking his remarks and telegraphing them to the press, practices that are used by all members of Congress under their privileges, and are constantly being used on a wholesale scale by the critics and conspirators themselves. More recently it has been announced that Rockefeller and allied money would be poured into Nevada when Malone comes up for re-election, to secure his defeat; and that a woman, secretary of his fellow Senator from Nevada, is being groomed by the conspirators to run against him.

The censorship imposed by President Truman on the nation's press is another step in carrying out the conspirators' plans for muzzling it. Annoyed by the exposures of corruption and subversion in the

Government, Truman berated the press for "jeopardizing national security" by publishing releases made by government departments themselves. His attitude was that of the Commission on Freedom of the Press, that a "responsible" press should publish nothing displeasing to the rulers. Oddly enough, Truman's "security" motivated censorship was designed solely to withhold information from the nation, and not from the enemy. For a representative of the Kremlin's press, Tass, was present at the conference. He has not been barred by Truman from getting the press releases of the departments of his own Administration that he alleges jeopardize national security, and from transmittin the information to the Soviet Union.

The penultimate in press censorship and suppression has been attained in the last few years, by a cartelization of the paper and pulp industry that has resulted in one of the most absolute monopolies in history, and has run the price of newsprint from $60 per ton to as high as $250 per ton, when it can be bought. George Sokolsky commented wisely on this and other phases of the conspiracy in a Don R. Mellett Lecture at the University of Syracuse, on May 8, 1947, on *The Free And Responsible Press,* as follows:

> "It is interesting to note, for instance, that the OPA never took a single step to protect the newspapers of this country from the abuse of the price of newsprint by an *alien cartel* . . . The price of paper, the high cost of labor, high taxes, force weaker newspapers either to fold or sell to chains. Some newspapers have folded because they were unable to obtain newsprint or could not pay the exorbitant prices charged by a monopolistic *alien cartel.* A government which demands freedom of press in countries that have never known freedom of anything, has taken not a single step to safeguard the freedom of its own press by protecting the flow of paper upon which its newspapers are printed. Small newspapers in small cities find it difficult to remain solvent, and therefore free, with newsprint at $90 a ton, if they can get it at all. To this must be added not only the high cost of newspaper labor but also featherbedding procedure in the printing trades which large newspapers meet with difficulty and some smaller newspapers cannot meet at all.

"For example, there is a trick in newspaper production called 'Bogus' and the name is correct. It consists in setting copy which is never used, the newspapers paying out hundreds of thousands of dollars every year for this purpose. Such bogus copy is set, a proof is taken, and the whole thing is thrown away. It is utter and complete waste. But it obeys the union rules."

However sage and true Sokolsky's statements are, they do not represent the whole truth. The *alien cartel* is dominated by the Rockefellers through the alien powers in question. The Chairman of the Paper Industry Board is John D. Rockefeller 3rd. The unions in question have been especially fostered by the Rockefeller interests through our government, for the very purpose of effective control of the press, which it now serves. This illustrates the profits that have accrued to the Rockefellers from their fostering of labor unionism as a device for regimentation of the people and of control of monopolization of industries through monopoly of labor. It fits perfectly into the totalitarian and syndicalist plot of the Rockefeller Empire.

Leaving nothing to chance, the Rockefeller Foundation, conjointly with its satellite Ford Foundation, has financed the setting up of the International Press Institute and the American Press Institute, as has been related, for the regimentation of the press. In order to insure foreign news that suits their purposes, Rockefeller's Council On Foreign Relations, with the aid of their satellite Carnegie Corporation, have undertaken to reward foreign correspondents who serve them well with lucrative fellowships. The Advisory Committee of the Council that selects the fellows and *supervises their work* were reported to be the following members of the Council: Gardner Cowles of *Look*; John K. Jessup of *Fortune*; Walter Kerr of the *New York Herald Tribune*; Grayson Kirk of Columbia University; Eugene Meyer of the *Washington Post*; Edward Murrow of the Columbia Broadcasting System; and Shepard Stone of the *New York Times*. In 1949-50 fellowships were awarded to the following: Henry R. Lieberman, the *New York Times* correspondent in China, who has covered Nationalist and Communist areas, including Manchuria and Sinkiang; and Robert Clurman, chief

correspondent and manager for the United Press in the Netherlands East Indies. In 1950-51, the fellowships were awarded to the following: Fitzhugh Turner of the Washington bureau of the *New York Herald Tribune*, formerly correspondent in the Middle East and Palestine, for a study of Russian imperialism; and William J. Boyle, of the Vienna bureau of the United Press, for a study of modern European history.

They have yet to solve the problem of preventing the publication, independently, of exposures such as this. Thus far such exposures constitute little annoyance to them, because of two factors: first, their control and censorship of the press and most other avenues of advertising and publicity bar these books from wide circulation; and second they have learned to trust to the moronity of the rank and file of the average public whom they have "conditioned" through the decades to be completely disinterested in such "minor" matters as national policy, which often determines whether they live or die, and so completely absorbed in such "vital" issues as the universally "fixed" sports and in the deified motion-picture stars, that they have no time for anything else. The more "intellectual" and "educated", or thought-controlled, of the mob have been so completely indoctrinated and conditioned that with a show of bigotry and intolerance, they refuse to believe the truth when it is presented to them. Therefore, the conspirators realize, it is only the exceptional individual who is interested enough to read and profit from a presentation of the truth, like this volume. And such individuals are an infinitesimal minority and count for so little in our land, that they can be ignored. Therefore, a volume such as this, however true, has been of little concern to them.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE "TROJAN HORSE"

ROCKEFELLER'S PHILANTHROPY TRUST

A Cesspool Of Subversion And Perennial Campaign Fund

Philanthropies, social-service activities and charities are political weapons of the first order, if those who control them are minded to use them for political purposes. They have the popular appeal of appearing to give the public something for nothing. And it is notorious that no one wants to shoot Santa Claus. Bismarxism, Communism and New and Fair Dealism have made foundations their most powerful weapon. They are lobbies of the highest effectiveness, entirely outside and above the law, a law unto themselves. The propaganda and political campaigns waged by foundations excel in effectiveness any party political campaigns, because they are waged continuously, year in and year out, with unlimited funds and without any of the legal restrictions imposed upon political parties. These restrictions in the use of political campaign funds were imposed primarily through the efforts of the foundations, which thus cunningly intensified the influence of their own lobbies.

The Marxist New and Fair Deals could not have come into power and retained it for so long a period without the continuous propaganda, campaigning and lobbying for their measures by the Rockefeller-controlled foundations and associated organizations, with all the great wealth, influence and prestige they possess. Not even the Government itself can wield as great an influence, because in politics the purchase of influence carries the limitation of the stigma of corruption, as it does in the world of business and commerce; but in the field of philanthropy and social work it is "accepted practice" to bribe public officials with retainers, jobs and favors, because of the false inference that their lobbying is done in the public interest.

This corrupt use of pseudo-philanthropy in politics is as old as human history. Shrewd members of Congress, back in the days before so many of them had come under the influence of the "philanthropic" lobby, recognized the menace of the proposed Rockefeller Foundation. In 1910 to 1911,

they refused to grant a charter to it on the ground that it would constitute a menace to the nation. On January 26, 1917, Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, stated on the floor of the Senate, in a wisely accurate and prophetic vein:

> "The Carnegie-Rockefeller influence is bad. In two generations they can change the minds of the people to make them conform to the cult of Rockefeller or the cult of Carnegie, rather than to the fundamental principles of American democracy."

Senator Martine, of New Jersey, said, on another occasion:

> "I hope that the United States may be spared from living on contributions from Rockefeller and Carnegie".

Many other of the shrewder members of Congress were wise and discerning enough to speak in the same vein. Their attitude was in sharp contrast with the abject and craven subservience to the Rockefeller interests of the large majority of the members of present-day Congresses that defile Washington and echo the historic remark of servile, "bipartisan" Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg at the 1945 San Francisco U.N. Conference:

"Anything Rockefeller wants is O.K."

This sentiment, unfortunately for the nation, represents the views of all the members of our present-day Congresses with the exception of one or two men, notably Senator Malone of Nevada. They are the only true Americans representing the country in these times of disaster wrought by the conspirators. In 1911, there were still Americans in the majority on the floors of Congress. They rejected the granting of a charter to the Rockefeller Foundation by an overwhelming vote.

Monopoly is the keynote of Rockefeller enterprise. It is quite natural that when John D. had discovered the publicity, propaganda, thought-control and commercial value of pseudo-philanthropic foundations, he should seek to gain a monopolistic control of them and of allied organizations. Besides, self-interest dictated that he would seek to eliminate that bugbear to the Rockefeller mind, the waste that would be involved in a battle of foundations promoting opposing or differing causes. Cartelization of philanthropy, of propaganda agencies parading as philanthropies, of commercial pseudo-

philanthropies, and of charities that feed on the generous impulses of mankind was, from that viewpoint, a desirable objective.

John D. Rockefeller attained the first step in the direction of a merger of "philanthropies" in 1908, when Andrew Carnegie, an in-law of William Rockefeller, was given a trusteeship by Rockefeller on the General Education Board. This initiated the merger of the two richest groups of "philanthropies" of the time, following a period of several years of collaboration between Rockefeller and Carnegie personally through social and golfing contacts. (Nevins, *JDR*, v. 2, p. 592) It was not long before the Rockefellers and their underlings were appointed to the boards of the various Carnegie philanthropic organizations and dominated them.

At the present time, the Rockefellers are represented personally in the Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, a significant set-up in the international field, by David Rockefeller, as trustee; and the chairman of its board of trustees is their kinsman and agent, John Foster Dulles. The two of them were largely instrumental in the appointment of Alger Hiss to the post of president of the Carnegie organization, and with their puppets and agents dictated its policies, propaganda and powerful lobby. Through their agents appointed to the board of each and every one of the Carnegie foundations, they now control them all. This domination has been tightened up by interlocking of a majority of these trustees with the Foreign Office of the Rockefeller Empire, the Council On Foreign Relations.

Under Rockefeller control, the activities of the Carnegie Endowment For International Peace have completely belied its name and violated the purpose for which it was chartered, by propaganda for our involvement in war—in 1914-1917, and again in 1940, when its President Nicholas Murray Butler campaigned for our intervention on behalf of England. Also, in violation of the law, it was the organizer of the campaign for the three billion dollar gift to England; and it published and distributed 300,000 copies of a propaganda pamphlet designed to influence the Congress, by Robert M. Gulick Jr., entitled *Fifteen Facts On The Proposed British Loan*. As the reader undoubtedly suspects by now, the "loan" was merely another device for looting the

taxpayers to fill the treasury of the Rockefeller Empire.

It is ironic that the control of the pro-British Carnegie organizations should have fallen into the hands of the Rockefeller interests who are effecting the destruction of the British Empire, and that it should be subverted to their purposes. But in this they share the fate of every important foundation in the country. Through their drafting of the laws, through control of the governmental agencies and courts involved, through seduction, bribery or other form of procurement of personnel skilled in the administration of foundations, through flattering offers of "cooperation" with the newer foundations that ends up in eventual control, or through court action, as in the case of the Frick Museum, the Rockefeller Empire has gained control of every important foundation and subverted them all to the uses and purposes of the Empire. Their control of the educational institutions of the country, especially in the field of the "social sciences", in which is included the administration of philanthropies, has been a material help in this cartelization of the philanthropies.

A mere detailing of the extent of the interlocking of the trusteeships of the foundations on the one hand, and their interlocking with the Rockefeller-dominated, and subversive and Marxist political and propaganda agencies and Government agencies on the other hand, gives some slight inkling of the extent of the menace of the Philanthropy-Charity-Social-Service Trust.

Of the total of 151 trustees listed, 37 interlock the trusteeships of two or more foundations each, 109 interlock membership with Rockefeller's Council On Foreign Relations, eight or more interlock with the Institute of Pacific Relations, and four were editors of *Amerasia* magazine. The character and tenor of these trusteeships is indicated by the fact that Alger Hiss was interlocking trustee of the largest number of these organizations at the time his "patriotic" career was interrupted by a jail sentence for perjury in connection with treason. Hiss's trusteeships included the presidency of the Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, trusteeships of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation and the World Peace Foundation, and membership in Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations and the

Institute Of Pacific Relations. His "sponsor, patron and mentor", John Foster Dulles, was "runner-up" with four: chairman of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Endownment For International Peace, trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation, member of the Council On Foreign Relations and of the Federal (alias National) Council of Churches of Christ in America (alias U.S.) Others, who rival these in the number of their foundation trusteeships, are Karl T. Compton, Cleveland E. Dodge, Douglas S. Freeman, Walter S. Gifford, Robert Gordon Sproul, W. W. Waymack and Harry Merritt Wriston.

Making use of the generous impulses of mankind has become a big and important aspect of the business enterprises of the Rockefeller Empire that overlooks no exploitable human failing or weakness. It gives them two advantages: it places the control of enormous wealth in their own hands to be used as they choose; and it keeps that wealth out of the hands of possible rivals in the quest for power and domination. Since these moneys flow directly into their control, it is not surprising that their agents have written into the law, provisions that exempt from taxation the moneys that flow into their "philanthropic", "social service" and "charitable" organizations.

On August 13, 1951, the National Planning Association, an organization that has been subsidized by the Rockefeller Foundation, released a pamphlet written by Rockefeller "tax expert" Beardsley Ruml, in collaboration with Theodore Geiger, entitled *"The Five Percent"*. It deals with a clause in the Federal tax laws Ruml was instrumental in having inserted for his masters, that permits corporations to deduct 5% of their total net income "for *approved expenditures* for educational scientific and welfare purposes." It can be assumed that expenditures are "approved" by agents of the Empire planted in the Treasury Department, whose approval must be had for all such matters as setting up tax-exempt foundations or researches—a key device in the process of gaining control of all foundations. Ruml, an old hand at the commercial use of pseudo-philanthropies, naively let the cat out of the bag by pointing out the profits of these "philanthropies" to the donors, as follows:

" . . . many corporations which contribute to scientific research gain access to industrial and

technologic applications as a result of that research, which may more than repay the expenditures.

"The expenditures create a highly favorable atmosphere for the corporation within its other business activities—for example, its sales promotion work and its labor relations—have a much better chance of being successful."

The real uses to which these "research funds", as well as the activities of the National Planning Association, are put when "approved", can be discerned from the fact that Beardsley Ruml's collaborator, Theodore Geiger, was exposed as a Communist by Professor William Canning before the McCarran Internal Security Committee hearing on August 16, 1951. The taxpayers' moneys are used to supplement the foundations' wealth in fostering Communism in the guise of "social science" research.

The subversive character of the activities and of the key personnel of Rockefeller's Council On Foreign Relations and of their other "philanthropies" and their multitudinous subsidiaries, allies and fronts, has been detailed in other chapters. The political complexion and efficiency of the various Rockefeller foundations has been recounted. How true this state of affairs is in the other foundations of the Trust can be illustrated by listing the Board of Trustees of some of them. The italicized are New Deal officials and the starred, notorious Left Wingers and Marxists.

SPELMAN FUND

Cleveland E. Dodge	*Charles E. Merriam**
Clarence A. Dykstra	John D. Rockefeller III
Marshall Field*	Laurance S. Rockefeller
William Tudor Gardiner	*Beardsley Ruml*

TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND

A. A. Berle Jr.	*Paul G. Hoffman*
*Francis Biddle**	*Oswald W. Knauth*
*Bruce Bliven**	*Robert M. LaFollette Jr.**
*Chester Bowles**	Morris E. Leeds
*Benjamin V. Cohen**	Robert S. Lynd
Henry S. Dennison	*James G. McDonald*
John H. Fahey	Charles P. Taft*
H. Chr. Sonne	*W. W. Waymack*

WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION

Mrs. Barry Bingham	*Archibald MacLeish**
*Joseph E. Davies**	Hugh Moore
John S. Dickey	Edward R. Murrow
Cleveland E. Dodge	James B. Reston
Thomas K. Finletter	*Mrs. Ruth Bryan Rohde*
Mrs. Raymond B. Fosdick	*Francis B. Sayre*
Douglas S. Freeman	*Arthur Sweetser*
*Alger Hiss**	*Henry A. Wallace**
Grayson Kirk	*William W. Waymack*
Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach	*Sumner Welles*
*Herbert H. Lehman**	Mrs. Quincy Wright

The mechanics of control and subversion of foundations that are not directly dominated is currently illustrated by the developments in the Ford Foundation. This Foundation was established in 1936 by Edsel Ford with a gift of $25,000, and was rapidly enriched by gifts from Henry and Edsel Ford and their estates. Its stated purpose was to receive and administer funds for scientific, educational and charitable ends, to further the public welfare. Its method of operation was to extend grants to other organizations for their maintenance and operation. In December 1947, it showed capital assets of $204,855,975.65; total expenditures of $1,060,064.93; and grants of $982,185.67, but published no report. It had only five trustees: Henry Ford II, President; Burt J. Craig, Secretary and Treasurer; *Karl T. Compton,* who is chairman of the board of Massachusetts Institute of Technology that has been so liberally subsidized by the Rockefeller-controlled foundations, interlocking trustee of the General Education Board, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Edison Foundation and the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, a member of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations and noted in educational circles as a "liberal"; Donald K. David, who is dean of the Harvard School of Business that is controlled by the Rockefeller-dominated foundations, a familiar Harvard brand of "liberal" and a member of Rockefeller's Council On Foreign Relations; and Benson Ford.

Hard-headed Henry Ford had been quite successful in keeping both Wall Street and the Rockefeller interests out of his enterprises. But Henry the Second, far more naive than his grandfather, succumbed to political pressure exercised through inheritance-tax and Treasury bureaucrats and had

opened the door by way of the Ford Foundation to the agents of Rockefeller, peddling their dictatorship conspiracy as "social science". It is safe to predict that this will lead the way to his eventual loss of control of the enterprise he has inherited. For, although the Ford Foundation holds only 3,089,908 shares of the Class A, non-voting stock of the Ford Co., ways will be discovered by the conspirators to give it, and their agents in it, control of the enterprise. By 1950, the process was already under way. By this time, the value of that stock alone was reported by the Foundation to be $417,137,580, mere "chicken feed" in these days of squandering of tens of billions of dollars of taxpayers' money, but still one of the largest boodle funds available in the nation, in the form of a tax-exempt foundation, that can be converted to subversive political propaganda by the conspirators.

The breach made by Compton and David, representing Rockefeller-controlled "philanthropy" was considerably widened by enlargement of the board of trustees, through the addition of:

John Cowles, president of the Minneapolis Star & Tribune Co., trustee of the Foreign Service Foundation and member of Rockefeller's Council On Foreign Relations.

Charles E. Wilson, president of the General Electric Co., and trustee of the Foreign Service Foundation, and Fair Deal official.

In addition there were added a host "learned professors", officers of universities heavily subsidized by the Rockefeller "thought control" organizations that parade as "philanthropies", who are dependent upon the Rockefeller-controlled Carnegie Foundation For The Advancement Of Teaching for their pensions and who must do as they are bid.

These submissive "learned professors" were organized into a "study committee" to serve as "independent consultants to the Foundation". This was required by the Treasury Department before it would make a final ruling on the tax exemption of the funds left to the Foundation.

This learned group of professors was permitted by the powers-that-be to dictate how the Ford fortune should be spent. But even learned professors must eat; and to attain the positions they hold they must have learned long since that the easiest and only way to insure steady eating is to

with Mr. Hoffman having 'enormous powers' in the apportionment of the fund . . ."

The available liquid resources for this campaign fund, that can be expended for steady propaganda and campaigning, year in and year out, and with no regard to the Hatch Corrupt Practices Act, was announced by the Foundation to be $68,791,847, as of the end of 1950. Used in connection with the 1952 Presidential election campaign, it would probably make the total Foundation election boodle fund the largest in the history of the country. It would probably prove sufficient to saddle the Democratic Party and its program of Marxist Rockefellerism on the nation for at least another four years—and their totalitarian rule.

The *New York Times* announcements that have been recounted were preceded on September 21, 1950, by one of the "scoops" for which Walter Winchell is so renowned. He announced in the *New York Journal American*:

> " . . . the Ford Foundation will distribute its $80,000,000 tax exempt fund in the field of social science—*particularly the training of men for government services.*"

Eliminating any doubt as to the influence of the Rockefeller Foundation over the activities of the Ford Foundation, the report stated:

> "Winchell said the Foundation 'studied the workings of the Rockefeller Foundation and others, before deciding to devote its wealth to social sciences rather than medicine or other physical sciences'."

With Hoffman in control, no time was lost in launching the Ford Foundation in an intensive thought-control and propaganda campaign. The first step was announced on February 20, 1951, in the *New York Times,* under the headline, *Ford Foundation Sets Up Educational Study.* The Foundation announced the creation of a Fund For The Advancement Of Education, with an initial grant of $7,154,000. The chairman is none other than Frank W. Abrams, chairman of the board of Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. The president is Professor Clarence H. Faust, dean of the college and of the graduate library of Rockefeller's University of Chicago, who had been transplanted in 1947 to Leland Stanford University as Dean of the

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Humanities and Sciences. The board of trustees include the following:

Barry Bingham, president and editor of the *Courier—Journal & Louisville Times,* owner and operator of radio station WHAS, member of the board of overseers of Harvard U. and member of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations

Ralph J. Bunche, director of the Division of Trusteeship of the United Nations, trustee of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and member of the Council on Foreign Relations

Walter Lippmann, author and journalist and member of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations

Owen J. Roberts, former U.S. Supreme Court Justice and rabid "internationalist", who has publicly proclaimed his desire to haul down the American flag and replace it with an "international" U.N. banner

A fund for adult "education" was announced as one of its first activities in the *N.Y. Times* of April 24, 1951. Adequate secrecy for the activities of the Foundation that could not stand the light of day was provided by its announced policy of leaving publicity on grants to the discretion of the grantees.

Censorship of the press on an international basis was the next venture of the Ford Foundation, in the form of the International Press Institute. *It was entered into in collaboration with the Rockefeller Foundation,* that had never been brazen enough to openly launch such a venture, but now saw the opportunity to do so through one of its less suspect agencies. The purposes of the Institute stated in the *Times* announcement on April 10, 1951, are as follows:

"First, the furtherance and safeguarding of the freedom of the press, by which is meant free access to the news, free expression of views, free publication of newspapers; second, achievement of *understanding among editors* and so (Ed.: good rhetoric is apparently of no interest to these distinguished editors) among peoples; third, the promotion of free exchange of accurate and *balanced* news among nations; and fourth, the improvement of the practices of journalism."

There is no record that the ultra-Red Newspaper Guild which herds the newspaper staffs of the nation, and especially that of the *New York Times,*

in the service of Communism, Russia and the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis, had the slightest word of protest against the Institute, in spite of its rigid control of all activities and organizations broaching on newspapers. Within a short time the *Times* announced "seminars" on newspaper topics held by the American Press Institute, Columbia University.

Television, which has such tremendous potentials for propaganda, subversion and political control, was the field of activity next entered into by the Ford Foundation. On June 13, 1951, the *N.Y. Times* announced that the Ford Foundation had launched, in cooperation with the National Association of Radio & Television Broadcasters, a study to determine "how commercial television can contribute to 'a better level of educational, informative and more culturally mature programs' " in the form of an experimental and radio workshop to prepare special programs and offer them to sponsors. James Webb Young, consultant to the Foundation, is quoted as stating that commercial broadcasting would have great social significance and that:

> "It is this powerful stream of commercial broadcasting which in my opinion, will be the real impact of television on this country—on its level of information, its emotional maturity and on its unconscious behavior patterns."

This powerful weapon of propaganda, thought control and subversion, the conspirators openly propose to control through the Ford Foundation:

> "In the workshop it would undertake to produce, probably on film, *programs with a content in line with the foundation's purposes . . .*"

Once again it is curious to note that the Communist elements, usually so active and vociferous in all matters that touch on propaganda, have raised no objection to this program. It must be quite to their liking. The reason may be discernible in a broadcast made by a Columbia Broadcasting System panel on Sunday, August 19, 1951. The participants were Representative Reva B. Bosone (Democrat, Utah), Rev. Paul C. Payne of the crimson Board of Christian Education and George H. Shaw, former Assistant Secretary of State. They refused to lay the blame for destruction of the morality of the nation's youth on the perversion and subversion of the educational system of

the nation by the Rockefeller-subsidized Communist "educators" who openly teach in our schools and through all avenues of publication that morality is an anachronistic, bourgeois foible, weakness or vice; or on the wholesale corruption, perversion and treason of public officials. These callous propagandists and perverters of the truth followed the line laid down by the Communist Party and by President Truman in his speech before the American Legion and by the Democratic National Committee, in preparation for trick campaign oratory and for pulling the wool over the eyes of the "peasants". They laid the blame for the immorality on the *exposure* of corruption, treason, perversion and immorality, especially in the course of political campaigns. They call the *exposure* of such corruption, treason, perversion and other immorality, "character assassination", until the day that the party involved is thrown behind bars; and they apparently feel that the offenses do not exert an evil influence even then, except in the process of *exposure* and prosecution. In short, the damage is not in the *crime* but in its *exposure*. It is a new version of the old idea held by the criminal, that the only crime is being caught.

This cry of "character assassination" sounds strange coming from the mouth of Harry Shippe Truman, the vestige of the courageous American Senator who, in 1942, "assassinated" the character of Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co., his present day bosses, with the truthful charge of treason. It sounds even stranger coming from the mouth of a clergyman in defense of Senator Tydings and his shameful protection of subversion and treason.

The Rockefeller-dominated Trust has made it impossible to set up any sizeable fund or foundation for the fostering of Americanism or the support of the Constitution. The Constitution is an anathema to the conspirators and is never mentioned by them in any of their programs. Any organization for Constitutional education invites the fury of the conspirators and all the persecution and prosecution which their puppet public officials can bring to bear. But in the case of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, another technique was used, one that has become the standard among the conspirators in blocking the philanthropic intent of true Americans.

In 1934, Alfred P. Sloan, then president of General Motors Corp., member of Rockefeller's Council On Foreign Relations, announced a gift of ten million dollars to establish the Sloan Foundation for the purpose of effecting

> " . . . a broader as well as a better understanding of the economic principles and national policies which have characterized American enterprise."

He appointed his brother Harold Stephenson Sloan, who obtained his M.A. of Columbia U. in economics, in the year 1926, and became associate professor of economics at the N. J. State Teachers College, visiting professor of economics at New York University and lecturer at Columbia U., vice-president and executive director of the Sloan Foundation. He occupied this post until 1945.

Under his directorship, the Sloan Foundation was reincorporated as the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation Inc. (Delaware). The foundation became a hotbed of Marxist "science", otherwise known as "social science", and the "Americanism" that it promulgated was Soviet Americanism. To what extent New Deal pressure was responsible for the subversion of the Foundation is not known. But the Treasury Department has been capable of ruling that to foster Americanism is "to engage in propaganda", a ruling that would bar the Foundation from tax exemption. But it never has been known to rule that spreading Communist and New Deal propaganda is "to engage in propaganda".

The board of trustees of the reorganized Foundation, which was unquestionably dictated by the Rockefeller interests through the Treasury Department, as indicated by its personnel, included:

Karl T. Compton, trustee of the General Education Board, Rockefeller Foundation and Edison Foundation and member of Rockefeller's Council On Foreign Relations

Lewis W. Douglas, trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation and General Education Board, member of Rockefeller's Council On Foreign Relations, former Ambassador to St. James Court and president of the Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Rev. Harry F. Ward of the Union Theological Seminary and the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, a steady contributor to the official Communist publication, the *Daily Worker,*

and notorious pro-Communist and joiner of Communist front organizations

John L. Pratt, kinsman of Rockefeller's partner, George Whitney, President of J. P. Morgan & Co. and trustee of Consolidated Edison Co.

Alfred P. Sloan Jr.

Assisting Director Sloan, as "educational" director, was Miss Eunice Fuller Barnard who was a member of two organizations listed by the Department of Justice as "subversive and Communist": 1. The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee which supported the activities of Gerhardt Eisler as ranking Soviet agent in the U.S.; and 2. The Conference on Pan American Democracy. The outstanding achievements of the Foundation under this direction were:

1. Public Affairs Committee Inc. which was supported with grants that totalled $379,947.20

2. Institute of Post-War Reconstruction, with $59,212.

3. Educational Film Institute, with $75,000, for the production of Communist films with music by Rockefeller protegé, Hanns Eisler.

The Public Affairs Committee was described by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as "an organization which issues higher quality pamphlets on subjects related to those adopted for propagation by the Communist Party." Its founders were:

Evans Clark, one of the first employees of the Soviet Information Bureau in the U.S., director of the Twentieth Century Foundation, and member of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations.

Frederick Vanderbilt Field, whose record as a sponsor of Communist causes and membership in Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations is recounted in these pages.

Maxwell S. Stewart, editor of the Committee's publications, who was identified by Louis F. Budenz as a Communist Party member on the authority of Earl Browder, taught at the Moscow Institute, was associate editor of the *Moscow Daily News*, and has fifty-two citations for affiliations with subversive organizations.

It is not surprising that the Public Affairs pamphlets, written by such authors as Maxwell S. Stewart, Carey McWilliams, Morris Ernst, Harold Loy Ickes, Ruth Benedict, Gene Weltfish, Robert E. Cush-

man and Dr. Charles E. A. Winslow are rated as Red propaganda and reading recommended by the Communist Party. The pamphlet written by Benedict and Weltfish, entitled *Races of Mankind* was barred from circulation among the Armed Forces after protests by the House Military Affairs Committee against its Communist propaganda.

Under the secretary-generalship of Henry Allen Moe, director of the American Association of Rhodes Scholars, trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation and of Rockefeller's Museum of Modern Art, the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation has supplied fellowships and support almost exclusively to Communist fellow travelers selected by the Standing Committee headed by Dr. Linus Pauling, a frequent sponsor of Communist-organized protests and fronts. Among the Fellows are:

Louis Adamic	Newton Arvin	Peggy Bacon
Carleton Beals	Albert Bein	Alvah Bessie
Marc Blitzstein	Kenneth Burke	Harriet Buckmaster
Jack Conroy	Aaron Copland	Adolph Dehn
Angner Enters	Kenneth Fearing	Hallie Flannagan
Mordecai Gorelik	William Gropper	Albert Halper
Josephine Herbst	Granville Hicks	Abram L. Harris
Maurice Hindus	Langston Hughes	Rolfe Humphries
Joe Jones	Otto Klineberg	Owen Lattimore
Douglas S. Moore	Carey McWilliams	Lewis Mumford
Alexander North	Max Nomad	Saul K. Padover
Nathaniel Peffer	Bernard Reiss	Earl Robinson
Isidor Schneider	Harry Slochower	Maxwell S. Stewart
Tom Tippett	Genevieve Taggard	Charles R. Walker
Edmund Wilson	Richard Wright	William E. Zeuch

Not included in the above list is one notable, Professor Margaret Schlauch, who left the U.S. to become a teacher in Communist Poland.

The Rosenwald Foundation, under the directorship of Edwin R. Embree, former vice-president of the Rockefeller Foundation, and avowed Marxist, persistently engaged in Communist agitation, especially among Negroes. Dr. J. W. Holley, Negro educator and founder of the Albany State College for Negroes, called the Rosenwald Foundation one of the principal agencies fostering hatred of the whites by a campaign that accused them of robbing the colored folks of their rights. It contributed, with Rockefeller's General Education Board, to the Bethune College for Negroes that is headed by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, who is listed in the California Un-American Activities report as one of the "well known Communists". It also supported liberally the American Council on Race Relations,

on the board of which Embree served with Mrs. Bethune and Will W. Alexander, a vice-president of the Rosenwald Foundation named by Lauchlin Currie, as friend of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, who was accused of complicity in Communist spy ring activities. The Council was also supported by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation, and the president of the latter served on the Council's board.

The Foreign Service Educational Foundation that undertakes to indoctrinate men who wish to enter, or are in, the Diplomatic Corps, in 1950 turned over to Owen Lattimore's pro-Communist control its School of Advanced International Studies, to be merged with his Walter Hines Page School of International Relations at Johns Hopkins U. that has been liberally subsidized by the Carnegie Corporation and the Rockefeller Foundation.

Instances of subversive activities of a host of foundations merged into a Foundation Trust by the Rockefeller interests, can be cited endlessly. Enough has been related to make it clear that they are a grave menace to the nation, a power above and beyond our government, the adjunct of an invisible super-government that boldly and baldly engages in subversive political activities and undertakes to impose a dictatorship on our country. In their political activities the foundations that comprise this Trust violate the provisions of the laws that make their existence possible by according them tax exemption on the condition that they refrain from political activities. By failure to comply with the law, this group of foundations provide the immediate instrument of their destruction. For it is inconceivable that the courts will hold that in their pro-Communist political activities they were engaged in "education" and not in politics. By mere enforcement of the law this social cancer can be and should be destroyed.

It remains to be seen if these foundations and their sponsors are more powerful than the nation that created their right to existence. There is delicious irony in this situation, that provides that the selfsame Marx-inspired tax laws that the conspirators promoted to impoverish the nation and enrich their sponsors, shall serve to destroy them and rid the land of their menace.

One fact emerges from a study of the founda-

tions. Directly or indirectly they are all controlled by the Rockefeller interests. Under the provisions of the law and its administration, no important foundation can exist without their acquiescence, that is not subject to their control.

FOUNDATION CODE

1. Foundation For Economic Education
2. American Foundation
3. Carnegie Corporat•on of N. Y.
4. Carnegie Endowment for Int'l Peace
5. Carnegie Institute of Washington
6. Carnegie Foundation For The Advancement of Teaching
7. Filene Foundation Inc. and Edward Filene Good Will Fund
8. General Education Board
9. Rockefeller Brothers Fund
10. Rockefeller Foundation
11. Spelman Fund of New York
12. Twentieth Century Fund
13. Woodrow Wilson Foundation
14. World Peace Foundation
15. New York Community Trust
16. Ford Foundation
17. Council on Foreign Relations
18. Institute of Pacific Relations
19. Chicago Community Chest
b. Phelps-Stokes Fund
c. Psychiatric Foundation
d. Russell Sage Foundation
e. Foreign Service Education Foundation
f. Clayton Foundation
g. Edison Foundation
h. Alfred P. Sloan Foundatioin
i. William Alanson White Foundation
j. Grant Foundattion
k. Near East Foundation
l. International Ladies' Garment Workers Union
m. Institute of Int'l Educational Inc.
n. American Association of University Women, Fellowship Fund
o. National (Federal) Council of z Churches of Christ in U. S. (America)
p. World Student Service Fund
q. Pepi Cola Scholarship Board
r. Hertzler Foundation
s. Field Foundation
t. Industrial Areas Foundation
u. Turrell Fund
v. Guggenheim Memorial
w. Textile Foundation
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CHAPTER XIX

ROCKEFELLER'S "POPULAR FRONT"

The "New" And "Fair" Deals.

The Roosevelt "New Deal" regime was the fulfillment of the pledge of a "Popular Front" government in the U.S. that the Rockefeller Empire had obviously made to Stalin as one of the bases of their pact. It was composed almost entirely of Rockefeller-Soviet Axis agents, who had planned it as "social science", and of other types of puppets of the Rockefeller Empire and its "philanthropies". It is absurd to speak of the Communist spies and agents who have been exposed in high posts in Washington as "infiltrators". They were the very backbone of the New Deal, planted there from the start to serve the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis in its global conspiracy. From the very start of the regime, after removal of a large number of employees from government posts by Roosevelt, at the behest of the conspirators, on the pretense of "economy", which had been a sham campaign platform, the government was packed with hundreds of thousands of Rockefeller Reds spawned in the Rockefeller-dominated "educational" system. Rockefeller-subsidized professors, especially the peddlers of the bogus "social sciences", and their students, whose training fitted them only for some task in a "managed economy", a euphemism for Communist or other forms of Marxist dictatorship, and who consequently constituted an ever growing pressure group supporting the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis, became the priests of the "new social order"—the New Deal.

Surrender of control of the destinies of the nation to the professors who constitute the vaunted "brain trust", consequently means surrender to the type of totalitarianism dictated to them by the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis. They must be ever-ready to betray their country to that Axis. This is eloquently attested to by the fact that the great majority of the traitors who have been exposed in the past decade have been professors and their students. Hiss and Field of Harvard, Coplon of Columbia, Gillars of Hunter College, Pressman of Cornell, Dr. Pontecorvo and numerous others attest to the subversive influence of the Rockefeller-subsidized or dominated universities. The presidents of most of our leading

universities are included in the membership of the Rockefeller Empire's Foreign Office, the Council on Foreign Relations, where they are indoctrinated by such characters as Owen Lattimore, Frederick Vanderbilt Field and William W. Lockwood, former editors of *Amerasia* and Alger Hiss, all champions of Marxism, and by others of equal calibre and inclination. Soviet interests could not be expected to suffer, at their hands, in a conflict of interests with the U.S. Among the university presidents thus indoctrinated are General Dwight Eisenhower, President of Columbia University, Harold Stassen, President of the University of Pennsylvania, Karl Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, James Bryant Conant, President of Harvard University, John Sloan Dickey, President of Dartmouth, Isaiah Bowman, former President of Johns Hopkins, Robert Gordon Sproul, President of the University of California and numerous others. Through them the educational system of the nation is impressed into the service of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis.

In 1926, the Rockefeller interests started grooming Franklin Delano Roosevelt for the role of puppet, depression President. He was an incompetent who had never been able to earn enough to support his family; who had started off as a Ku Klux Klan candidate for the N. Y. State Senate, trading on the Roosevelt name and its appeal to the "peasants"; whose wife was trusted by the Kremlin as one of the original agents of the Bismarxian school of Marxism in the U.S.; who had suffered from an attack of encephalomyelitis, falsely described as infantile paralysis, that had left him with the stigma of high suggestibility so aptly described by his wife in her autobiography and by others, and gave him the reputation of being a good politician because he acquiesced with all who spoke with him but that made him completely pliable by agents planted at his side,—this Roosevelt recommended himself highly to the Rockefeller interests as the prospective Charley McCarthy, the "perfect dummy" to serve as spokesman in putting over their totalitarian conspiracy, and in fulfilling their Soviet agreement. Through their collaborator, George Foster Peabody, they made him a present of Georgia Warm Springs, with a quarter-of-a-million dollars mortgage attached, that was too large for him to

handle without their help. In the following year, they bribed him to accept the New York gubernatorial nomination to the tune of more than $800,000, as related by Ernest K. Lindley, his publicity man, in the official campaign biography, under the cover of a philanthropic sham. That sham was completely exposed by me in 1935 in my book, *Rackets, Social Service And Medical,* and in 1940 in *Your Life Is Their Toy.*

Franklin Delano Roosevelt might not have been placed in the White House by the conspirators, if President Hoover had not been a Quaker and turned down the proposal made to him on their behalf, by Henry L. Stimson, Rockefeller puppet Secretary of State under Hoover, to declare war on Japan for the purpose of rescuing Standard Oil property that was being consistently wrecked by the Japs in the course of their invasion of China. According to Professor Harry Elmer Barnes in his pamphlet, *The Struggle Against The Historical Blackout* (6th ed., p. 43):

> "Henry L. Stimson openly played his Lucifer hand in Far Eastern diplomacy. He took Hoover to the mountain top and . . . he did make it evident that Mr. Hoover could recoup his political fortunes and have every prospect of reelection in the autumn if he would make war on Japan. But Hoover would have nothing to do with the idea. A year later Mr. Stimson had a rendezvous with Mr. Hoover's newly elected successor at Hyde Park and had no difficulty in selling him his bill of goods. Roosevelt's recently published letters show he took the initiative in bringing about this momentous conference with Stimson on January 9, 1933. From about that time onward Mr. Roosevelt had an 'ace in the hole' whenever he needed a foreign war to rehabilitate his political prospects at home. He played the ace in the summer and autumn of 1941. But as James Farley has revealed (Ed.: *James Farley's Story,* p. 39), Roosevelt discussed the possibility of immediate war with Japan in his very first Cabinet meetings of March, 1933."

Stimson was rewarded by Roosevelt with the post of Secretary of War. He mentions his agreement with Roosevelt on war on Japan in his autobiography, *On Active Service in Peace And War,* (p. 301). Professor Barnes is wrong in his as-

sumption that Roosevelt delayed playing his ace until 1941. He began playing it promptly following his inauguration. On the day of his inauguration vainglorious Franklin Delano Roosevelt told his friends, in an expansive moment, that he wanted to be a wartime president. He was compelled to delay his war because Japan was not prepared to fight us, and Congress was not in any mood to declare a war. Public opinion had been aroused against war by one of the typical Communist "peace" propaganda campaigns that was actively financed by the Rockefeller interests, and was intended to lull the U.S. into complete disarmament.

The first obstacle was surmounted by the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis by American-planned and financed rearmament of Japan, in which the Standard Oil companies played a significant role. After the Panay incident, the Rockefeller interests made the Mitsuis their exclusive agents in Japan and conquered territory in Asia. The second impediment was overcome by Roosevelt and his fellow conspirators, as pointed out by Charles A. Beard in his work, *President Roosevelt And The Coming Of The War,* and by the author in *The Strange Death Of Roosevelt,* by goading Japan into attacking the U.S. at Pearl Harbor. In this treachery, as has been related, Rockefeller's Institute of Pacific Relations played the dominant role. This was the reason for the delay in the Japanese war for which Roosevelt hankered so long.

In the meantime, Roosevelt very materially aided the Rockefeller Empire in bringing on the war between Germany and England by engineering the upbuilding of the Nazi Party in Germany and inducing the British to enter World War II after the invasion of Poland, for the purpose of smashing both of the other Empires. How little Roosevelt was interested in the fate of Poland is demonstrated by his subsequent sell-out of the Poles to Stalin. But they were for him as good a pretext as any for bringing on the war that he sought to immortalize himself. Jesse Jones, in his book, *Fifty Billion Dollars,* confirms my earlier statement that Roosevelt deliberately sought. instigated and precipitated World War II.

Every measure of national or international import, as well as the minor local ones, championed by the "brain trutsers" in the New and Fair Deals

have served the purposes of both the Rockefeller Empire and Soviet Russia. When Stalin stood at the side of Hitler, they and their students championed "isolationism", pacifism, Buchmanism, and the America First movement, which was discredited by the influx of both the Communist and the Nazi elements—with the purpose of keeping the U.S. out of the war and serving the interests of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis. That is the true significance of the vaunted membership of Ambassador Philip Jessup and of Senator William Benton in America First, which was advanced in the press as disproof of the Red complexion of both. It proves exactly the reverse. For support of America First by subversives served Soviet interests quite as effectively as did Frederick Vanderbilt Field's Communist-front Peace Mobilization, in the propaganda for keeping the U.S. out of the war.

But as soon as the Rockefeller interests had effected their deal with the British for Saudi Arabian oil in exchange for their bringing the U.S. into the war, and as soon as Hitler's forces were turned against their Soviet allies, these subversives fairly shrieked their insistence that America enter the war. The Communist Party line then publicly coincided with the interests of the Rockefeller Empire, and "internationalism" became the shibboleth of both. Philip Jessup and Senators Arthur Vandenberg and William Benton were in the forefront of the changelings.

This open alliance with the Soviets prepared the way for the conspirators to begin frank subsidy by the U.S. taxpayers of the industrialization and modernization of the armaments of Russia. Every "international" plan proposed thereafter contained tribute by the American taxpayer to the Kremlin. "Lend Lease" provided over ten billion dollars worth of armaments and supplies, including an entire fleet of naval vessels. The United Nations Relief And Rehabilitation Administration, which was almost entirely financed with American taxpayers' money, was converted into a device for financing Communist Russian infiltration and conquest of many nations. Communist agents, under the direction of Herbert H. Lehman, were placed in charge of the distribution of this American aid in such lands as Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Poland that the Axis agreements turned over to the Soviets.

But the lion's share of the money and supplies went to Soviet Russia itself.

The New Deal and its Fair Deal successor have been made to serve the domestic purposes of the Rockefeller Empire as effectively as it does the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis in the international field. The industrial monopolies which they control are fed from the Treasury and the public's purse. Their Milk Trust's monopoly was extended, and even in depression the price of milk was tripled. Their monopoly of food has been widened, with the cooperation of the truckmen's unions, to the point where they maintain a constantly high price even for produce, throughout the nation the entire year.

The seizure of industries which they did not control and the setting up of new monopolies assumed a fresh pattern under their New Deal. No longer was it necessary for them to resort *as individuals* to the racketeering of the South Side Improvement Company type and risk public indignation. Their agencies, the Government and the unions, do their dirty work, undermine the industries which they seek, smash them so as to force out the investing public and form them into monopolies to be taken over.

When these things are done by the "New Deal" they have the complete support of the very radical and labor elements which would rail at them if done by private enterprise for itself. By some curious quirk of mentality akin to faith, they are happy and content when these crimes are committed for the benefit of the same private cartels, through public agencies, by themselves as agents, at public expense. For the "liberal" or radical does not seek to remedy evil situations. He merely seeks to be master of them himself. He is motivated not by principle but envy and unprincipled greed. That was the Machiavellian idea that lay behind the Rockefeller support of Communism and its incorporation in the New Deal mechanics for attaining monopoly and dictatorship.

The NRA (National Industrial Recovery Administration) and the Federal Securities Act with its provision barring holding companies, and enhancing the Federal Reserve Board's power to regulate money, constituted the initial effort to accomplish a complete cartelization of all industries.

The NRA was openly a device for setting up mo-

nopolies or giving legality to existent monopolies, in their own interest, in every industry. It specifically suspended the Sherman-Clayton Anti-Trust Act and permitted each industry to organize itself under an absolute code authority. The plan had been suggested by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

The man who controlled the Code Authority wielded dictatorial powers over an absolute monopoly. The rules promulgated by the Code Authority had the force of law for both industry and the nation. It fixed prices, controlled production, licensed producers, admitted or barred newcomers from the industry, set conditions of competition, prescribed the amount of space and the machinery that could be used; and also possessed police and judicial powers and could put violators in jail. As a sop to Labor, a minimum wage of $12 to $15 per 40 hour week was provided and Section 7A recognized the *right* of collective bargaining. In other words the NRA created a syndicalist or corporate state in the U.S. at about the same time as had Mussolini and Hitler, whose sponsors were the same as those of the NRA.

The SEC established by the Federal Securities Act, is a device for tightening the monopoly of industries by control of financing. Its power to block new financing is absolute. Likewise its order to wipe out investments in railroad and utility securities is final. But it offers stockholders absolutely no protection. Numerous securities that have been passed on by the SEC and marketed, have been wiped out within a period of one or two years. On the other hand numerous worthwhile and essential enterprises have been barred from financing. Its effect on the mining industry for instance, has been devastating; and as a consequence the U.S. is becoming constantly less self-sufficient in strategic minerals and metals.

In short the SEC was never intended to serve the interests of the investor, but was planned to foster the purposes of the monopolies. This is quite manifest in its utility securities activities. In this group of securities alone, the SEC has wiped out, in a decade, more of the public's investments than all of Wall Street's swindles of a century past.

The conspirators' monopoly of all sources of power and energy, as comprehensive as their American Telephone and Telegraph Company in its field, that will extend from the Arctic to Tierra del Fuego,

looms very large. They control the currency and banking system as well as the government and have acquired even greater strength through the enhanced powers they have given themselves through the Federal Reserve Bank. They were confident that they were safe in permitting others to develop the power systems with moneys invested by the public. Then by manipulating a depression and by retroactive laws written for the purpose, they robbed their rivals of their work and the public of their investments. That is the purpose of the abolition of holding companies and the power over utilities incorporated in the Federal Securities Act.

The SEC has directed a looting of the public of its investments in utilities that is fully comparable with those perpetrated by the Nazis and Communists. By dishonest and wholly illegal and un-Constitutional acts that have been supported by corrupted and packed courts, the conspirators deliberately depressed and manipulated the market for utility securities by its orders and rulings. The TVA was used for the malevolent purpose of smashing the market in utility securities. On the day that the ruinously low rates for TVA power were to be announced, the press and the nation were kept waiting for Commissioner David E. Lillienthal from 10:30 A.M. until after the markets had closed. In the meantime a terrific wave of short selling hit the utility bonds and stocks that depressed them terrifically. Washington phone calls to Wall Street were particularly heavy that day, especially from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation offices. There can be no question that the announcement of the TVA rates was a prearranged signal for a "killing" in the market by the conspirators. These maneuvers cost the investing public hundreds of millions of dollars. The market for utility securities was smashed, and they dropped steadily thereafter.

The Federal Reserve Board has ably aided and abetted the swindling of the public by manipulation of margin requirements. Repeatedly it has forced the public out of stock desired by the powers-that-be by raising margin requirements, at the bottom of he market, just before large upswings were planned.

The conspirators then bought up at their own price, or virtually stole, a particular class of security in each company. It was a simple matter for them

to dictate that the particular class of security which they had cornered shall be given complete control of the utility in question, all senior securities shall be retired and junior securities wiped out, without regard to earnings or values.

It is safe to predict that when the nation's utility companies will have been "simplified in structure" (a euphemism for "stolen") they will be, in due time, merged into a nation-and continent-wide Power Trust, under the domination of the Rockefeller Empire and its allies.

The public has been looted, under the direction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, during the Roosevelt Administration of many more billions through another industry, through the railroads. The Roosevelts, the Delanos, the Rockefellers, the Harrimans and numerous others of America's rulers are heavily interested in railroads.

The Interstate Commerce Commission which they dominate, exercises absolute control over the minutest details of the operation of the railroads and their rate structure. It is a simple matter for them to boost the earnings of the railroads when they own their securities, and to wipe out the earnings and force them into receivership after they have unloaded the securities on the public. This is done periodically.

The I.C.C. dictates the terms for lifting of the receiverships, subject to court approval.

The Supreme Court decision in the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad case has introduced several new "principles" into American jurisprudence, that contrast oddly with what has been regarded as honesty and sound law consonant with it.

The railroad had been in 77b receivership for several years following a period of earnings that were fixed by the I.C.C. so low that it could not meet its fixed charges. After the onset of hostilities in Europe, the earnings of the road rose rapidly to a point where all arrears on bonds could be paid off in full out of cash on hand and leave the company more than adequate capital for its future operations —in short the road became completely solvent and highly prosperous. If it were required, refinancing could have been arranged readily.

If this condition should arise in the affairs of a private individual in bankruptcy, he would be deemed guilty of fraud if he failed to pay off his in-

debtedness in full and thus secure discharge from bankruptcy. But in the case of the railroad, the Court ruled that the company is not bound by the ethical or legal principles that apply to individuals. Instead of ordering the corporation to pay off its indebtedness and secure its discharge from receivership, as it wished to do, the Supreme Court did the reverse. It ordered the railroad to do what would be ruled as fraudulent on the part of a private individual, i.e. to refuse to meet its obligations in full, to wipe out the major part of its debts, to defraud its creditors and stockholders, and to settle even mortgage and other protected claims at a fraction of their face value.

The legal support of fraudulent bankruptcies by the highest court of the land is a new "principle" in American jurisprudence.

But an even stranger departure is the reason assigned by the Court for its decision.

The Court acknowledged that the railroad was completely solvent at the time of the hearing. But it assumed the role of oracle and undertook to predict that after the war the earnings of the road would drop and it would no longer be solvent. For this reason it ordered a fraudulent settlement to be compounded by the Company. Subsequent events proved the Court a false prophet. The earnings of the road continued very high.

In this act the Supreme Court has given divining and fortune-telling greater weight in our law than it ever had even among the Romans at the time when these procedures were part of their faith and practice. It has returned American jurisprudence to a status as primitive as that of Medieval law, with its "trial by ordeal". It has nullified the entire code of law that has been built up to protect honest commercial practice. For it is a matter of record that few enterprises survive for more than a generation and most of them terminate bankrupt; and under this decision the Courts could safely divine that the majority of debtors will eventually be bankrupt and order them to defraud their creditors, as in the St. Paul case. The decision has wiped out billions of railroad investments. It is another of the New Deal devices to "distribute wealth" in certain favored directions only.

The NRA proved unwieldly and unmanageable. While it was highly successful in wiping out tens of

thousands of small businesses, it failed to permit the wrecking of larger units, the control of which the conspirators sought. The report brought in by the NRA Board of Review and signed, among others, by Clarence Darrow, found that the NRA was being used to foster monopoly. Senator Borah made the same charge on the floor of the Senate. The Supreme Court was called upon to declare the NRA un-Constitutional, which it did on the perfectly correct ground that it was an abdication of its Constitutional powers by Congress. Unfortunately, though this is equally true of virtually all of the New Deal, the packed and biased court has seen fit to so rule only when it serves the interests of the rulers.

The most amazingly ingenious and ingenuous sham incorporated by the Dynasty in its New Deal is its mechanism for regimenting labor under their own aegis through "labor leaders" and its use for establishing monopolies that are entirely within the law. Wagner's subservience to the Rockefeller-Standard Oil interests makes it clear that the Wagner Labor Relations Act is designed to serve their purposes. It epitomizes and points up the war of Labor on Capital in so truly a Bismarxian sense that Wagner has earned for himself the title of "America's Bismarck", a noble title for a pawn.

The Supreme Court decision wiping out the NRA was mock obeisance to public sentiment against monopolies in restraint of trade, through control of machinery, that has been built up through decades. With equal diligence there had been built up by Marxist agencies and pseudo "liberals" a sentiment in favor of union monopolies of labor. It required little astuteness to discern that industry could be monopolized even more completely by control of labor than by control of machinery.

The fostering of labor unionism on a vast and unprecedented scale by the Rockefeller Empire is completely understandable. By doing so they have completely regimented labor under their own control through their own appointed agents provocateurs and dictators, more pleasantly labelled "labor leaders". This they have done through the Wagner Labor Relations Act and other "New Deal" labor legislation, which have robbed workers of their freedom and their right to work at a vocation of their own choice. This right they have farmed out

to the goons, racketeers, ward heelers and zealots, the "labor leaders" who are their vassal agents. They would be more correctly named "Labor Barons", for they serve in the same capacity as do barons in feudal states.

Under the franchise of the Wagner Act the Dynasty extended to the Labor Barons a series of so-called "rights" that flagrantly violate the rights that are supposedly guaranteed to the nation at large by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. These special "rights" of the Labor Barons include the following among others:

1. The "right" to extort from vassal workers a private tax for the privilege of working.

2. The "right" to dictate who may work, when he may work, and to virtually enslave the worker.

3. The "right" to practice blackmail and extortion on all employers and industries, and to levy unlimited assessments on them.

4. The "right" to wage unlimited class warfare on the rest of the community for their own special interests and to sabotage the nation at large.

5. The "right" to mercilessly profiteer, to exploit communities and to deprive them of the very necessities of life, whenever it suits their purpose.

6. The "right" to betray the country and to traitorously traffic with its enemies—as is instanced by the negotiations of John L. Lewis with Hitler, and the CIO-PAC betrayal of our nation to Communism and Russia.

7. The "right" to conspire to restrain trade.

8. The "right" to disrupt industry and to destroy whole industries.

9. The "right" to bring whole communities, and if they desire, the whole nation, to verge of starvation by strikes and sabotage.

10. The "right" to throw out of work and deprive of a livelihood, employees of whole groups of industries whenever, however, and as often as they choose.

11. The "right" to precipitate inflation, panic, depression and unemployment on as wide a scale as they choose.

12. The "right" to destroy the Constitution and the government and to deliver the United States to foreign powers.

13. The "right" to engineer staggering taxation

on the community at large while they themselves are taxfree.

14. The "right" to bribe and corrupt public officials, and to buy elections.

The Labor Barons and their henchmen—gangsters, goons, ex-convicts, convicts and "intellects" prostituted to them—have extended these "rights" on the pretense of giving "protection", in the true gangster or baronial sense, to workers. The more moronic element believe that the unions provide the higher wages, the employment and the standard of living that now prevail. It requires only a very mediocre memory to reveal how false is this claim.

Labor unions rose to relatively as great power in World War I and its aftermath, as they now enjoy. They then did not prevent depression and unemployment, or provide for it. On the contrary, they forced wages during the post-war era to such extortionate heights, and restricted production so much, as to force collapse of commerce and industry and to price workers out of their jobs. They forced an inflation so high that the unions themselves called a buyer's strike against the purchase of the very merchandise produced at the higher wages.

With unions equally strong in the 30's and now, the difference in the situation accounts for higher employment at this time. Industry was prostrate in the 30's and could provide no employment. It is strong and prosperous now, and therefore provides jobs. Strong industry provides employment. Strong and arrogant unions weaken industry and destroy employment.

The Labor Barons deliberately collaborated with the Dynasty and precipitated the depression of the 30's. The objective of the right wing Labor Baron is to control or destroy; and many of them have gained control of industries in their domains. The objective of the left wing and subversive Labor Baron is to destroy the U.S. Government and to create an American Soviet over which he hopes to be Commissar.

To cover up their crimes, the Labor Barons employed prostituted professors of economics and statisticians to throw dust in the eyes of the public and to falsely place the blame for the depression on capitalists and industry. The latter have been too stupidly disorganized to refute the false charges levelled against them.

What is more disastrous for the nation, is the fact that these "economists" who are prostituted to Labor Barons and most of them frankly Communists, have deluded the public into taking larger doses of the same quack medicine that killed the golden goose of prosperity in the 1920's—ever higher wages for ever less work. Their pretended purpose is "pump priming" and "increasing the purchasing power of the workers". At a time when the United States and the world at large are crying for greater production of the necessities of life, they are imposing a shortening of the work-week and a restriction of production. This is clearly a part and parcel of their wrecking program of Communization of the United States through national bankruptcy. As might be expected, the result of their activities is a rapidly mounting inflation.

Pretendedly in the interests of the workers, the vassals of the Labor Rights, the "padrones" extend the following so-called "rights":

1. The "right to work"—when, as, and if the Labor Baron wishes them to work. As a corollary to the "right to work" there is claimed the "property right" in a job. This means in principle that when an employer gives a man a job, that man acquires a share in the business, which is tantamount to confiscation of the employer's property. This is one phase of the idea that has been incorporated into our law, to the effect that any man who gives employment to another man and provides him with a living, is an enemy of society, a criminal suspect who is guilty of any and every crime until he proves himself innocent; and that he must be hounded, harassed and penalized at every turn.

2. The so-called "right to strike" consists of the right to violate the Constitutional rights of the others— the "right" to deprive the owner of the use of his property, the "right" to restrain trade, the "right" to use force and violence on the person and property of others, the "right" to assault, maim and murder, the "right" to deny others the "right to work" and earn a living, the "right" to endanger the health, safety, and lives of whole communities, and numerous other wrongs and crimes that when perpetrated by or under the direction of a Labor Baron are strangely converted, by a perversion of our laws, into "rights".

The "right to strike" is neither used nor intended

primarily to benefit the worker. So-called organizational strikes, called by almost all Labor Barons annually under normal circumstances, are intended to assert the authority of Labor Barons over their vassal workers, to force them into line and to pay arrears in dues and special assessments including those levied for the strikes in question. They are primarily directed against the workers; and only secondarily against the employer and community.

Strikes are sources of revenue for the Labor Baron. They serve to dramatize him and put him before the public. In normal times strikes are the Labor Baron's chief function. The union member, or serf, loses wages during the period of strikes and can only be the loser. But the Labor Baron has asserted his authority and gained for himself notoriety and added income.

3. The "right to collective bargaining" which means the "right" of coercion, blackmail, extortion and hold-up of industry through their agents, the Labor Barons, in the pretended interest of the worker. These holdups of industry continue until high wages completely wipe out profits, shut down or bankrupt industry, and destroy employment. At the same time they force steady inflation. Ultimately they serve merely to impoverish the worker. Wages can not be paid by industry that has no earnings for any length of time.

With the launching of the NRA the Federal Reserve Board and other banking pressure for prolonging the depression had been relieved slightly. Business began to pick up. The failure of the NRA to accomplish its purpose called for resumption of the depression. Roosevelt was put into service to mouth vigorous attacks upon business to smash the stock market and prolong the depression.

The attitude of the nation and of Congress made it apparent that dictatorship and industrial monopoly could be attained only by the Lenin formula of national bankruptcy. The squandering involved in prolonging the depression, in the Agricultural Allotment Plan, in Relief, and in other deliberately wasteful measures had not irreparably damaged the solvency of the nation. Only war, civil and external, could accomplish this. War war also required at attain world-wide Imperial scheme. In the international sphere World War II solved that problem. Labor agitation served as a civil war.

CHAPTER XX

SUPREME ROCKEFELLER CRUSADE— WORLD WAR II

" . . . We work our own good will . . . "

G.E.B. *Occasional Letter No. 1* Rockefeller & Gates

The most extensive and devastating of the Rockefeller Crusades, and one that has been most profitable to them, was World War II. With it, they "killed many birds with one shot". For it won for them their Oil War in many sections of the world and set them on the road to victory in others.

World War I, as has been related, did not solve for the Rockefeller Empire the problem of control of the Turkish, Arabian and Iranian oil reserves, because of the effective opposition and rivalry of the British Empire. In the meantime, the Japanese Empire threatened with destruction the Rockefeller Standard Oil interests in the Far East. And Germany menaced with a process for synthesizing oil; but this was of minor significance, because the Rockefeller interests controlled Germany and more particularly the German Dye Trust, I.G. Farbenindustrie, that developed this process. Russia had been taken care of by the deals described in the chapter on the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis.

The pressing problems were elimination of the British Empire as a rival, which, it was now realized, could be effected only by its dismemberment and destruction, and the subduing and conquest of Japan. These were the top problems on the agenda of the Rockefeller Empire in the period between the formation of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis and the success in precipitating World War II to accomplish both those purposes. The cunning with which these two widely separated ventures were woven into the pattern of a single "Crusade" is unmatched in all cognate history. And the role played by the U.S. State Department in these conspiracies of the Rockefeller Empire portrays how fully the former has become the tool of the Rockefeller interests.

Mosul, one of the causes of the British - German conflict that led to World War I, together with other sections of Turkey, Arabia and the Near and Middle East, continued to be a major source of conflict between England and the Continental powers on the one hand, and between England and

the Rockefeller Empire on the other. To seize those fields, the British launched their campaign at Gallipoli in World War I, and lost. In exchange for French help in the Near East, Britain offered Syria and a quarter interest in the Turkish Petroleum Co. That was the same interest that had been given the Germans in 1912 in exchange for their claim based on the concession for the Anatolian Railway and the right to drill the Bagdad-Mosul oilfields which Sultan Abdul Hamid had given them in 1904. This deal was confirmed in the San Remo agreement between Britain and France in April 1920, which stipulated that the Rockefeller Standard Oil interests were to be excluded.

President Woodrow Wilson, personally, Secretary of State Colby and U.S. Ambassador in London, John W. Davis, vigorously protested the exclusion of American interests from the Mosul field, echoing the protest of Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Co. of N.J., published in the *New York Times* of November 18, 1920. Senator Kellogg and the other members of Congress openly threatened war on England and other reprisals.

Characteristically, the British proceeded despite the San Remo Agreement, to eliminate the French from the situation by stirring up a Turkish invasion of Syria, by inspiring Emir Feisal to proclaim himself King of Syria and stir up a revolt in Lebanon. France retaliated by signing a treaty with Turkey in October 1921, acknowledging that Mosul belonged to the Turks, thus nullifying the San Remo Agreement. Britain countered by claiming Mosul for Iraq and making Emir Feisal King of Iraq.

In December 1921, the British made a deal through Sir John Cadman, signer of the San Remo Agreement, with Standard Oil for a fifty-fifty division of the Mesopotamia and Palestine oilfields and a quarter interest for Standard in the Turkish Petroleum Co. (the French share) in exchange for a similar deal on the North Persia fields for which the Rockefeller interests had been given a concession by the Persian cabinet earlier in the year. This prepared the way for withdrawal of Standard Oil opposition that had been exerted through the State Department to the granting by the League of Nations of mandates over Palestine and other regions

to the British. Following this deal in favor of the Rockefeller interests, the State Department lost its zeal in its protests for an Open Door in the Near East in spite of the fact that another American group, led by Admiral Chester, had a valid claim to the concession, thus belying the declaration of Secretary of State Hughes that he stood "for American rights generally and not for any particular interest".

In the meanwhile, the British and French sought to fight out their claims through a war between the Greeks, supported behind the scenes by the former, and the Turks, supported secretly by the latter. The British and their Greek mercenaries lost. But when shortly thereafter, the French wanted to take over the Ruhr and its industries, and required British support, a deal was made by them to stand together against the Turks at the Lausanne Conference, in reseizing the German Turkish concession for the Turkish Petroleum Co. But the Ruhr occupation was sabotaged. The French blamed the British and refused to support them against the Turks. The Turks then defied the British and refused to sign the treaty.

The Turks thereupon gave Admiral Chester a 99-year exclusive railway, mineral and oil concession. The State Department refused to give Admiral Chester effective support in carrying out the deal, and the Rockefeller interests blocked the financing of his Ottoman-American Development Co. which he had organized for that purpose. This deal was effective, however, in enabling the Turks to abolish the extra-territorial rights of foreign powers and to retain the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. The British made a deal with the Rockefeller and French interests to share the Mosul oilfields and acquired final title to the fields by way of the second Lausanne Conference, in 1923, and of the award by the League of Nations Council in 1925 of Mosul to Iraq, under British mandate.

Immediately thereafter a controversy broke out between the British and the French over the route of the pipeline to be built. The French wished it to course through Syria, and the British, through Palestine, as part of the British Chemical Trust's plan for exploitation of the potash of the Dead Sea and other Palestine resources.

The Standard Oil Co. was satisfied with this deal,

as a beginning. The *Lamp,* official publication of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, editorialized:

> "For the first time there has been negotiated what promises to be a practical Open Door policy in which four great nations take equal participation in one field." (April 1926)

The State Department headed by Rockefeller's agent, Secretary Charles Evans Hughes, was content with his version of the Open Door that shut out most American interests but satisfied the Rockefeller and Mellon cliques.

An interesting phase of the deal was the part that religion had played in it. The play for Mosul had originated in Admiral Chester's visit to Turkey on behalf of the massacred Armenians; and the Near East Relief had played a significant role in the maneuvers. But when the Turko-American Treaty was presented to the Senate for ratification, Vahan Cardashian, attorney for the Armenian Republic, presented the following charges to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee:

> " . . . What . . . is the motive, the purpose behind the Turkish policy of the Department of State?
>
> "I charge that it is oil.
>
> "An Administration which has surrendered legitimate American rights and then has the impudence to fill the air with irrelevancies, wild insinuations and falsehoods to divert attention from its disgraceful policy; an Administration which has deliberately trampled upon the Constitution of the United States in its conduct of foreign relations—such an Administration, I charge would not hesitate, and has not hesitated, to sell out the Armenian people and their homes for oil, in the interest of a privileged group . . ."

For the Rockefeller interests this compromise was merely an expedient. They never settle for a part as long as there is any possibility of getting the whole; and any compromise, for them, is merely an opportunity to stab their partner in the back. In that respect they resemble their British adversaries, who used the compromise to prevent the Rockefeller interests from effectively developing their share of the deal, Saudi Arabia.

The Rockefeller interests turned to their pawns in World War I, the Germans, to set the obstructive British Empire on its heels. As bosses of the Ger-

man Dye Trust, I.G.Farbenindustrie, they controlled German industry and the German government. On October 30, 1930, for instance, the press announced that the Standard Oil Co. had purchased the German alcohol monopoly. Inevitably, they played a large role in the rise of Hitler and exercised a large measure of control over the Nazi Party and its policies.

The resurrection of German nationalism and militarism was a crafty move toward the destruction of the British Empire and its elimination as a bitter adversary in the control of the oil reserves of the world. Just as in the 1920's, after the Rockefeller interests had entered into their entente with Russia, they assigned Rockefeller's top publicity man, Ivy L. Lee, to advise the Russians on their propaganda and publicity and to build up favorable public opinion in the U.S. Ivy Lee was also assigned by the Rockefellers, in July 11, 1934, to serve their I.G.Farbenindustrie as publicity agent and to advise Hitler on the rearmament of Germany. It was announced that for this service the Rockefeller interests were paying Ivy Lee the sum of $25,000 a year. Walter C. Teagle of Standard Oil, and Edsel Ford were on the I.G. board. On August 14 of the same year, it was announced that Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey had acquired 730,000 acres of oil land from the North European Oil Corp., built extensive refineries in Germany for the Nazis and supplied them with oil, for which they were later paid, in June 1936, with 40 mililon harmonicas and a number of ships.

The Rockefeller interests played a major, and possibly a key, role in setting Hitler and the Nazis loose on the world. Hitler's *Mein Kampf* echoed the views of John D. Rockefeller's associates, advisers and spokesmen on the topic of social organization and human, or inhuman, relations. The medieval, feudal type of dictatorship that is the essence of Nazism, was laid down as the pattern of perfect government for the U.S. and the world in his blueprint of the New Deal, *The American Rich*, by Rockefeller's associate and fellow member of the Union Club, Hoffman Nickerson, as related elsewhere. In that work is laid out the pattern of subversion and wiping out of all semblance of human freedom, the concept of a superior race ordained to rule a nation of divided minorities, whose

racial stock eventually was to be purified by the elimination of "foreign" elements, especially the Jews. This anti-Semitism suited the purposes of the Rockefeller interests, because the directors of the operations of their fierce opposition in the British Empire, namely, the Royal Dutch and Shell and the Anglo Persian and British Controlled Oilfields, were the Samuels family, the Rothschilds, the Monds the Sassoons, and other Jewish families.

Rockefeller's associate, Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute, "scientifically" suggested the ruthless murder of "undesirable" and "inefficient" humans, whose existence he regarded as exemplifying that "waste" which the Rockefeller mentality so abhors. He published his views at full length in his book, *Man, The Unknown.* When Hitler took over France, Carrel turned there to help put his ideas into operation, with the cooperation of the Nazis and at their invitation.

It should be noted at this point that much of the bond of inhuman sympathy between Hitler and Stalin can be attributed to Rockefeller and his agent, Ivy Ledbetter Lee. It was their entente that paved the way for the Nazi conquests.

It was not until Hitler had arrived at Dunkirk, that the British awoke to the realization that unless they knuckled down to the Rockefeller Empire, their own Empire would face destruction. An agreement was hurriedly reached whereby the Rockefeller interests were given a free hand in the development of Saudi Arabia in exchange for their dragooning the United States into the war to fight it and pay for it, prompt convoying of the British merchant marine by the U.S. Navy, and the intensive launching of the sardonically labelled Lend-Lease program whereby the wealth of the U.S. was poured into the laps of England and her allies.

Though Hitler could have crossed the channel in a matter of hours, and invaded England, some force deterred him and caused him to turn against Germany's ally, Soviet Russia, in a suicidal invasion attempt. The role played by the Rockefeller and I.G. interests in influencing this decision has yet to be fathomed. But it is clear that since they dominated Hitler and the Nazi party, they did play a role.

The problem of dragooning the United States into the war was complicated by a decade of intensive pacifist propaganda that had been fostered by Nazi,

Communist and allied Rockefeller-Carnegie forces. It was a simple matter to issue an order for a change of front to their agents in Congress. Their agent who led the Republican Senate minority, Senator Vandenberg, shifted overnight from the position of leader of the pro-American forces, then labelled "isolationist" because they sought to serve and protect our own country, to the position of leader of the "internationalists", who were intent upon serving the Rockefeller interests in the international field.

Because the Constitution specifically states that Congress alone can declare war, and because the members of Congress did not dare violate the pacifist sentiment of their electorate for fear of failure of re-election, it was necessary to find some way of forcing the country into war without a declaration by Congress, that is, by attack upon the United States by some power. The Rockefeller Empire had anticipated this contingency and arranged to have it serve their interests in another section of the world.

In the struggle with British interests for control of the Chinese oil market, the Standard Oil Co. loaned China 15 million dollars in February 1914, in exchange for a concession for a period of 75 years, for development, in partnership with the Chinese government, of the provinces of Shensi and Chi Li. To pave the way for these commercial interests, the Rockefeller Foundation launched an intensive propaganda campaign in China in the guise of "education", with medical activities for window-dressing. The concession aroused bitter opposition, both among the Chinese and among foreign powers, including England and Japan.

By the 1920's the Socony-Vacuum-Standard Oil subsidiaries had gained a virtual monopoly of the market for oil for the lamps of China. The tale of this trade is well told in Vera Teasdale's *Oil For The Lamps Of China*. It was a monopoly dear to the heart of Rockefeller, of the type he sought to extend to the whole world. Kerosene was sold at exorbitant prices in tiny amounts to fill gift lamps distributed by the Company. But if ever the rich Chinese oil resources were developed, such fantastic prices for kerosene even in beautiful tin cans, would be out of the question. It was essential for the monopoly and price structure that no oil be

produced in China. The Soongs and the Nationalist Government saw to that. Blunt General Smedley Butler of the United States Marines, after his retirement roared, "All I ever did for twenty-five years in China is watch Standard Oil cans."

All went well until the war lord of Shansi Province granted a concession to the Japs to drill for oil. The Japs found oil aplenty. This was a serious threat to the Standard Oil monopoly in China. The Chinese Nationalist Government was ordered to seize the war lord if necessary, cancel the concession and oust the Japs. This was done in 1927.

The Japs did not take kindly to cancelation of their oil concession after spending a hundred million yen on it. Nor did they feel kindly toward the Rockefeller-Standard Oil crowd, whom they knew to be responsible. They vowed to come back and seize China, if necessary, to get their oil.

The Japs made good their threats and proceeded to seize China beginning with the first Shanghai incident in 1931. And they did not forget the role played by the Rockefeller-Standard Oil crowd in the cancelation of the concessions. They avenged themselves wherever they went, by destroying Rockefeller-Standard Oil property first.

An illustration of how far the Japs went in destroying Rockefeller-Standard Oil property is the Panay incident. The gunboat Panay was the only representative of the United States Navy in the China seas. For six years it plied the Yangtze River during the Jap invasion of China but was never molested. Suddenly one day in 1937, the news was blazoned to a shocked world that the Panay had been shelled by the Japs. It has never been told that the reason the Panay had been shelled was that it was convoying two Standard Oil tankers. That, the Japs would not tolerate.

The efforts of the Rockefeller-Standard Oil group to protect their property took three directions. First, in April 1938, within a short time after the Panay incident, they made the Mitsuis of Japan, who with the Zaibatsu dominated Emperor Hirohito and Japan's policies, their exclusive agents in North China and all conquered territory in Asia. This placed the Rockefeller-Standard Oil group in a position to influence Japan's policies.

But it has always been a Rockefeller policy never to be satisfied with half a loaf when they can get

a whole loaf at no expense to themselves. To accomplish the destruction of Japan, it was necessary to bring the American Army to the rescue of their property in China. But it would have been futile for the Rockefeller-Standard Oil interests to ask Congress to declare war on Japan because it was destroying their property in China.

They did, however, make an effort to get the U.S. to declare war on Japan in the early 1930's. When Roosevelt proposed launching the Rockefeller Crusade on Japan, shortly after his inauguration, at his first full Cabinet meeting, he was talked out of an immediate declaration of war as unwise, by his counsellors. Even their numerous agents in Congress could not afford to vote for a war on such grounds. To avoid committing political suicide, they would have to reply: "Go fly your own kite."

If, however, Japan could be induced to attack the U.S.—that would be a different story. To accomplish this purpose, it was imperative that the American public have no suspicion of the significance to the Rockefeller-Standard Oil interests of Japan's aggression on China; and they never were told.

Through their control of the Navy and the Government, they were able to prevent any leaks from these sources. When Admiral Yarnell, Commander of the Panay, threatened to return to the United States and tell the American public of the indignity of the United States Navy being used as a convoy for tankers, he was retired; and learned better than to open his mouth on the subject.

The appointment of Joseph Grew, nephew of John Pierpont Morgan, as Ambassador to Japan was dictated. The plan was to induce the Japs to attack the United States. Grew rapidly earned for himself the name of "friend of Japan." He was of invaluable assistance in aiding their armament. Standard Oil literally poured oil into Japan. Wright Aeronautical and other aviation manufacturers built plants and supplied unlimited numbers of engines and planes. American munitions flowed into Japan in a steady stream. Literally all the scrap on the American market, including the Sixth Avenue El of New York City, were shipped into Japan. The United States generously supplied Japan with everything she needed for war.

Despite the growth of her armaments, Japan could not screw up sufficient courage to attack the United States. The conspirators were impatiently waiting and working to bring about an attack on the United States that would force Congress to declare officially the war that Roosevelt already was waging unofficially. Admiral Richardson, who was Chief of Staff of the Pacific Command, testified before a Senate investigating committee that President Roosevelt had expressed the wishful thought, at a White House luncheon, October 8, 1940, that *"the Japanese sooner or later would make a mistake and we would enter the war."* Promptly thereafter, Admiral Richardson protested once again the splitting of the Pacific Fleet and stationing it at Pearl Harbor, which had been done against his advice, in view of the intent expressed by Roosevelt to take steps leading to active hostilities. When Admiral Richardson insistently urged preparing the Pacific Fleet to protect itself, he was relieved of his command and replaced by Admiral Kimmel. The Navy deliberately was barred by Roosevelt from preparing for war.

Rockefeller's Institute of Pacific Relations agents working under Sorge precipitated the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor that the conspirators sought in order to bring the U.S. into the war. The IPR's agents, Agnes Smedley and Guenther Stein, collaborated with Richard Sorge, Soviet master spy in Japan, in diverting the attack the Japanese were preparing to make on their rational foe, the Soviets, from the Soviet Union to the U.S. and the British. So successful was their work that as early as October 1941 the conspirators knew that the Japanese definitely planned an attack on Pearl Harbor.

"At the instance of his bosses, Roosevelt followed his childhood yearning to play with warships and naval warfare. He took over, indirectly, command of the Pacific Fleet. Roosevelt did everything that might be calculated to induce the Japs to attack the fleet at Pearl Harbor. He stationed the vessels within the Harbor, where they could be bottlenecked and could not possibly be defended. He ordered disregard of any and all warnings of danger and attack that were picked up.

"The Japanese were told in effect: 'Destroy the United States Fleet at Pearl Harbor, and you have

won the war at the start'. In the meantime, the Japanese who itched to attack were goaded to fury in the field of diplomacy.

"This deliberate plan to induce the Japanese to attack the United States was common knowledge in diplomatic circles, but it has been regarded as a breach of "ethics" to mention it. But Capt. Oliver Lytteton, Minister of Production in Winston Churchill's wartime cabinet, stated before Parliament on July 20, 1944:

> 'Japan was provoked into attacking America at Pearl Harbor. It is a travesty on history to say that America was *forced* into the war.'

"This is the import of a statement made by Eleanor Roosevelt, as usual sharper in tongue than in wit, in an interview given Kathleen McLaughlin, published in *New York Times Magazine,* October 8, 1944: 'December 7, was just like any other D-Day to us. We clustered at the radio and waited for more details—*but it was far from the shock it proved to the country in general. We had expected something of the sort for a long time.*'

"Her statement is exceptionally significant. D-Days are known in advance to the high command. This D-day was known beyond any question to Roosevelt and his entourage. Roosevelt had on his desk many hours before the attack, a decoded message sent by the Japanese to their envoys in Washington, known as the "East Wind Rain" radiogram, which stated that Japan planned to attack Pearl Harbor on the following day. But he deliberately betrayed the nation and its defenders and failed to warn them. On the contrary, they were under orders to disregard outside danger signals.

"This means that the rulers and their pawn, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, had courted and precipitated a Jap attack, then deliberately withheld the warning from the armed forces and prevented them from defending themselves. Why? For eight long years the conspirators had worked, prayed and waited for the attack. They would not risk its miscarriage or effectiveness. The motto of the conspirators might have been: 'Oil is thicker than blood.'

"It was not their own blood that was shed and for them the price was cheap, the blood of 2500 men and a fleet of battleships paid for by the American people. The lives meant nothing to them. The

jeopardy in which they deliberately placed the nation was, as usual, of little concern to the internationally entrenched scoundrels." (*The Strange Death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt* pp. 233-5.)

Effecting a split between Hitler and Stalin was as simply arranged as had been their alliance. It involved treachery against a partner; but conspirators are not squeamish folks. At home in the U.S., Hitler's attack on Soviet Russia resolved a difficult problem for the Rockefeller interests and their New Deal. It healed the breach between them and the Communist elements, caused by our entry into the war following Pearl Harbor, and aligned the Reds of all shades solidly behind the war effort and all the attendant schemes. One of the most important consequences for the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis was that it offered a complete and simple solution of the problem of rearming the Soviets at the expense of the American "peasants", by means of that grand give-away, "Lend Lease". The war solved the problems of cartelization of industry in which the NRA had failed, of more complete regimentation of the "peasants", of looting them more speedily by rapidly pyramided taxation, and paved the way for a totalitarian state in wartime, that would "gentle" the nation into accepting dictatorship.

Our entry into the war assured the Rockefeller dominated Aramco the right to develop Saudi Arabian oil for Standard Oil of California's and Texas Company's joint venture, Caltex. When King Ibn Saud demanded royalty payments amounting to $30,000,000, Caltex employed James A. Moffett, Vice-President of Standard Oil of New Jersey who had been appointed by Roosevelt to the post of Housing Administrator, to use his influence to get the Government to pay for holding the concession. Moffett had no difficulty in arranging this "New Deal" for the Rockefeller interests. For his success, he alleged in lawsuits which he brought against the Companies in 1947, he was promised a total commission of over $8,000,000.

The $30,000,000 which the United States Treasury gave Ibn Saud for the support of himself and his 450 wives and their progeny, to maintain the Rockefeller-Standard Oil interests in his good graces, cost the American people twenty cents a head. In addition King Ibn Saud got a "loan" of $25,000,000 of taxpayers' money from the Export-Import Bank to

build a railroad from his capitol across the desert to his summer palace at Rayadh, and numerous gifts from the American taxpayers ranging from multi-million dollar airplanes to sight-seeing tours to the United States for himself, his many princes, and their numerous retinues.

For the millions of taxpayers' money poured into his lap by the United States, King Ibn Saud did offer to them in return, a very suggestive, and under the circumstances, a premonitory and appropriate token gift. He presented America's Queen Eleanor (Roosevelt) with a jewel becrusted, solid gold crown. Eleanor accepted this crown with peculiar alacrity, but it was given little publicity.

After they secured payment for their concession by the United States Treasury, the Rockefeller Empire then ordered their New Deal agents in 1941 to begin the construction for them of a pipeline in Saudi Arabia at the expense of the American taxpayer. This required the diversion of pipe sorely needed for the war effort and for the heating of homes on the Eastern seaboard that were without fuel and heat.

A bill was introduced in Congress appropriating $165,000,000 for this Rockefeller-Standard Oil chore. The outcry against the bill was so great that it was dropped.

In the following year President Roosevelt gave the Rockefeller interests the $165,000,000 out of special, secret appropriations given him by Congress for use in the war effort, for which he was required to render no accounts. It was used for surveys and preparatory work for the pipe line. In addition the United States Army was assigned to do part of the task and to build an airfield and base at Dharan. Under the contract with Ibn Saud, the base was turned over to Saudi Arabia in February, 1949, shortly after its completion at the cost of more than six millions to the United States taxpayers.

Two drafted United States soldiers who were kept in the service after the termination of the war to labor on the fields protested to Congressman Philip J. Philibin who denounced this "quasi-private" undertaking for the Rockefeller Empire at the cost of the American public, with drafted American soldiers. The air base is close-by the oilfields.

A number of gross misrepresentations were in-

volved in the negotiations with the New Dealers to induce them to take the burden of Saudi Arabian concessions off the shoulders of the Rockefeller-Standard Oil interests, according to testimony before a Congressional committee investigating the deal. First, it was misrepresented that the oil was fit for use by the U.S. Navy. The Naval Laboratory reported, however, that the oil was of inferior grade and unsuited for use in Navy boilers. Though it was condemned, its purchase was arranged for by oilman, Admiral Andrew F. Carter, then executive officer of the Army-Navy Petroleum Board and now employed by Overseas Tank Corporation a subsidiary of Caltex Company, Aramco's owner. The purchase was made by his brother, Admiral William J. Carter, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. In charge of the price negotiations were Lt. John Walsh, now employed by the Standard Oil of New Jersey and Lt. D. Bodenschatz, now with General Petroleum Company. What use the Navy made of this inferior oil, if any, has not been revealed.

Aside from the false representation regarding the quality of the oil and its value to the Navy, misrepresentation was made regarding the price that would be charged the Navy for it. Despite the fact that the U.S. taxpayers financed the deal, the price that the Navy was to pay was the same as would be charged to British Navy; 40 cents a barrel for fuel oil, and 75 cents a barrel for Diesel oil. Instead the U.S. Navy was charged $1.05 for fuel oil and $1.68 for Diesel oil, more than double. Senator Brewster, chairman of the Senate Investigating Committee stated that these prices involved an overpayment of $68,000,000.

The ownership of the Saudi Arabian concession was vested in the Standard Oil of California and the Texas Company, through a jointly owned company. Caltex. The operating company is a subsidiary, the Arabian-American Oil Company, called briefly Aramco. The Caltex Company, sold a 40% interest in the field to the Standard Oil of New Jersey and Socony Vacuum Oil for a sum stated as more than a quarter of a billion dollars.

Aramco is now shipping from Ras Tanura more than 850,000 barrels of oil a day, and the shipments are rapidly increasing. The value of the shipments amounts to an income of almost two million dollars a day for the Rockefeller Empire. The cost of this

oil to them is very low. The profits to the Standard Oil of California, the Texas Company, the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and Socony Vacuum on the Saudi Arabian oil are enormous. But they are completely exempt from taxes on those profits. Thus the Treasury Department has aided the Rockefeller Empire in evading taxes on profits made on moneys given it by the American taxpayers.

The cost of the Rockefeller Empire's Saudi Arabian oil to the American people is tragically high. It cost them two World Wars, hundreds of billions of dollars, tens of thousands of lives and hundreds of thousands of maimed and crippled—the expense of obtaining the oil fields for the Rockefeller Empire. If the U.S. had paid the Rockefeller Empire ten times as much as their profits from the fields, it would have gotten off cheaply. For it would have saved its citizens the untold miseries of the wars and billions of dollars.

As the price for permitting the Rockefeller Empire to remain in undisputed possession of their Saudi Arabia prize, the Soviets have dictated the policies of the U.S. in recent years; and the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis has consistently sacrificed the interests of the U.S. while making its taxpayers foot the bills.

World War II was waged as dictated by the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis. The U.S. provided arms and equipment under "Lend Lease" for the Soviet troops, while our own troops were not adequately equipped. These items were furnished in such profusion, especially by way of Iran, that there came a point when the Soviets refused to accept any more unless Harry Hopkins and Roosevelt would arrange to send over specialists to show them how they could be stored in the open for ten years without deterioration. The New Dealers complied. But American-donated trucks, planes, engines, machinery and equipment of all varieties were stacked high on Persian docks and on the desert and left to the elements to deteriorate, while at home they were in such extreme shortage as to interfere with our war effort.

At the same time, the conspirators deprived our troops in the Pacific of essential equipment and reinforcements, for lack of which they were repulsed and tens of thousands of G.I. lives lost. The conspirators, guided by Rockefeller-Soviet Institute of

Pacific Relations and State Department agents, were bent on keeping the U.S. from winning the war until such time as the Soviets could barge in and claim the spoils—all of Asia and the Pacific isles, regained by U.S. forces at enormous sacrifice of lives, and needlessly lost as a result of the conspiracy. Meanwhile, the Soviets were maintaining an entente with Japan and actually supplying the Japanese with war material we had supplied to them as our "ally". American airmen who were compelled to land on Russian soil were interned and their planes confiscated.

In Europe, a similar situation prevailed. Stalin demanded invasion of Europe and a second front, though our troops were not adequately equipped because of shipments to Russia. The conspirators used Russia's necessity to fight an invader as a pretext for propaganda to further the objectives of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis by building up Russia as the defender and protector of the "democracies". They did so in spite of the fact that even honest Bolsheviks were willing to acknowledge openly that victory would have been impossible for the Soviets without the self-sacrificing aid given her by the U.S. Instead, they presented the U.S. in our own press and the world as "slackers" who impeded the "noble battle that Russia, the 'greatest of democracies', *wages for us*". They compelled us to accept Stalin's order to invade Europe by the costlier and more dangerous route, across the English Channel. A trans-Mediterranean invasion, striking the "soft underbelly of Europe", through the Balkans, could have been made at an early date and at infinitely lesser cost. It was barred by the conspirators for the same reasons that it was advocated by Churchill, because it would have interfered with their division of the world with the Soviets, would have shut them out of Yugoslavia and thwarted their pan-Slavic goal.

American and allied troops were barred by General Eisenhower, under orders from his conspirator-bosses, from taking all of Germany, so as to permit the Soviets to seize Berlin and Eastern Germany, with its strategic industrial and mineral resources. This bit of treachery that has cost us our victory in Europe and left us at the mercy of the Soviets, left American troops isolated in West Berlin, as hostages to the Soviets, who could be cut off and

wiped out by the Russian horde at any time it would suit their purposes. A vestige of intelligence would have excluded such a breach of elementary military tactics; it was dictated by treachery. Such episodes as the Berlin blockade, suit the purposes of both members of the Axis, as is related elsewhere.

In the Pacific, General MacArthur was petitioned for peace by the Japanese, on the same terms that were accepted eventually, seven months before the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis partners would agree to their acceptance. Months before the armistice, on May 29, 1945, Rockefeller's puppet, General George C. Marshall, blocked, at the behest of the pro-Soviet bloc in the State Department, which included Acheson and MacLeish, with Elmer Davis of the OWI—all of Rockefeller's IPR—the sending of a peace ultimatum to Japan, recommended by MacArthur and endorsed even by the clique's henchman, Henry Luce. This was reported to the Senate McCarran Committee by former State Department executive, Eugene H. Dooman. He stated that the object was to allow Truman to connive at Potsdam to give the Soviets a pretext for breaking their non-aggression pact with Japan, and permit the Russians to invest Manchuria. This opened the way for the delivery of China to the Communists, that has proved so disastrous to us. (*the Freeman,* Nov. 5, 1951)

At Teheran, and again at Yalta, there was confirmed the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis program of partition of the world that allotted Eastern Europe and all of Asia, except the Near East, to the Soviets. In accord with their plan of destroying the British Empire, the Rockefeller interests, acting through the U.S. State Department, marked Iran for eventual surrender to the Soviets, at Yalta, right under Churchill's nose. President Roosevelt, or his double, mouthed the Empire's agreement, alternately with mouthings of the non-existent Atlantic Charter that "guaranteed" autonomy to the very states assigned to the Soviets.

At Yalta Molotov and Alger Hiss (of Rockefeller Empire's Foreign Office, the Council on Foreign Relations, and of the Institute of Pacific Relations), with the approval of Stalin, drew up the United Nations Charter. And Alger Hiss was there appointed Secretary General of the Conference to

Organize the United Nations by the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis partners.

The dropping of the atom bomb on Japan was a needless act of brutality perpetrated upon a defeated and suppliant enemy. But it served the conspirators well in intimidating the U.S. into continuing and expanding war expenditures, in fear of the exaggerated frightfulness of our own bombs. In the meantime the conspirators facilitated the leak of much atomic-energy material and information to the Soviets through Axis agents and spies, when it was not directly supplied to them by Harry Hopkins, Averell Harriman and other New Dealers.

To further insure continued high expenditures and a steadily increasing tax burden for the American "peasants", the Soviets and the Axis agents fostered propaganda demanding American disarmament and recall of troops from both the European and the Asiatic war theatres. This propaganda also had as its objective the facilitating of the division of Eurasia on the basis of the Axis plan, by gradual, stealthy expansion by the Soviets. With this latter purpose as a goal, Rockefeller's Institute of Pacific Relations and State Department set about delivering China to the Soviets. The Soviets took over Manchuria and rifled it immediately after the Japanese surrender. As has been related, the Chinese Nationalists were forced by the Rockefeller-Soviet agents to yield to the Communists, at the very time that the former were badly defeating the latter. Aid appropriated by Congress for the rearming of the Nationalists was treacherously withheld by the agents in strategic U.S. Government posts. Lauchlin Currie, assistant to President Roosevelt, ordered dumping in the Indian Ocean of whole boatloads of surplus munitions shipped to the Chinese Nationalists. The State Department, as a Rockefeller-dominated agency, left no stone unturned to make good on the agreement to aid the Soviets in attaining the first goal set by Lenin in the world conquest of Communism, conquest of China.

In order to facilitate the process, the arms cast aside by the disarming U.S. were sold as surplus, and the great bulk of it found its way, directly or indirectly, to Russia. Much of it was being shipped to Russia at the very moment that Congress was appropriating billions of dollars for its replacement.

The Soviets demanded that "Lend-Lease", pledged to her by the U.S. for the war effort, be delivered, though the war was over in the belief of the rest of the world. Instead of disarming as it demanded of the U.S., Soviet Russia continued to expand its military establishment, largely, if not entirely, at the direct and indirect expense of the American taxpayers, at the behest of the Rockefeller Empire and its agents. They launched the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, almost entirely at the expense of American taxpayers, to serve the Soviets in penetrating Poland, Czechoslovakia and other lands that they later engulfed. Under the direction of Herbert H. Lehman, of Rockefeller's Council of Foreign Relations, numerous Soviet agents were placed in charge of UNRRA to facilitate the process.

Loans to foreign lands by the sale of their bonds had been exposed after World War I as a gigantic swindle perpetrated by American bankers who had profited hugely from them. Most of them rapidly dropped in value to mere fractions of par, or became worthless. Congressional investigations revealed that the major portion of the "loaned" money had never reached the lands for which the bonds were issued. It had stuck to the "sticky" fingers of domestic bankers. The wariness of the American investing public and the Johnson Act forbade a repetition of the bond sales. The Rockefeller interests circumvented these obstacles by forcing the American public to donate their earnings and wealth, for the same purpose for which they had been induced to voluntarily invest after World War I, by the mechanism of compulsory, tax-financed government "loans" to the same lands. These countries are never expected to repay because the bulk of the funds flowed directly into the coffers of the Rockefeller Empire. Much of this money financed delivery of material of war, oil and supplies to Soviet Russia directly—and much more went indirectly — by virtually all of the lands supposedly receiving the aid, despite the pretense that the object of the loans was "to fight Communism". This represented tribute paid by the American public on behalf of the Rockefeller Empire to its Axis partner.

The mechanics of these loans is made clear by the Greek "loan" of $400,000,000 "to fight Commun-

ism". If fighting Communism was the true object of this loan, the purpose would have been served better by shipments of arms and munitions from our huge war surplus. For wars are still fought with shells and not with dollar bills. If it was the intent to stop Communism, the U.S. would not have sent some of its notorious Reds to Greece for that purpose—headed by New Dealers, Griswold and Eleanor Roosevelt's kin, Ambassador MacVeagh. For when the program began, there were but a few scattered bands of Communist guerillas in northern Greece. But after several months of "stopping Communism" and the expenditure of the whole loan, a Communist government controlled all of northern Greece. But just as if it had been prearranged, the Communists stopped short of the Mediterranean life-line of Saudi Arabian oil.

The "loans" to England total many billions of dollars. These "loans" were largely of the nature of a subsidy to the British Labor Government as an agency of the Rockefeller Empire. The funds which do not flow into the coffers of the Rockefeller Empire, in payment for oil and other items, largely subsidize Britain's trade with Iron Curtain countries. The Labor Government steadfastly refused to abandon its Soviet trade and frankly acknowledged that it was carried on with moneys supplied by the U.S. This traffic is particularly outrageous since the onset of the Korean "police action", as the bulk of it goes to the Communists for slaughter of GIs.

The Marshall Plan, the Point 4 program and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization were conceived and organized by the Rockefeller interests for the same purpose, as related elsewhere. They have proved enormously profitable to the Rockefeller Empire and helpful in building up the military power of the Iron Curtain lands and North Korea.

The tale of the treachery of the Rockefeller-Standard Oil interests in connection with this Crusade of theirs is not complete with the mere accounting of their trading with the enemy and providing him oil and war material. They were indicted in the second year of World War II by Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold, for deliberately blocking the production of synthetic rubber. Under their influence, Jesse Jones had persistently refused to stockpile crude rubber and tin for the oncoming war despite the obvious need

and the demands of the military. Such stockpiling would have involved a violation of an agreement with the Dutch-British cartels under which the Rockefeller-Standard Oil interests participate in East Indies oil production. But in this war emergency, the British and Dutch interests were identical with ours, and they undoubtedly would have welcomed our stockpiling rubber and tin under these circumstances. Nevertheless none was stored.

The Rockefeller-Standard Oil interests and their Chase National Bank owned and controlled the majority interest in the German Dye Trust. It is interesting that the name of Rockefeller did not appear in the indictment.

The Standard Oil of New Jersey pleaded that their agreement with I. G. Farbenindustrie barred their permitting the use of synthetic rubber patents by the United States or the Allies. In effect they pleaded guilty to conspiring with Germany to prevent the use by the U.S. Government of synthetic rubber processes. Without the synthetic rubber prepared by these processes, the war inevitably would have been lost. Caught red-handed in their "treason" they pleaded guilty to the indictment. They agreed to release the patents and processes for use by the U.S. barely in time to save the situation. Far more binding and protective is loyalty to the Rockefeller-Standard Oil Empire than to the U.S.A. The conclusion that the defeat of the Allies would have made no difference to the conspirators is sustained by the fact that they had extended their full support and cooperation to Hitler and the Nazis. Thurman Arnold was relieved of his post shortly after the incident.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, discussing tthe Saudi Arabian deals of the Rockefeller Empire in a radio interview, Feb. 2, 1947, stated:

"It is but a step from giant combinations of this kind to an authoritarian state." Commenting on the situation, Senator Harry Shippe Truman, kinsman of the Rockefellers (Winthrop Aldrich's daughter, niece of John D. Jr., is named Lucy *Truman* Aldrich) called it "Treason".

In these machinations, the Sidney Hillmans, Harry Hopkinses and their ilk, were mere puppets and stooges of the Rockefeller Empire—red herrings drawn across the trail.

CHAPTER XXI

ROCKEFELLER'S UNITED NATIONS

"Internationalism" And The Rockefeller-Soviet Axis

"An internationalist is one who is prepared unreservedly, unhesitatingly and unconditionally to defend the U.S.S.R." J. Stalin (*New Leader,* March 11, 1950)

The plan of the United Nations was written at Yalta by Molotov, representing the Soviets, and by Alger Hiss, representing the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis and the Foreign Office of the Rockefeller Empire, the Council on Foreign Relations, and incidentally, also, the State Department. Alger Hiss' membership in the Hal Ware Communist cell in the State Department (Toledano & Lasky, *Seeds of Treason,* p. 46) and the invaluable service he and his associates had rendered the Soviets in their official capacities, had won Stalin's trust; Stalin advocated Hiss' appointment as Secretary General of the projected San Francisco Conference for the Organization of the United Nations. Hiss was equally trusted by the Rockefeller interests.

The United Nations is an outgrowth and direct successor of the defunct League of Nations. The League of Nations was a Rockefeller Empire agency. It was so completely under Rockefeller domination that Socony-Vacuum director and agent, Sir Francis Rickett, was able to assure Mussolini that the League of Nations would never exercise any effective oil sanctions against Fascist Italy if she would invade and seize for Standard Oil the oil fields in the Harrar province of Abyssinia, which was the real prize of the Italo-Ethiopian War. Rockefeller's agent, Raymond B. Fosdick was Under-Secretary of the League of Nations.

It was the natural intelligence and the patriotism of the American public, which led it to reject the surrender of U.S. sovereignty to the League of Nations, that impelled the Rockefeller interests to barrage the country with internationalist propaganda, initially through the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial under the direction of Beardsley Ruml, and then through the Foundation which took it over. They proceeded to seduce, pervert and corrupt our school system to turn out generations

of vipers and potential and actual traitors.

The discrediting of the pretense that the League of Nations (or any other organization under our present economic setup) would serve to prevent war, compelled its scrapping at the outbreak of World War II. Immediately thereafter, however, the same agents undertook to organize a new, fake peace organization, the United Nations. So complete is the basic identity of the two organizations that in many instances persons occupy the same positions in the United Nations they held in the League of Nations.

In some cases the kinfolks of the older generation of League of Nations agents now occupy positions of trust in the United Nations. An instance is Miss Dorothy Fosdick, of the Division of International Organization of the State Department, who attended the San Francisco Conference at which the United Nations was organized, as Assistant to the Secretary General, Alger Hiss.

Following the agreement reached with the British at Dunkirk, the Rockefeller propaganda machine and lobby had gone into high speed for "internationalism", the attainment of "One World", that is, a Rockefeller-dominated world. Under the direction of Harold Stassen of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations, they engineered the nomination of their "One World" pawn, Wendell Willkie, to "oppose" their pawn Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1940 Presidential campaign. This made the election a "heads I win, tails you lose" proposition for the carrying out of their deals. In the meantime, their controlled press agitated more intensively for "internationalism" and U.S. entry into the war. The *Time-Life-Fortune* group, for example, headed by Henry R. Luce of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations, and financed by the Standard Oil crowd through Harkness, editorialized persistently in 1941 on the theme of "a young and rising *international* party preparing to do political battle for a future world." The press at large joined this group in singing long and loudly the Rockefeller-Soviet, Marxist, "internationalist" theme song.

The story of the origin and purposes of the United Nations from the viewpoint of the Rockefeller Empire is related in a *Headline Books* pamphlet entitled *Uniting Today For Tomorrow, The United Nations In War & Peace,* published by Rockefeller's Foreign Policy Association in October, 1942. The

authors of the pamphlet are both propagandists closely identified with the Rockefeller Empire. Grayson L. Kirk is Acting President of Columbia University, Professor of Government and member of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations. Walter R. Sharp is Professor and Chairman of the Department of Government at the fiery-Red College of the City of New York, and also is member of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations.

The authors relate that the *Joint Declaration by United Nations* was signed by 26 countries on January 1, 1942. The signatories agreed to employ their full resources "against those members of the Tripartite Act and its adherents with which such government is not at war," and "not to make a separate armistice or peace". The preamble of the *Declaration* embodies the mythical "Atlantic Charter". The intent of the powers behind the scene, the authors state, was to make as many international commitments for the U.S. as possible for the purpose of holding the UN together after the war and in order to avert the fate of both the Fourteen Point program presented by President Wilson and of the League of Nations, which were rejected.

There is considerable presumptive evidence in the report on Yalta that have reached the public eye, more particularly in the Stettinius report contained in his book *Roosevelt and the Russians,* that prior to the Conference a deal with Stalin on Saudi Arabia had been sealed and delivered. Stettinius states that at Yalta there were repeated and acrimonious discussions on Iranian oil and concessions (pp. 43-44, 65-66, 87, 193-195). In sharp contrast thereto, nothing was said about Saudi Arabian oil in spite of the fact that "Roosevelt" stressed his anxiety about the Saudi Arabian situation and his desire to meet with King Ibn Saud (pp. 72, 257, 278, 289-290).

It is inconceivable that Stalin and the Russians would have failed, in view of Russia's extreme oil shortage, to seize upon Saudi Arabia as a bargaining point unless a deal had been consummated previously that would insure the Soviets of part or all of the oil produced there. The nature of the deal leaked out subsequently in a release by the State Department and published exclusively in the May 18, 1948, edition of the *Wall Street Journal.* It divided the world with Stalin on a line that assured

the Rockefeller Empire of Saudi Arabian oil and a "life line" for its transportation through the Mediterranean, as a condition for world peace.

The critical state of the negotiations for Saudi Arabian oil made it necessary that the Rockefeller interests be represented by agents who were trusted implicitly by themselves as well as by Stalin. Alger Hiss fully justified the confidence which the Rockefeller Empire and Stalin placed in him. Eight-hundred-and-fifty-thousand barrels of oil a day, produced with moneys almost entirely derived from the U.S. Treasury, are yielding the various Standard Oil companies and their associate, the Texas Co., a *tax-exempt,* gross daily income of approximately a million-and-a-half dollars a day; and that is just the beginning of their profits from the tax-exempt use of American taxpayers' money. Although the full extent of the treachery at Yalta has not yet been revealed, it has been fully established by the course of events that it involved betrayal to the Soviets of the bulk of Europe and Asia and sell-out of China and northern Korea to the Communists to be used by them, as planned by Lenin, with the aid of Communist traitors planted by the cabal in the U.S. government, to slaughter American troops and exhaust our military might, to prepare the way for direct attack on Alaska, after American forces had been diverted and dispersed around the world.

Under the terms of the Yalta agreement, the Rockefeller Standard Oil interests provide the oil essential for these conquests, directly or indirectly, from Saudi Arabia, entirely at the expense of the U.S. taxpayers. The Treasury pays several times over for each barrel of oil delivered to the Communists in Korea and elsewhere through the Marshall Plan.

The secret Saudi Arabian deal was the very foundation of the sell-out at Yalta; and its terms stipulated in effect that the Rockefeller Standard Oil interests were to act in Saudi Arabia merely as producers of oil, largely, or entirely, at the expense of the U.S. taxpayer to provide fuel for world conquest by Communism. This is the obvious explanation of the immunity of the Saudi Arabian oil fields from Communist harassment and seizure.

At Yalta, the plan of this conspiracy was laid out in the pattern of organization of the United

Nations. It was put into operation at the San Francisco Conference for International Organization that, in the spring of 1945, launched the UN.

From the very start, the Rockefeller-Soviet brand was stamped all over the United Nations. The U.S. delegation to the San Francisco Conference virtually was entirely a Rockefeller delegation. The family was directly represented by Nelson Rockefeller and by John Foster Dulles, who served the U.S. State Department as "adviser". Oddly enough, Nelson Rockefeller's name is omitted from the official list of delegates published by the UN. Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations and its host of subsidiary organizations were profusely represented in the delegations and fully justify the Council director's boast that they control the policies of the U.S. and of the world. They were represented by the following characters, all of whom are listed in the official UN publication, *United Nations Conference On International Organization,* (vol. 1, Document 639, entitled "Delegates and Officials, United Nations Conference On International Organization," pp. 65-75) as follows:

Alger Hiss, Assistant Secretary of State Secretary General	CFR*
Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Secretary of State, Delegate	CFR
Commander Harold E. Stassen, USNR, Delegate	CFR
Leo Pasvolsky, Special Asst. to Sec. of State for International Organization and Service Affairs, Adviser to UN Delegation	CFR
Isaiah Bowman, President of Johns Hopkins U., *Special* Adviser to Sec. of State and UN Delegation	CFR
Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Director of the Council on Foreign Relations, editor of its *FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Special* Adviser to Sec. of State and UN Delegation	CFR
John Foster Dulles, Adviser to UN Delegation	CFR
John J. McCloy, Assistant Sec. of War, Adviser to UN Delegation	CFR
Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, Chair. Gen. Board U.S. Navy, Adviser to UN Delegation	CFR

Arthur Sweetser, Dept. Director of OWI, OWI Attache to UN Delegation — CFR
Wilder Foote, Asst. to Sec. of State, Asst. to Chair. of UN Delegation — CFR
Charles Noyes, Asst. to Sec. of State, Asst. to Chair. of Delegation — CFR
Edward G. Miller Jr., *Special Asst. to Asst. Sec. of State Dean Acheson* — CFR
John E. Lockwood, Dept. Director, American Republics Affairs, State Dept. — CFR
Joseph E. Johnson, Asst. Chief of Div., Int. Security Affairs State Dept. — CFR
Ralph J. Bunche, Assoc. Chief of Div., Depend. Area Affairs, State Dept. — CFR
Lt. Bernard Brodie, USNR, Div., of Int. Security Affairs, State Dept. — CFR

(*CFR—Council On Foreign Relations)

The Asiatic section of the State Department was represented among the advisers to the Delegation exclusively by members of Rockefeller's Institute of Pacific Relations:

Joseph W. Ballantine, Dir. of Div., Far Eastern Affairs, State Dept. — CFR
John Carter Vincent, Dir. of Chinese Affairs, State Dept.

Striking indeed, is the omission of the name of Nelson Rockefeller from this list. For on May 10, 1945, Drew Pearson, who is most friendly to the Rockefeller interests and a spokesman for them, in an article copyrighted by Bell Syndicate Inc., made ultra-clear the boss role played by Rockefeller at the Conference, as follows:

"SAN FRANCISCO. —The play-by-play account of what went on behind the scenes after the Conference reluctantly voted to admit Argentina can now be revealed.

"After Stettinius forced a public vote on the issue despite Russian requests for delay, he found himself criticized by some of the press and public. Upset, he hastily called a closed meeting of the U. S. delegation, charged with tension.

"*Young Rockefeller eulogized the way Stet-..tinius had handled himself.*

"This country is fortunate to have its affairs in his hands", he praised.

"Asst. Sec. Jimmy Dunn started to chime in,

but was interrupted by shrewd *Hamilton Fish Armstrong, key U.S. adviser*:

" 'I am very disturbed by all this. I think we ought to call the press in and explain the American position. We are being called Fascists. Stettinius is being put in an unfair position.'

"Harold Stassen, of Minn., who had been cool to Argentina's admission, interrupted: 'And what are you going to tell the press?'

"*John Foster Dulles said: 'It's very important that the public does not view our delegation as reactionary.'*

"Again Stassen interrupted: 'Why must we be apologetic about something discussed fully here, then voted on and passed? The important thing is to work together. We can't avoid all differences between nations and people.'

"Stassen emphasized that there was justification for the American view, even if he didn't entirely endorse it himself. If there were no arguments, there was no use of a conference.

"Stettinius thought Stassen's statement so good that he ought to broadcast it.

"Dunn protested the Russians were holding up the Conference by refusing to permit Argentina to take up the chairmanship of a sub-committee. He launched upon an anti-Soviet tirade in no uncertain terms.

"Rockefeller endorsed Dunn's idea about giving Argentina a place on a Conference committee, saying:

" 'We must treat Argentina as well as anyone else.'

" 'I agree', chimed in Michigan's Sen. Vandenberg. 'Now that we've invited them, we must treat them right.'

"Stassen could not go along with them, saying: 'It's bad enough we let them in without giving them honors.'

"Vandenberg retorted, *'ANYTHING ROCKEFELLER WANTS IS O.K.'*

"Dunn suggested that the U.S. delegation slip Argentina into the first committee vacancy. Stettinius demurred.

" 'I've gotten into enough trouble over Argentina already', he observed."

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The story of the extreme agitation of the Rockefellers to keep the UN in New York under their thumb is graphically related as the climax of the Joe Alex Morris series, *The Rockefellers,* in the *Saturday Evening Post* in the issue of January 13, 1951. (p. 121)

Although the Rockefellers preferred not to be openly identified with the UN, they overtly dominated every move of its founding. They anxiously sought this symbol of unity for their community of interest with the Soviets. They did not hesitate to emerge into the open to anxiously insure that the UN headquarters would remain in the U.S., under their thumb. Stoian Gavrilovitz, Yugoslav chairman of the Marxist headquarters subcommittee sought to take over a fifty-square-mile site in Westchester County, N.Y. and Connecticut that would have constituted an ideal military and naval base within instant striking distance of every strategic industrial and military target on the east coast. When this plan was rejected, they threatened to recommend, quite logically, that the UN take over the League of Nations quarters in Geneva. This would have saved our taxpayers many millions of dollars. It would have eliminated the grave security risk of the UN headquarters now used as an espionage and propaganda base. It would have averted the outrage constituted by the surrender of sovereignty by our country over U.S. territory, the United Nations site in mid-New York City and the indignity of extra-territoriality, which even prostrate China spurned as an affront.

But John Rockefeller Jr. would not have it otherwise. He rushed in to offer to the UN his cherished Westchester country estate at Pocantico Hills. Then, he rushed out to buy for it an eight-million-dollar site in the very center of New York City, which he turned over to the UN as a gift. But as Homer long ago advised: *"Beware of the Greeks bearing gifts".*

The UN is an ideal "international" front for the Rockefeller Empire and for the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis. It is the prototype of the parliament for the Rockefeller Empire conceived by Hoffman Nickerson in his *American Rich,*—a mere "advisory body", whose advice need not be heeded, a debating

society—all talk and no action—for allowing the "peasants" to *let off steam.*

Another motive of the Rockefeller Empire's interest in the United Nations was revealed by their spokesman in the State Department as world-oil control. This was embodied in a *New York Times* special article, published on August 17, 1946, reporting a broadcast on the National Broadcasting Company's "University of the Air". The State Department "experts", loaned it by the Rockefeller Standard Oil interests, proposed an International Petroleum Authority under the United Nations. Naturally this was represented to be in the interest of the U.S.—to relieve its oil "shortage", and not in the interest of the Rockefeller Empire—to increase its monopoly and profits. The following month, on September 6th, 1946, a variant of this scheme was offered by Howard A. Cowden, President of the Consumers' Cooperative Association.

Regulation of world oil production by the Big Five Oil companies—Anglo-Iranian, Royal Dutch Shell, Standard Oil of N. J., Caltex and Gulf—was announced to be an accomplished fact on December 29, 1951, by Elmer Patman, observer of the Senate and House Small business Committees. Walter J. Levy, of the London School of Economics, who had been planted by Socony Vacuum in the ECA to arrange the financing of Rockefeller controlled refineries around the world with Marshall Plan funds, was named by Patman as the "front" for the oil cartel and "the most influential oil economist in the world".

Pending world-wide dictatorship by the Empire, they have brought about an oil cartel under the auspices of the UN. The Rockefeller entente with Russia in opposition to England, came out into the open at the Paris Conference on September 21, 1946, when the U.S. voted with Russia and the Slavic bloc against the British Empire on Roumanian oil. The same community of interests was responsible for their ousting of Churchill when, after his speech before Parliament announcing that he "would not preside over the dissolution of the British Empire", he began blocking afresh the development of Saudi Arabia. Churchill was promptly ousted and the Marxist Labor Party, that stands so close to the Soviet, was put in power.

On the domestic scene, the UN serves the Rocke-

feller Empire most effectively in carrying out on a world scale the totalitarian and imperialist aims of their "philanthropies", as expressed by Gates and Rockefeller in *Occasional Letter No. 1* of the General Education Board. Our Republic, with the Constitution, the Bill of Rights and the Federal and state governments, sets up numerous barriers to the dictatorship which the Rockefeller Empire seeks. Although the conspirators have succeeded in breaking down many of these barriers, including the Constitution, over a period of decades, that process is slow for the impatient conspirators, especially when the wooing and winning of electorates is involved. The conversion of our Republic to a dictatorship would be greatly facilitated by transferring its sovereignty to a totalitarian agency that is beyond the reach of the voters.

To accomplish this legally and in compliance with the Constitution, would require only one step that would involve the voters only indirectly. That step would be the adoption of an Amendment to the Constitution that would destroy the fundamental character of our Government by surrendering the sovereignty of the nation to an "international" union, or federation. In this international union, U.S. citizens would have neither vote nor voice. They would be taxed without commensurate, or any, representation, and eventually could be enslaved thereby. For the United States with its 150,000,000 citizens would be hopelessly outvoted by the hordes of Asia's billion, and Russia and every other invidious enemy or "ally" would be free to despoil and enslave us through legislation we would be powerless to stop.

Thus the purpose in fostering the United Nations and kindred organizations is to attain with one fell swoop, by remote control, the dictatorship which two World Wars, a devastating depression, and the New and Fair Deals with the NRA, bureaucracies, (mis)managed economy and numerous synthesized "emergency" devices have failed to bring about.

The UN has meant imposing upon the U. S. and such other lands as have been foolish enough to adhere to it, an irresponsible supergovernment, control of which implies dictatorial domination over the lives, wealth and destinies of the citizens. This is clearly illustrated by the decision handed down on April 25, 1950, by the California State District

Court of Appeals in the case of Sei Fujii, a Japanese. California has on its statute books a law that bars the ownership of land to certain Orientals. That law has been declared Constitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court In the Sei Fujii case the court ruled that ratification by the United States of the UN Charter invests the Charter with force of a binding treaty which overrides laws which conflict with it, thus superseding and scrapping U.S. law and the Constitution.

To serve the purpose of the conspirators, both the UN charter and constitution, with its "Bill of Rights", were written by a horde of Rockefeller-Soviet Axis agents in the various UN committees and commissions, with the aim of slyly destroying the U.S. Constitution and converting the nation to a dictatorship ruled by the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis. Its provisions for freedom of the press, for instance, have been written in the vein of the recommendations of the Rockefeller-dominated Commission on Freedom of the Press, when they are not identical with those recommendations. They prepare for destruction of that freedom under the pretense of preserving it. Its provisions for freedom of religion are similarly written, with "sleeper" clauses to facilitate destruction of religion on some such pretext as "national security".

The *New York Times* in a special dispatch from Geneva on April 23, 1951, reported:

> "A number of leading representatives of labor, religious and cultural groups are beginning to wonder whether the efforts to draft a United Nations covenant of human rights may not in the end do more harm than good to actual human rights."

But ratification by the U.S. of the UN charter is treason of an order worthy of Alger Hiss. For although the Constitution provides for partial surrender of their sovereignty by the states to the Federal Government, the states have not yielded the right to transfer their sovereignty to any other power. The only conceivable circumstance under which the citizens and the states would be compelled to yield their sovereignty to any other power would be under duress of ignominious defeat in war that would render our nation incapable of defending itself and protecting its sovereignty. Not even Germany and Japan have been willing, in their defeat,

to surrender their sovereignty to their conquerors. Nor have we, as victors, asked it of them. But the conspirators at home are forcing on the U.S. terms that they have not dared to demand of even our defeated enemy—abject surrender of our sovereignty to a foreign power, Rockefeller's UN. They have even imposed on the U.S. the grant of extraterritorial rights, demanded by Stoian Gavrilovitz and his committee of Communists, to the UN area in the midst of New York City that was so hurriedly offered to them by Rockefeller. Even prostrate and war-torn China refused to grant extraterritorial rights to the U.S. or any other nation, on the grounds that it was an affront to her sovereignty. But thanks to Rockefeller's "philanthropies" we have become more supine and degenerate than China, in this and other respects.

There Can Be No Room For Doubt That Ratification Of The United Nations Charter By The Delegates Of The United States Is Absolutely Unconstitutional, And Is Susceptible Of Interpretation As Treason. On This And Other Grounds, The People Of The U. S. Should Compel Immediate Withdrawal Of Our Nation From The United Nations And The Annulling Of Extraterritorial Rights Granted The UN In Violation Of Our Constitution.

In this illegitimate, high-handed and treacherous manner, the Rockefeller interests have contrived through the UN, to bring about the "new social order" which was the primary purpose of their "philanthropies". The behind-the-scene bosses of the UN have become the dictators of the U.S. and of the world. But they now share that power with Soviet Russia. When Stalin told an interviewer that Americans are no longer masters in their own house, he might have said also, and quite truthfully, that through the UN he is more master of the United States than is its citizenry.

Joseph Stalin defined "internationalist" as follows:

> "An internationalist is one who is prepared unreservedly, unhesitatingly and unconditionally to defend the USSR." (*New Leader*, March 11, 1950)

In Stalin's sense of the word, the UN has served "internationalism" perfectly. Stalin-trusted Alger Hiss worked well at Yalta and at San Francisco, to fashion the UN into an ideal weapon for the

Soviets. No longer do their espionage agencies have to depend upon their Rockefeller-financed Institute of Pacific Relations for their dirty work. The U.S. Treasury-financed UN is infinitely better equipped to serve their purposes, and bring the ultimate objective of the Axis world conquest, infinitely closer to attainment, at no greater cost to it than mere words and debate. Soviet Russia sits at the UN table with the very powers she seeks to destroy, fully protected against any action against her own aggression by the ever more numerous votes of her satellites added to her three votes; and by the power of veto. Side by side with Hiss, at Stettinius' elbow, was Dalton Trumbo, a notorious Red of the Stalinist breed. Like Hiss, he supplied Stettinius, who was hopelessly beyond his depth, with ideas which, needless to say, were pro-Communist, and entirely to Stalin's satisfaction. Trumbo also ghosted Stettinius' speeches at the Conference.

In this position, the Kremlin is enabled to render impotent any nation that might wish to check its plan of expansion by subversion and engulfment, and to block any inclination to arrest its predatory activities. It uses the UN as a shield. UN debates serve as a sounding board for its propaganda that has played an important role in its conquests of large sections of the globe by subversion and infiltration. Under the protective shelter of the UN, Soviet Russia has extended her dominion to almost a third of the people of the world. It has gradually expanded to take in the Eurasian lands that Rockefeller-Soviet Axis deals, ratified by the U.S. State Department and confirmed at Teheran and Yalta, have assigned to Communist Russia and aided her in acquiring.

Under the guidance of Alger Hiss's worthy successor Trygve Lie, a Norwegian Red, and the personnel which he was empowered to employ for the UN delegations, the UN has served also as an espionage center. Fulton Lewis Jr. reported on January 18, 1951, that "29 high-ranking officials of Communist parties in foreign countries were then working at the UN headquarters in New York" according to the records of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. He reported further, as follows:

"Some 90 U.S. citizens working for the UN have Communist-front records sufficient to bar them completely from jobs in the Federal Government.

"Yet they represent this nation at the UN." Arrangements for the hiring of employees of the UN delegation, initiated by Alger Hiss, gave the sole right of passing on the qualifications of the candidates to the Secretary General. Though Trygve Lie has ousted some of his appointees on the ground that they are Communists of the wrong complexion, he has consistently approved only Reds for UN posts, and it is now packed with Reds of all shades, spies, traitors and foreign agents.

Following the delivery of China into the hands of the Kremlin by State Department employees and other agents from Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations, Institute of Pacific Relations and other subsidized fronts, the clique led by Dean Acheson originally collaborated with Soviet Russia and Great Britain in seeking to give the Communists another vote in UN councils, by turning over to them to seat of Nationalist China. In late 1951, the tide of public opinion aroused by exposures, such as those of Senator McCarthy, and by the chicanery of the Chinese Communists in the Korean armistice negotiations, forced Acheson and his clique to pretend to oppose seating them in the UN. The move was proposed by the British Labor Government, which was dominated by the Rockefeller Empire, that has heavily subsidized the Fabians and the Labor Party. Dean Acheson, likewise was a Rockefeller-Soviet Axis spokesman in this matter. This illustrates the well-developed technique of using foreign governments as catspaws for pulling their chestnuts out of the fire. The same technique was used in their dismissal of General Douglas MacArthur, when he undertook to upset their conspiracy by offering to defeat the Chinese Communists and Russia itself, if necessary.

One of the most dangerous uses to which the UN has lent itself, in the hands of the Kremlin, is its use as a military device. Through the UN, the Kremlin blocked the bombardment of concentration and supply centers in Manchuria. Through the UN, it managed to stall for sufficient time to secure reinforcements and supplies when trounced and facing defeat, on the pretense of seeking an armistice. By the UN, Marshall Plan and NATO, which aided Britain, their undercover ally, the Soviets have been supplied with jet engines and planes, and their plans, that were developed at the expense

of U.S. taxpayers and are so far superior to those that the English have supplied the UN forces and to our own, that on November 11, 1951, General Vandenberg, as head of our airforce announced that all of the UN planes and jets recently built and currently being built are already obsolete and are being destroyed by the Russian airforce. Through the good offices of our pretended allies in the UN, the Kremlin has been able to block the use against her forces and bases in the Korean Crusade, of the atom bomb, for whatever use and value it may have in warfare; and has managed to maintain its position of using the UN itself as a super-espionage agency that sits in the inner councils of the very powers it is engaged in destroying. Meanwhile, the Soviets are rapidly gaining enough voting power for Iron Curtain lands, and through secret allies such as India, to paralyze and take over the U.S. and the balance of the world without firing a single shot.

The UN constitution, Bill of Human Rights and all of the several conventions being drafted by various agencies, many of them subsidized by the Rockefeller Empire and its puppets, are all being deliberately designed for the purpose of betraying the U.S. and forcing upon the land the "new social order" of totalitarianism. Thus the Committee to Frame the World Constitution comprised a part of the same group of Rockefeller's University of Chicago and Council on Foreign Relations agents that constituted the Commission on (or to betray) Freedom of the Press: Hutchins, Hocking, Niebuhr, Redfield and Ruml, joined by U. of Chicago's Red professors, Richard P. McKeon, Mortimer J. Adler, Rexford G. Tugwell, Wilber G. Katz, James M. Landis, Charles McIlwain and Guiseppe A. Borgese. Borgese, an Italian Red refugee and close personal friend of Senator William Benton, was entrusted with the actual process of drafting the "Constitution" that was brought out in 1947, as a pattern for the UN to follow. In the writing of this brutalitarian "Constitution", which might better be termed a license for slavery, a deliberate and absurd effort was made to effect a "compromise" between the U.S. and Soviet constitutions. So delighted were the Reds with this document, that its adoption by the U.S. was made one of the planks in the platform of

Henry Wallace's Rockefeller-subsidized Communist front, the Progressive Party.

Mrs. Anita McCormick Blaine, a distant kinswoman of the Rockefellers and a heavy supporter of Communist causes, including the Communist newspaper, *Compass,* donated $1,000,000 for a foundation for world government that seeks the adoption of this "Constitution For World Government". It is administered by two "liberal" former professors of Rockefeller's University of Chicago, Stringfellow Barr and Scott Buchanan.

All the World Federalist groups have similar inspiration. Cord Meyer Jr. and Clark M. Eichelberger, leader of two of the groups, are of the membership of the Foreign Office of the Rockefeller Empire, the Council on Foreign Relations.

Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, who swore to uphold the U.S. Constitution in his oath of office, is vice-president of the United World Federalists, dedicated to breaking down our Constitution, and surrendering the sovereignty of our country to the Rockefeller-Soviet-dominated and inspired UN "world power". The safety and security of the country required his impeachment and removal from the Supreme Court bench.

So sly, intensive and powerful has been the drive of the conspirators, led by the United World Federalists Inc. and the Rockefeller-supported agencies, that by June 1949, twenty-two state legislatures had voted for an Amendment to the U.S. Constitution that would turn over our nation to a world government by Rockefeller's UN, rob us of our sovereignty and nationality, and betray us into the hands of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis. A group of ninety-three Congressmen sponsored a concurrent resolution in the House of Representatives:

> "It is the sense of the Congress that it should be a fundamental objective of the foreign policy of the United States to support and strengthen the United Nations and to seek its development into a world federation open to all nations with defined and limited powers adequate to preserve peace and prevent aggression through the enactment, interpretation and enforcement of world law."

The list cut across party lines and contained fifteen of the twenty-four members of the Foreign Affairs Committee. (marked with * table 1, p. 412)

UNITED NATIONS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT
SPONSORS BY STATES, SHOWING PARTY AFFILIATION

Alabama
Battle (D) *

Arizona
Patten (D)

Arkansas
Hays (D)
Mills (D)
Trimble (D)

California
Anderson (R)
Doyle (D)
Havenner (D)
Holifield (D)
Jackson (R)*
Johnson (R)
McKinnon (D)
Miller (D)
White (D)
Phillips (R)
Scudder (R)
Welch (R)

Colorado
Aspinall (D)
Carroll (D)

Connecticut
Lodge (R)*
Ribicoff (D)*
Woodhouse (D)

Florida
Herlong (D)
Sikes (D)
Smathers (D)*
Bennett (D)

Georgia
Lanham (D)
Wheeler (D)

Illinois
Dawson (D)
Gordon (D)*
Mack (D)
Velde (R)
Yates (D)

Indiana
Crook (D)
Jacobs (D)
Noland (D)

Maine
Hale (R)

Maryland
Miller (R)

Massachusetts
Donohue (D)
Furcolo (D)
Herter (R)
Heselton (R)
Kennedy (D)

Michigan
Ford (D)

Minnesota
Blatnik (D)
Judd (R)*

Missouri
Bolling (D)
Karst (D)

Montana
Mansfield (D)*

Nevada
Baring (D)

New Hampshire
Cotton (R)

New Jersey
Addonizo (D)
Auchinclose (R)
Case (R)
Eaton (R)*
Howell (D)
Rodino (D)
Towe (R)

New York
Byrne (D)
Celler (D)
Davies (D)
Heller (D)
Javits (R)*
Klein (D)
Keating (R)
Multer (D)
Powell (D)
Riehlman (R)
Tauriello (D)

North Carolina
Chatham (D)*

Ohio
Burke (D)
Crosser (D)
Vorys (R)*

Pennsylvania
Buchanan (D)
Corbett (R)
Davenport (D)
Eberharter (D)
Fulton (R)*
Granahan (D)

South Carolina
Richards (D)*

Tennessee
Priest (D)

Texas
Teague (D)

Utah
Bosone (D)
Granger (D)

Virginia
Gary (D)
Harrison (D)
Stanley (D)

Washington
Jackson (D)
Mitchell (D)
Tollefson (R)

West Virginia
Burnside (D)

Wisconsin
Biemiller (D)
Zablocki (D)*

The names of these "patriotic Americans" should be borne in mind by their electorates. It is notable that the subscribing states were predominantly Democratic and New Deal. It is fortunate for the nation that many of the states have withdrawn their support from it alerted to the nature of the conspiracy by the Daughters Of American Revolution.

One of the most nefarious aspects of this UN conspiracy is the propaganda to root out patriotism in the schools, and to supplant it with "internationalism", in the Stalin-Rockefeller sense. The Rockefeller-Foundation-dominated New York School Board adopted in December 1950, over the protests of numerous citizens and patriotic groups, a resolution which provided for flying the UN flag above the Stars and Stripes.

In conclusion, the fact is inescapable that the United Nations device is a suicidal, paralyzing force of the Rockefeller Soviet Axis that aims to destroy and engulf the governments of the United States and of the world into a totalitarian "One World", a Rockefeller World. The only cause the "United" Nations are united in is in the betrayal of our United States. It has served in the cause of "internationalism" of the Rockefeller Soviet brand. It must be destroyed or it will destroy us.

CHAPTER XXII

ROCKEFELLER'S MARSHALL PLAN & POINT 4 PROGRAM

The "Cold War" And The Korean "Crusade"

The so-called "Cold War" is obviously a cautious expansion of the Soviet Empire to invest the lands ceded to it by the Rockefeller Soviet Axis pact. Likewise, the Korean "Crusade", or "police action", serves to carry out the pattern of the same pact. In no other manner can there be explained many of their very strange aspects.

First, the Kremlin has made no move to disturb the Rockefeller interests in their peaceful possession of the enormously oil-rich Arabian Empire, in spite of its need for oil.

Any inclination to doubt the existence of an understanding between the members of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis will be dispelled promptly by an examination of the map of Asia Minor. It will be noted that Soviet Russia borders Turkey for hundreds of miles, and that there exists no real barrier that would block the Soviet seizure of Turkey, Arabia, Palestine, Iraq, and all the puppet states that have been set up in that region. It would be absurd to propose that the $600,000,000 fund levied on American taxpayers "for the rearming of the Greek and Turkish armies" sufficed to make Rockefeller's Saudi Arabian oil secure from the hordes of the Soviet Army, that outnumbers the total population of those countries.

Certainly, it did not create, nor does there now exist in that region, the military might that would stop the enormous, well-trained Soviet Army. There is only one answer to the question: "What stops the Kremlin from seizing the plentiful Arabian oil that it needs so direly?" The answer is quite obvious. The Soviets are receiving that oil at no cost, or at a price that is less than the cost of production by themselves, on the basis of an alliance with its producers, the Rockefeller Empire, which has thus secured immunity for its holdings. This brings up the next question: "Who is paying the grasping, ruthless sham philanthropists for that oil?" By now the answer should be obvious to the dullest.

On May 13, 1948, the *Wall Street Journal* carried

on its front page in a special dispatch by Ray Cromley, the substance of the agreement reached at this conference, confirming substantially the secret agreement reached at Yalta, some three years earlier, between Stalin and Edward Stettinius and Alger Hiss, who, with "Roosevelt", represented the Rockefeller Empire. The dispatch was a release by the Rockefeller puppet agency, the State Department, of a pretended "warning" to Russia, under the headlines *News For Russia, U.S. Diplomats Sketch a "Line" Which Soviet Shall Not Cross.* In effect, the "line" divided the world between the Rockefeller-Soviet allies into the Western and Eastern zones. The "line" runs to the west of Finland and Sweden, through mid-Germany and Austria, along the Yugoslav Adriatic coast, across northern Greece and Bulgaria, north of the Bosphorus and Turkey and along the eastern border of Persia to the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Sea. It was drawn to leave the Rockefeller Empire in control of its Saudi Arabian oilfields and its line of supply through the Mediterranean; and it gave to the Soviets, Finland, Sweden, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, East Austria, Yugoslavia, Macedonia, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria and *all of Asia* with the exception of Turkey and Arabia. The correspondent naively explains:

> "The weakness of the Iranian defense line—and *the importance of Near East oil*—are major reasons why military men and diplomats want no bad flare-up in Arabia."

He discreetly fails to mention that Near East oil is important primarily to the Rockefeller interests. But he makes it clear that it is the crux of the situation. He makes it clear that Iran and its oil, concerning which there is now such a pretense of concern, was relegated to the Soviets, in line with the confirmed policy of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis to despoil and destroy the British Empire. China, which the Rockefeller "philanthropy" agents, operating through the State Department, have played the key role in delivering to the Soviets, was assigned to the Soviets together with Japan, Indo-China, Indonesia, Burma, Ceylon, India, Tibet and Afghanistan, where Rockefeller agent Owen Lattimore has been as curiously active as he was in China before its betrayal. The pro-Communist activities of Nehru in India and the appointment as

U.S. Ambassador to India of Chester Bowles, the former partner and associate of pro-Communist Senator William Benton, who is intimately identified with Alger Hiss and Nelson Rockefeller, and with Rockefeller's Institute of Pacific Relations, presage an early delivery of India to the Soviets. Tibet has already been delivered to the Communists, following the activities there of Owen Lattimore and of the same clique. And Afghanistan, that has been likewise the object of Lattimore's attentions and the interest of Standard Oil agents, will no doubt soon follow suit.

Four significant events followed closely on the conference between Nelson A. Rockefeller and Andrei Gromyko, upon which it probably had an important bearing. First was the Berlin Blockade, which paved the way for arresting the dismantlement of the Rockefeller dominated I.G. Farbenindustrie plants, the release of its officers from jail and its restitution to control of West Germany under the guidance of its Rockefeller attorney, John J. McCloy, as American High Commissioner. The second was the delivery of China to the Communists through the activities of the agents of Rockefeller's Institute of Pacific Relations in and out of their puppet State Department; and their proposal to wipe out the Nationalist Chinese Government completely by seating the Communist "Popular" Government in the UN, that would imply turning over to the latter all the assets of the former that are held abroad. These acts have been disastrous for the nation, and the second has cost the blood of more than 180,000 GIs, the lives of almost 20,000 of them and the spectre of national insolvency through the third, the Korean War that was thereby made possible. It was a fulfillment of the conditions laid down by the Rockefeller Empire through the State Department and published in the *Wall Street Journal* dispatch, as "the price of *peace.*"

Proof of the fact that an agreement on such a partition of the world existed prior to Yalta and the termination of the war is clearly revealed by the withdrawal of our troops before Berlin in order to yield it to Soviet troops, in the European theatre of war. And in the Pacific, seven months before the termination of the war the Japs offered General MacArthur surrender on the same terms as were accepted at its termination; but the offer was

rejected by Roosevelt and his Rockefeller-Soviet Axis bosses. The war in the Pacific was deliberately prolonged until after Stalin had been induced to agree to permit us to terminate it, after he had the Soviets make a token entry into it as the basis for claiming Far East lands. Obviously the Rockefeller-Soviet partners sought on behalf of Stalin, to exhaust our forces in the process of conquering territory for the Soviets. The dropping of the atom-bomb on a people pleading for peace was a needless, brutal psychologic gesture that was designed by the conspirators more to intimidate folks at home than to defeat the already defeated Japs. In this it is proving more lastingly effective than the Orson Welles *Invasion From Mars* broadcast that they staged later as a test of the gullibility of their thought controlled Americans.

Third, in sharp contrast with the Saudi Arabia situation, Iran, with a larger population and army, and a smaller oil potential and production, is being cautiously stripped from the British Empire, and drawn under the Iron Curtain by the propaganda and agitation of the Communist Tudeh Party, with the sly, dissembled support of the Rockefeller Empire, through its agents and emissaries, including Averell Harriman, and its puppet State Department. Their pretended concern over the situation has served as a cover-up for dollar loans to Mossadegh's Iranian Government, that may amount to a hundred million or more to begin with, to enable it to carry on without the revenues derived from the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. operations. Naturally, the American "peasants" will be forced to pay out this money on behalf of the beggarly Rockefeller Empire, through taxes and the U.S. Treasury. Sickeningly melodramatic Mossadegh, who alternately blusters and sobs, and makes blatant public exhibitions of his cowardice in fainting spells and hospital visits, is giving the "peasants" a show for their money.

It is also apparent that the present Iranian situation is merely what was planned between the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis partners even prior to Yalta,—speeded up by the impediment placed in the way of delivery of Saudi Arabian oil to the Soviets. The Rockefeller Empire has no direct interest in Iranian oil. In pursuing its consistent policy of being willing to give away other peoples' money and

property, its puppet State Department had already published its intent to yield Iran to the Soviets.

Fourth, the Rockefeller Empire is supporting the Kremlin in the various phases of the "Cold War" and the Korean "Crusade", directly and indirectly, at the expense of the American taxpayers, through the UNRRA, the Marshall Plan, the Point 4 program and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. With the usual cunning of the schemers, all of these plans are being presented to the "peasants" as devices for "stopping Communism".

The Marshall Plan and its continuation, the Point 4 program, and the North Atlantic treaty are completely transparent plans for subsidy of the partners of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis. They were conceived in the 1930's by the Rockefeller-subsidized "social scientists" and promoted by their Foundation, and their Council on Foreign Relations. They were labelled with the names of their pawns, Marshall and Truman, and were dictated to the members of Congress, who passed them without pretense of a debate. In an address before the "78-79" club of Congress, in 1946, I predicted that it was planned to use the Marshall Plan in the same manner as the OPA — as a principal agency of Communism — to paralyze the flow of commodities through normal channels of industry in order to force inflation and chaos in business, with the purpose of furthering Communism and dictatorship in the U.S.; and also to subsidize Soviet Russia. In *The Strange Death of F.D.R.*, I repeated the prediction (p. 272).

The Committee for the Marshall Plan that propagandized the "peasants" through all the mass channels of information and misinformation controlled by the Rockefellers and their allies, from an office at 537 Fifth Avenue, New York City, in addition to the Rockefellers personally, comprised the familiar list of Rockefeller agents, puppets and pawns of the Foreign Office of the Rockefeller Empire, the Council on Foreign Relations. Its personnel include the following:

Hamilton Fish Armstrong	George H. Blakeslee
Isaiah Bowman	John W. Davis
Stephen Duggan	Allen W. Dulles
Charles H. McIlwain	Reinhold Niebuhr
George Shuster	Charles Seymour
Henry L. Stimson	Henry W. Wriston

Nelson A. Rockefeller

The following Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation were members of the "national council" of the Committee:

Karl T. Compton — John S. Dickey
Robert G. Sproul — Arthur Hays Sulzberger
Winthrop W. Aldrich

On December 13, 1949, the *Chicago Tribune* published an editorial bearing the caption *Rockefeller Profits From The Marshall Plan.* This editorial was based entirely on the reports of the ECA Marshall Plan, records of the first 45-day period of operation. It points out that the Rockefeller family, the demonstrated bosses of all Standard Oil Companies, played the key role in getting the Marshall Plan through Congress and are cashing in on it handsomely. It quotes from the ECA report the following instances in which Rockefeller's Standard Oil companies, or their subsidiaries, collected several times from the American taxpayer for the same products in connection with Marshall Plan deals:

> Anglo-American Oil Company Ltd., 100% owned British subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, purchased from two other wholly owned subsidiaries of the same company, the Esso Export Corp. and the Standard Oil Export Corp., $7,258,332 worth of products that were paid for by the U.S. taxpayers out of ECA funds. The transaction which was in effect merely a transfer of the products from one department to another of Standard Oil, netted it two profits at the expense of the taxpayers.
>
> Standard Francaise des Petroles, a French company 83%-owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, bought $4,020,210 worth of products from the Esso Export Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of Standard Oil, in the same type of deal.
>
> Other subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, throughout the world engage in the same type of transactions with their mother companies at the expense of the American taxpayers.
>
> Les Raffineries de la Vacuum Oil bought from Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., its parent company, $2,249,877 worth of products under the same conditions.

The appointment of Paul G. Hoffman, former Studebaker Co. executive, protege of Bernard Baruch, Rockefeller henchman and member of the

Rockefeller Empire Foreign Office, the Council on Foreign Relations, as head of the ECA, assured the Rockefellers of direct and full control of its activities.

The banks controlled by the allied Rockefeller and Roosevelt interests, the *Chicago Tribune* editorial states, have an exclusive monopoly of the profitable letter-of-credit business arising out of these plans, and in the financing of the exports made under them.

The nations in the name of which the Marshall Plan was set up saw little of the funds or benefits from them. A large proportion of the billions levied on the U.S. taxpayers never left the country, but was transferred directly or indirectly from the U.S. Treasury to the coffers of various Rockefeller-controlled corporations here or abroad, as stated in the *Chicago Tribune* editorial and the ECA reports. As a consequence, most European nations have manifested little interest in the Marshall Plan. In France for example, ECA officials were instructed by their superiors to create the appearance of enthusiasm for the plan and to instigate a demand in the French press for the passage by Congress of the necessary appropriations bill. Few French newspapers, other than those controlled by the Rockefeller and allied interests, even mentioned the story. They were not interested in the Marshall Plan because they were getting little or nothing out of it.

It is only the lands in which the Rockefeller interests seek further expansion, or have an axe to grind, that are given direct and visible benefits from the Marshall Plan, for the purpose of influencing acceptance of the deals in question.

The Rockefeller Empire itself has been the largest supplier to the Communist forces in Korea of an absolute essential for modern war—oil. The North Korean forces could not have launched the war without the oil provided them by Rockefeller's Caltex Co. from Saudi Arabian oilfields, entirely at the expense of American taxpayers through the Marshall Plan. That oil has made it possible for the enemy to operate its tanks, planes and other equipment that slaughter our GIs. It has made the Korean War an extremely profitable venture for the Rockefeller Empire.

Within a month after the Korean War got under way, it leaked out that Rockefeller's Caltex Co. was

supplying the enemy with their oil. The matter became so ugly a public scandal that puppet Secretary of State Dean Acheson was compelled to go through the form of ordering his Rockefeller Empire bosses to stop the treasonous trade. This meant, according to Rockefeller's Caltex employees, a complete standstill and loss of their highly profitable business. For the Rockefeller interests were paid for each barrel of oil three times by U.S. taxpayers, and made three profits. The oil is produced originally at the expense of the taxpayers by the Arabian American Oil Co., known as Aramco, a subsidiary of Caltex. Aramco was paid for the oil which it delivered, by the ECA. Caltex shipped the oil to Hong Kong in tankers, at the expense of the U.S. taxpayers, through the ECA, and sold it to a British subsidiary of Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co. Caltex was paid for the oil by the ECA. The Hong Kong company delivered the oil to the Chinese Communists and North Koreans and was paid for it out of the British Marshall Plan funds, by the ECA. The Caltex employees were trained in methods of billing and paper work in a special course given by the ECA in Washington at expense of the taxpayers.

Shipment of oil to the enemy was promptly taken over by a British subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. in Hong Kong, still at the expense of the U.S. taxpayer, through the ECA. The tankers engaged in the trade, many of them built at the expense of the U.S. taxpayer, were transferred to Panamanian, Greek, Norwegian and other foreign registry, and the trade continued under foreign flags, at the expense of the ECA. When the facts leaked out several months later, aroused public sentiment once again compelled puppet Secretary of State Dean Acheson to go through the motions of "bringing pressure to bear" against the "British" traders to discontinue the shipments of oil. Thereafter the shipments have been made by companies that are less directly controlled by the Rockefeller interests, from other parts of the world, such as Venezuela. This oil keeps the war going.

It is a matter of record that the Marshall Plan and North Atlantic Treaty countries transship the bulk of the material which they receive under the plans, or their equivalents, to Russia and the Iron Curtain countries. They fabricate raw materials which they receive, that are in short supply in the

U.S., into military equipment and munitions, and export them to Russia and Korea. The sixteen Marshall Plan nations have a total of ninety-six trade pacts with Russia and her satellites, in connection with this treacherous commerce.

Fulton Lewis Jr. reports that he toured all of Western Europe seeking in vain the heavy tractors and combines which were shipped there by the ECA. He noted that there were no sections that he visited where they could be used. Had he been permitted to visit the collective farms of Russia, he would have discovered that they had all been transshipped by our Western European "allies" to Russia.

The North Atlantic Treaty countries are demanding of the U.S., arms, equipment, cruisers and other material of war for the purpose of "resisting aggression by Russia", and at the same time are shipping to Russia all their production of those items that is made possible by the Marshall Plan aid they are receiving. Thus the October, 1951, issue of *Shipping World* reports that Marshall Plan countries are building the following ships for Soviet Russia at the present time:

Denmark
8 trawlers
10 whalers
2 suction dredge hulls

Italy
2 passenger-cargo ships

Belgium
8 cargo ships
7 trawlers

Netherlands
3 cargo ships
6 tankers

Sweden
12 trawlers
2 tankers

In connection with the hubbub about atomic bombs, there naturally comes to mind the question of the bearing of the Rockefeller Soviet Axis on the leakage of information on the bomb and of raw material for its manufacture. Major Jordan testified that Harry L. Hopkins' name played a role in clearing both information on the development of the bomb and actual shipments of processed uranium. Hopkins serve the Axis loyally as one of its top Washington agents. A large number of the scientists connected with the development of the bomb were identified with institutions subsidized by the Rockefeller "philanthropies". Many of the college presidents who went on record publicly as favoring the release of atomic energy information to the Soviets are members of the Rockefeller Empire Foreign Office, the Council On Foreign Relations, and were

there identified with and indoctrinated by Alger Hiss and with the editors of *Amerasia* Owen Lattimore, William W. Lockwood, Thomas A. Bisson and Frederick Vanderbilt Field and others of the same tinting. David E. Lilienthal, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Committee who approved of its grants for research work in the field to known Communists, is likewise a member of Rockefeller's crew. William Wesley Waymack, a fellow member of the AEC was a member of the Board of Trustees of Rockefeller's American Institute of Pacific Relations and of the Rockefeller subsidized, Marxist National Planning Board, and was identified with numerous other subversive or Communist front organizations, including the Russian War Relief Inc. and the Council for Democracy, as well as a member of the Executive Committee, with John Foster Dulles and David Rockefeller of the Carnegie Endowment For International Peace that appointed Alger Hiss its president, (in which capacity Hiss became his associate), and a member of the Red Twentieth Century Fund. Rear Admiral Lewis Lichtenstein Strauss, the other member of the AEC, who opposed its subsidizing acknowledged Communists in atomic energy researches but was overruled and resigned, member of Kuhn Loeb & Co. who has been appointed financial adviser of the Rockefeller Bros. Inc., is also a member of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations.

This situation makes thoroughly understandable the fact that the Marshall Plan, the Point 4 program and the North Atlantic Pact all have operated to strengthen and rearm Russia while depleting and weakening the U.S. As in the case of the UNRRA, Russia and the "Iron Curtain" countries are receiving, directly or indirectly, a lion's share of Marshall Plan aid and are being very materially supported through it in their Korean War, however involuntarily, by the American taxpayers. Indeed, the promptness with which Russian overtures for an armistice followed the adoption by Congress of measures, such the Kem Bill, that ordered the withholding of all aid from nations that traded with Russia and her satellites, make it appear probable that *all* the oil, munitions and supplies for the North Korean and Communist forces were being supplied, directly or indirectly, by the Rockefeller-Marshall conspiracy against the U.S. and its taxpayers.

One can not wonder that the Rockefellers, especially Nelson, are wildly enthusiastic about the Marshall Plan. It has poured billions of dollars of American taxpayers' money into their pockets through the firms which they control. It has assured their control of governments and concessions throughout the world. It has discovered for them new and fabulous sources of wealth, such as the new oil fields drilled with Marshall Plan funds by one of their subsidiary companies in French Equatorial Africa, which they now seek to exploit at the expense of the U.S. taxpayer through the extensions of the Marshall Plan which they have promoted, the MSA and the Point 4 program.

The most insolent and grandiose of the conspiracies to make the American taxpayer support with his money and life the expansion of the Rockefeller Empire and of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis, is the Point 4 program. This program, as has been related, was launched by John D. Rockefeller 3rd in 1948, on his return from Africa, on a mission supposedly on behalf of the Rockefeller Foundation that quested the welfare of the Hottentots that are so dear to the heart of Henry Wallace and the rest of the crew of Rockefeller Reds.

Point 4 is an essential part of the program of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis. It was laid down as such by Earl Browder, in his book *Teheran, Our Path In Peace And War,* published in 1945:

> "America can underwrite a gigantic program of industrialization of Africa to be launched immediately . . . (p. 53)
>
> "Our (U.S.) government can create a series of giant industrial development corporations, each in partnership with some other government or group of governments and set them to work upon large scale plans of railroad and highway building, agricultural and industrial development, and all-round modernization in all the devastated and undeveloped areas of the world . . . " (p. 79)

John D. 3d dictated the program to Truman. Truman dictated it to Congress. Congress subserviently adopted it without any question of the orders it had received, other than a few feeble protests about a "global WPA".

It is not difficult to understand the interest of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis in the Point 4 program for the development of Africa. For the Soviets the

plan presents a number of immediate advantages. They are trading heavily with the British and French colonies in Africa. A development of its industries would make Africa an even more important source of military supplies and material. It would build up the continent at the expense of the U.S. taxpayers, hasten the financial debacle that would lead to the U.S. downfall, while at the same time building up Africa and make it a prize worthy of the conquering efforts of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis. Their agents are already at work preparing the way for both of these accomplishments. Ralph Bunche, the Urban League and a host of other agencies subsidized by them are simultaneously agitating the F.E.P.C. program, inciting race friction in the U.S. and actual race warfare and riots in Africa.

John D. Rockefeller 3rd's praise of Bunche's prediction of an Asiatic Communist pattern of "upheaval", or revolution, in Africa at the Urban League's dinner to *the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize* has been related. The job they are doing is proving very effective in all sections of Africa. In the industrial and mining sections of the Union of South Africa, they are breeding totalitarianism and hatred of the white, and stirring up race riots that are directed initially against the Hindu immigrants. In the uranium-mining sections of Katanga, they are adapting their methods to the customs of the natives. They are concentrating on indoctrinating the powerful tribal witch doctors and making them the agents of hate and revolution.

Nelson Rockefeller's Point 4 program has been in the hands of trusted Communist agents from the very start and in it he is carrying forward the objectives of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis, closely associated, as usual, with pro-Communists and Communists and Communist agents, in and out of the State Department. The Executive Director of the Secretariat of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation which is the official title of the Point 4 program, is Haldore Hanson. Haldore Hanson has a long record as a Communist, starting with the editorship of a Chinese Communist magazine in Peiping. Collaborating with Haldore Hanson and Nelson Rockefeller in the Point 4 program in Afghanistan is Owen Lattimore, whose earlier activities in Asia, on be-

half of the State Department and the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis, were so successful for the Soviets, that the Communists took over the country without a struggle.

Nelson Rockefeller's Point 4 Program is doing its best to make the world, and the U.S., safe for Communism. It is engaged in the Marxist enterprise of providing social security in Egypt, whose king can insure the permanent and absolute security of death by arbitrary edict to any and all of his subjects, at the expense of the U.S. taxpayers, as was announced on May 1, 1951. It is building ports and developing mines and oil fields in Africa for the Rockefellers and providing them with the irrigation projects, for which a large part of undeveloped California, Nevada, New Mexico and other sections of the U.S. languish. It is rapidly getting around to Henry Wallace's favorite enterprise of providing "milk for the Hottentots", with Marxist dialectics as a flavor, at the expense of the world's greatest sucker, the U.S. taxpayer.

The immediate urgency and the direct impetus to Rockefeller's Point 4 program for Africa was revealed in a center-page photographic spread in the Sunday magazine section of their official journal, the *New York Times*, on September 23, 1951. Under the headline *Africa Strikes Oil*, it relates in the legends of the photographs that oil has been found in French Equatorial Africa, in the Ogoue River basin of Gabon territory, about 150 miles from Port Gentil on the Atlantic coast. The oil was found after four years of exploration by the Societé des Petroles d'Afrique Equatoriale Francaise. It relates that the company was French government financed, but states that the $207,000 dollars that the French government furnished was U.S. Treasury, E.C.A. and Marshall Plan funds. Rockefeller's Standard Oil entered into a partnership with the French government in the 1920's, as related elsewhere, that made them equal partners in the French oil monopoly.

On November 24, 1950, President Truman dutifully appointed Nelson A. Rockefeller chairman of the Advisory Board on International Development, to plan aid for the underdeveloped areas of the world, more specifically of petroliferous Africa, and to implement the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis scheme. In making the appointment, Truman left it osten-

sibly to the Board, but actually to Rockefeller, to decide "the type and size of programs . . . desirable for the United States to undertake in this field." This was, in effect, a *carte blanche* to Nelson and the Empire.

On March 11, 1951, the Rockefeller report, or order, was handed to Truman in the name of the Board. It recommended that $500,000,000 should be appropriated by Congress to launch the program. To secure additional power, scope, funds and personnel, it recommended a merger of all overseas economic activities including the Marshall Plan's Economic Cooperation Administration, the State Department's Institute of Inter-American Affairs that Nelson Rockefeller had launched, and the Technical & Cooperation Administration, among others.

The "opposition" in Congress had not one word to say against the utter un-Constitutionality of the Point 4 proposal. Part of the explanation is probably the fact that the law firm of the leader of the "opposition", Sen. Robert A. Taft, has represented the Rockefellers in such affairs as Abby Rockefeller Milton's and her husband's Charleston Shipyard deal that tapped the U.S. Treasury. Taft evidently heard "his master's voice" and was as eager to approve of this outrageous criminal raid on the U.S. Treasury as any other of the Rockefeller puppet, "bipartisan" agents in Congress. He rushed to volunteer his support of it so that it could be included in the press reports carrying the Rockefeller proposals, obviously by pre-arrangement, in order to block effectively any protest or opposition. The Associated Press report quotes him as saying, as "leader" of the fake opposition in Congress:

> "I have no objections to Point 4 assistance so long as it is conducted on a limited basis and isn't a global giveaway."

Sen. Taft echoed, in effect, the famous words of Sen. Arthur Vandenberg:

> *"Anything Rockefeller wants is O.K."*

Evidently Taft does not mind a "small" violation of the Constitution, when his firm's client, Rockefeller, is the beneficiary.

With the opposition thus bowled over, the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis Point 4 program was adopted in record time by Congress. In the midst of the Korean War that was taxing the resources of

the nation and piling up staggering costs and taxes, a Point 4 appropriation of $500,000,000, for subsidizing further the Rockefeller interests, was passed by Congress with literally no opposition, to help speed the insolvency of the nation and its taxpayers.

Since his appointment Nelson Rockefeller, who in the words of Joe Alex Morris, his biographer, seeks "to get a good return on his investment", has devoted a large part of his time and energy to promoting his Point 4 Program. Indefatigably he races around the country speaking before any orgainzation that will listen to the promotion of his Point 4 business. He demanded of Congress for Point 4 $19,000,000,000, plus a greatly aggrandized Marshall Plan. After placing agents in key positions Nelson resigned in December 1951.

After the outbreak of the war, there was loud public protest against the continued shipment of "Lend Lease" material to Russia by the boatload. A demand was made in Congress for discontinuance of the shipments that would inevitably reinforce Russia in her war on us. The Rockefeller-dominated State Department and other agencies, promptly opposed a boycott of the shipments on the absurd ground that it would violate an agreement made with Russia for the supply of material for the waging of World War II, the hostilities of which were already ended. The innumerable breaches by Russia of agreements with us and the Korean War constitute ample ground for stopping the shipment of supplies. When union longshoremen refused to unload Russian imports, both Dean Acheson and President Truman condemned them for their intelligent and patriotic boycott.

The Rockefeller agencies, including their puppet State Department, have bitterly fought any measure that sought to cut off U.S. taxpayer support to the Soviets or their purveyors. The only conceivable explanation of their acts is that the Rockefeller Empire is pledged to the Soviets, as an instigator or ally, to supply them with all material for their conquests and the Korean War. The immunity of their Saudi Arabian oilfields from Soviet molestation and agitation, as compared with the inspired disturbances in Iran and Egypt bears out this view.

CHAPTER XXIII

AMERICA BETRAYED
WHAT LIES AHEAD?
WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT IT?

In his Rockefeller publicity in the *Saturday Evening Post,* Joe Alex Morris stated that in the plans of the Rockefellers for the U.S.

> " . . . even a casual observer can see a pattern emerging . . . *Just what that pattern will finally show,* remains to be seen . . . "

"What pattern will finally show" can be predicted with a large measure of assurance on the basis of past record, present performance, and publicly avowed ideas and plans. New "Crusades" will be provided for the "peasants" to offer them an opportunity for blood-letting and an outlet for their exuberant energy and surplus production of men and things; and primarily to further the modern equivalent of the Holy Grail, world conquest and world oil monopoly. Attainment of the intermediate objective will be marked by *"THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE UNITED STATES"* as predicted by Joseph and Stewart Alsop, cousins of Eleanor Roosevelt, in an article of that name published in the *Coronet* magazine in May 1948. They predicted that this would have been accomplished by 1954, with the setting up in this country of an absolute dictatorship that would align the country at the side of the other dictatorships that have been brought into being throughout the world under the Marxist "social sciences". This prediction by the Alsops was not based on guesswork but on their full and accurate knowledge of the conspiracy; for they are of the inner circle.

This pattern will be the fulfillment of that conjured by Rockefeller and his almoner, Gates, in the *Occasional Letter No. 1* of Rockefeller's General Education Board: a feudal society in which the "peasants" are reduced to the status of serfs, or slaves, on the pretense of offering them "security".

The pattern of the American dictatorship was drawn up officially in the Hopley *Plan For Defense Against Enemy Attack* that was designed to mobilize and regiment 15,000,000 men and women, and was submitted to Secretary of Defense Forrestal

in November, 1948. This dictatorship plan was prepared by the conspirators to be carried out in the guise of a defense measure in the midst of the "artificial alarm", in the words of John Foster Dulles, created by the first "military emergency".

To reduce resistance to it and to prepare the way for its more ready national acceptance, the conspirators arranged to have the plan adopted first in New York State, their usual procedure. Governor Thomas Dewey, is a trusted Rockefeller errand boy, who was openly ordered by the Rockefellers personally to run for reelection after bribery of candidate Hanley to withdraw. He has been for more than a decade, chief tool in putting up phoney opposition and "bipartisanship" on the national scene, and is regularly employed by them to "run interference" for their administration in Washington. He demanded the passage of the bill as an "emergency" Defense Bill, in the war of nerves that the conspirators are waging on the American public, the "peasants", centering around the atom bomb.

The pattern is further revealed by the issue of *Collier's* that has been described, on the "approaching war with Soviet Russia."

The complete pattern, in the opinion of such students as Professor Harry Elmer Barnes, will be that portrayed in George Orwell's novel *"1984"*—complete and abject slavery under inhumanly brutal dictatorship.

The smashing of the British Empire and the control of the oil reserves and markets, that has been the objective of the Rockefeller Empire for more than half a century, has become an accomplished fact. This is demonstrated by the ousting of the British from Iran through the activities of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis; by the virtual monopoly by the Standard Oil Co. (N.J.) and associates of refining and marketing in India, following the appointment of their agent, Chester Bowles, as U.S. Ambassador to India and the shipment there of grain valued at $190,000,000 with numerous other grants of millions, after India deliberately undertook to betray the U.S. to the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis; and by the concession renegotiated by the Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co. indirectly thru Glenn McCarthy, with an Egypt incited to revolt against British rule.

The enemy in our midst has woven a web of conspiracy for half a century. It is well on its way to accomplishing its purpose of replacing our Republic with a totalitarian monarchy of the *"1984"* pattern, and to use it to attain a world conquest with the aid of the Soviets and of even less highly organized gangsters such as the Mafia. What can we do to save our country, ourselves and our fortunes?

The problem is complicated by the fact that so many of us accept the conspirators' propaganda that "security" is to be preferred to freedom, even though it means serfdom. Inertia leads many to accept rule imposed on them by more aggressive, unscrupulous and ruthless elements. They are satisfied so long as their bellies are filled, their other animal cravings satisfied and they are diverted. Lacking these, they generally revolt. But there is grave danger that once the conspirators have destroyed freedom, modern techniques of enslavement devised by "social scientists" are so cruel, brutal and barbaric that any attempt at revolt would be doomed. To avert such a fate, immediate action must be taken to undo all the treacheries that have been perpetrated.

It would be unwise to be deluded by the "Freedom" movements mockingly launched by the conspirators. They are intended to divert attention from their destruction of our freedom at home by making a noisy pretense of restoring freedom to others.

The Constitution, as it originally stood, without its negating amendments, and the Bill of Rights are the instruments that endowed us with the large measure of freedom which we alone among the nations long enjoyed. They were drawn up, as a compromise, by a group that included some of the wisest, sincerest philosophers that ever assembled to draw up a blueprint of human organization. That blueprint was the first written expression of the concept that freedom, for which mankind had fought and died from the beginning of time, shall be the basis of government. Despite the fact that it was a compromise that has never been given full expression, or has actually been negated, in our laws that should have carried out its letter and spirit, it had assured our people the freedom that made our country what it is.

The Constitution is the chief obstacle to the plans of the conspirators. For this reason *they call its eternal philosophy "obsolete"!* With slyness, cunning and stealth they perpetually seek to pervert and erode it—by amendments, laws, "legal" decisions, evasions and "established" practises. Their objective is to destroy it principally by the strategy of demented Karl Marx who speciously, but plausibly, undertook to convince mankind that the devices that spelled abject slavery for centuries mean "security" and improvement on freedom.

The United Nations "Treaty" was entered into as has been related by the conspirators for the avowed purpose of thereby turning over to themselves our sovereignty, annulling the Constitution and superseding it as our basic law with a UN charter that will better serve their totalitarian objectives.

Our Constitution and law require, as has been related, that the conspirators be condemned, that all commitments to the UN in which they have treacherously involved us must be denounced, and our troops withdrawn from foreign lands without and more delay than is consonant with their security. The conspirators' "revolution by stealth and deceit" must be undone as rapidly as possible. For the menace to our security and solvency are grave. And day by day, more of our men are falling, victims of the most shameful betrayal in history.

Mindful of the adage: "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad", the conspirators have perverted the nation's minds through control of "education" and mass communication. We must open our ears, eyes and minds to the things that they do not want us to know, and suppress. Education, especially in the formative ages, must be made nationalist, patriotic and pro-Constitutional. For if the mind is warped in childhood to reject freedom and the Constitution that gave birth to it, and to accept the slavery of Rockefellerism, we are lost. We must eliminate censorship from all channels of mass information and make them common carriers of political thought, subject solely to the limitation of loyal support of the Constitution. Censorship of radio and television, reinforced by limitation of station licenses subject to political approval, are especially menacing. For stations are compelled to broadcast the conspirators' subversive propaganda

as "non-controversial" and loyal views that uphold the Constitution are barred as "controversial".

The Constitution gave our government the form of a democratic republic, a representative government in which, theoretically, all citizens have the right to vote. The conspirators have expressed their intent ultimately to rob the people, openly, of their franchise. *Stealthily, they already have robbed the nation of its power to choose their representatives, and of any effective representation,* by seizing control of all parties' nominating machinery.

For decades the candidates for important offices have been a "parade of Rockefeller dummies". The voters had no real choice at the polls, for the candidates of both parties were pledged to betray the nation into new Rockefeller "Crusades".

Voting machines that can be fixed as readily as the slot machines turned out by the same manufacturers, trick the voter and have made voting futile. All pretense of real opposition between the parties has been adandoned. Nominations are held by the parties, successively, in the same meeting places, for the acknowledged purpose of "saving expenses"—that are obviously defrayed by the same individuals. The nominations of "opposing" candidates are obviously idle gestures of the conspirators for contemptuous diversion of the "peasants".

In 1952 the conspirators are trying to give the nation a new version of "Hobson's choice", by imposing their puppet Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower on both major parties as "bipartisan" candidate" who could rapidly prepare the way for dictatorship if elected. To guard against miscarriage of their plans, all other nominees are also theirs.

Robert A. Taft, for instance, is bogus leader of the fake "opposition". He is of the Roosevelt-Delano Dynasty, that has placed more than a dozen of its members in the White House, has played the role of America's Royal Family, and has misruled and mulcted the country for more than a century before the Rockefeller Empire joined forces with it. Like his father, he derives from Rockefeller's Ohio Republican machine, built by Mark Hanna. His record reveals him as a weak, ineffective rubber stamp of their New Deal. His "opposition" requires merely slight modification, for the record.

Taft's law firm has been counsel to Jack Kroll,

National Chairman of the CIO-PAC; and apparently his record has been quite satisfactory to the radical CIO. The "fight" on him was part of the sham of grooming him as star of the fake "opposition". A basically sound bill drawn up by Hartley, he did his best to emasculate for the CIO. The law that bears his name upholds the violations of the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, justice and honesty that prevail in labor law and practise. The Taft Hartley Act is the Magna Charta of labor bosses and racketeers and protects the labor agitators and the apostles of class warfare in their illicit power.

Taft served Abby Rockefeller Milton in connection with the Charleston Shipyard and its lucrative dealings with the Government during World War II. He also served as Trustee of the Rockefeller-dominated Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, the refuge of Alger Hiss. He ranked as a Rockefeller "internationalist" long before "bipartisan" Sen. Vanderberg somersaulted to become bellwether of their cause in the Senate. Now, with "internationalism" become unpopular, Taft shams "opposition" to it but he shrinks from "isolationism", the conspirators' smear for nationalism and patriotism. He is merely a bit less "internationalist" and not willing to go "all out" in betraying the country.

On January 1, 1951, Taft announced that he opposed the sending of troops to Korea and Europe by Truman as un-Constitutional, and that he would fight it to the last ditch. He sounded like a good American, a patriot who would not blench at tthe "isolationist" smear. But on the next day he backed down and agreed to a bit of un-Constitutionality, and the sending of troops to Europe. Day by day he backed down, until eventually he advocated a European-troop program exceeding the original proposal.

His New Deal Rockefellerism emerged in his bill to socialize medicine and his housing bill in which his name was coupled with that of Rockefeller's chief New Deal agent, and staunch friend of the subversives, Sen. Wagner—the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill. He also supported the conspirator's Federal Aid to Education Bill.

Taft's Presidential nomination would spell extreme danger for our Republic because it would bolster the Roosevelt-Delano Dynasty's pretensions

to divine right to rule the U. S. His case would be the second in the Dynasty of father succeeding son to the Presidency, the Adamses being the only other instance.

The "Parade of Rockefeller Dummies" has brought "One World", UN delegate Harold Stassen to the front, offering himself as a Presidential "joker" Xmas gift to the nation. His proposed platform is Rockefellerism modified by opportunism. He plans to make his Cabinet more completely than ever a Rockefeller agency by recruiting it from Rockefeller's Foreign Office, the Council on Foreign Relations, with such of their puppets as Ralph J. Bunche and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, to carry out policies dictated by Alger Hiss, Joseph E. Johnson, Frederick Vanderbilt Field and Owen Lattimore, on behalf of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis. In his every public act and utterance, Stassen has proved himself completely subservient to his Rockefeller masters, their "trained seal" in their bogus "opposition", a rubber stamp of their "New Deal" and a betrayer of our country. If our Constitution and our nation are to survive, he and all his breed must be ejected from public life. Gen. MacArthur and other real Americans whom he proposes to use as deodorants for his breed, should spurn this agent of the very forces that they are fighting.

Eisenhower, Stassen, Warren, Taft and all candidates of both the Republican and Democratic parties, nominated by the conspirators, will run, like Sen. Estes Kefauver, in the words of Walter Trohan, on a "Benedict Arnold platform."

The nation must repudiate all of these candidates of the group whom Harry Shippe Truman accused of "treason". It must seize the nominating power from the conspirators, however completely they have stolen it from the nation. If it is impossible to secure amendment of the laws in regard to nominations, the public can resort to "write-ins" for Presidential and other candidates. The situation is critical. It must be done now or never.

Control of nominations must be taken out of the hands of private cliques and given to the people, if our franchise is not to rival in absurdity the one-party tickets of the Soviets. Any honest loyal American who seeks to serve the nation would be preferable to any of the candidates groomed by the conspirators, and should be given an equal op-

portunity to offer himself and his program to the nation. Nomination and election campaigns should be financed by the Treasury, to avoid moneyed dictatorship, and monarchy. Public officers who betray their trust and fail to uphold the Constitution must be impeached under its provisions.

Freedom of life and other property rights assured by the Constitution and Bill of Rights, have been destroyed by the conspirators. The Constitution gives the right to draft life and property *for the defense of the U.S. only.* For more than three decades, men have been drafted, denied the freedom of life, and met death in the battlefields around the world, and the nation bled by taxation, primarily for the expansion of a hostile power, the Rockefeller Empire, and the support and defense of its allies, in violation of the Constitution.

Private property rights assured by the Constitution have been completely abrogated by the conspirators and the wealth of the nation confiscated in various manners. Farmers have been denied the use of their land for crops. Their losses were subsidized by the nation as a whole, because they constitute a vociferous majority. But property owners, who are a minority, have been forced to subsidize lower rents for the public, under "rent control", by outright confiscation of their property and other rights, by bureaucratic edict from which there is no appeal, in complete disregard of honesty, principle or the Constitution,—robbed as effectively as if a gun were held to their heads.

The slyest methods that the conspirators have adopted for looting the nation is Karl Marx's program of progressive income tax, which they have incorporated into the Constitution by the 16th Amendment, and inheritance taxes. An income tax can be the most just form of taxation if it is made to comply with the Constitution and if it is honestly administered by law, not by bureaucratic edict. As proposed by Karl Marx, and as adopted in our law, it is a device for confiscation of wealth and forcing a revolutionary "new social order."

Under its provision neither income nor capital belong to the citizen except by consent of Congress, whose power of taxation is unlimited. Capital is being confiscated by legal and bureaucratic interpretation of capital gains as current income. The nation has not suspected the extinction of property

rights until recently because the conspirators have gone slowly about the process of confiscation of wealth, until now it is faced with such wholesale looting by taxation that extinction of property rights is obviously imminent unless the Amendment and law are revoked.

As might be expected, the conspirators have exempted themselves from income tax and inheritance tax looting, by loopholes they have written into the laws and regulations. They have provided tax exemption for their bogus "foundations", for oil drilling, for earnings on foreign holdings, for their labor goons and racketeers and their union rackets, and an endless array of other devices the use of which they reserve to themselves. Through nepotism and corruption this income tax thievery has been converted into a means of rewarding friends and oppressing enemies. Blackmail of citizens by bureaucrats and their criminal associates is a natural outgrowth, and plays an important role in maintaining conspirators in power. The effectiveness of income tax in oppression and looting of the nation is enhanced by making evasion of income taxes the most heinous crime.

To make the tax more palatable to the "peasants", it has been made "progressive", or "soak the rich", class legislation that initially exempted a large section of the nation. The exempted were too shortsighted to realize that it would be merely a matter of time before they also would be victimized. In a special dispatch to the *N. Y. Times* on January 4, 1952, the Treasury issued another false attack designed to deceive the public in regard to the protection of property rights by limitation of taxes, directed against the Committee for Constitutional Government and the American Taxpayers Association. It falsely alleged that limitation of taxes would merely, benefit the rich.

For national salvation the entire income tax thievery and fraud must be wiped off the statute books. There must be written into the Federal and State Constitutions a limit of total tax assessable by the government of 10% of income. Multiplicty of taxes and hidden taxes must be abolished. Excise taxes on poisons, such as liquor and tobacco, that leads officialdom to encourage victimization of the public, also should be abolished as unethical, as well as futile. For in most instances these taxes

serve only to support the parasitic bureaucrats that administer them; and in more than one instance that cost amounts to more than the tax collected.

"The power to tax is the power to destroy" is an old adage, that is eternally true. Limitation of that power will do much to protect our government and ourselves from destruction by the enemies in our midst. The power to intensify tax looting in "emergencies" and wars is often the reason why the plotters precipitate wars, as in the case of Korea. In the words of John Foster Dulles, wars serve the purpose of keeping the nation "artificially alarmed" and creating "justification" for intensifying the looting. In this, the maneuvers of the Rockefeller Soviet Axis have served so well that the tax looted from the country during the Truman Administration, in the years 1945-51, have mounted to more than the $260,000,000,000 tax levied by the Federal Government in the century and a half prior. In the meantime the conspirators have placed an ever larger number of employees on the Government payroll and made so large a proportion of the citizenry dependent upon it that their Marxist goal of making everyone the servant of a totalitarian State is rapidly looming in sight.

More subtle than even the income tax device for looting nations, is the control of currency. In these matters the Rockefeller Empire has been guided by the principal German agents of the Bismarxian conspiracy, Felix and Paul Warburg, sons of M. M. Warburg, representative of the Rothchilds and banker for the German governments, including Hitler's. The Warburgs became partners of Rockefeller's bankers, Kuhn Loeb & Co. at the beginning of the century, directly after their arrival in this country from Germany. With the cooperation of the Rockefeller interests, represented by Senator Aldrich, they promptly set about creating the Federal Reserve Bank as a private corporation that, in violation of the Constitution, controls our currency system, and through it, manipulates and steadily absorbs the wealth of the nation for the conspirators, and dominates the industry, commerce and policies of the nation.

A quick understanding of the extent of the looting that can be accomplished by this control of the currency system by the conspirators, without going into the technicalities of the mechanism, can be

conveyed by one simple statement, to wit: The same conspirators, with the same mechanics that they are employing in the U.S., engineered the devastating inflation in Germany that wiped out the wealth of the citizenry and destroyed their freedom. They also planted revolution and Communism in Russia. Every device and method that they employed in those countries has been adopted in their domestic conspiracy. Every move that they make in their pretense of fighting inflation is deliberately designed to increase it and to hasten the debacle.

The staggering taxation, which they pretend will cut the purchasing power of the people and *prevent inflation,* is the most powerful factor in *increasing inflation.* Taxes are an integral part of cost, often multiplied many times. The increased revenue from taxes also increases the amount of money available for spending by the government itself, the most powerful factor in speeding inflation. On the other hand the conspirators block increased production, the only final deflationary force, even more directly, by rigid restrictions of production. To these devices they add the tremendous costs of a vast bureaucracy, of welfare and social security trickery, of increased wages fostered for their own advantages through class, "labor" legislation and "collective bargaining", deficit financing and by enormous and steadily rising appropriations for "defense", the Point 4 program and Marshall Plan and pretense of "fighting Communism" in Korea and Europe, most of which flows directly into the kitty of their gigantic swindle, and to the bolstering of the Soviets.

The value of ruinous inflation for the success of the totalitarian conspiracy was pointed out long ago by both Marx and Lenin. In one stroke the "new social order" can be attained by individual and national bankruptcy. Inflation by manipulation of currency, the squandering of the wealth of the nation, deficit financing and ruinous taxation must all be checked and the plotters ousted, if we are ever to recover our freedom and survive as a nation.

The solution of the currency problem is not a difficult one, if there arises a will to solve it. The solution lies in exactly the opposite direction from the measure imposed on the nation by the conspirators. It lies primarily in the direction of stimulating maximum production of the necessities of life, a

surplus economy instead of the present restriction of production and scarcity economy. Such maximum production is only feasible if provision is made for stabilizing the value of what is produced, and for storing it for long periods against time of need. It is the solution that Joseph offered Pharaoh, according to the Bible—the lesson that the conspirators do not wish their puppet economists to teach. The device has succeeded under normal conditions as applied to gold, in the form of the gold standard. It inevitably will succeed as well in maintaining the monetary value of other staples if the monetary standard is rationally extended to include all staples. Coupled with true freedom of employment that would eliminate all need for labor unionism and associated rackets that are operated in the pretended interest of the workers, it would enable us to attain the form of government that was envisaged by the wise authors of our Constitution. For a detailed discussion of an obvious solution of this problem, the reader is referred to the author's books, *Your Life Is Their Toy* and *The Strange Death Of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.*

The conspirators are rapidly converting government into a totalitarian tyranny. They are making our Government a device for harassing, oppressing, looting, and for executing citizens in wars cooked up by them. We are further from the Constitution and the Bill of Rights than the country was at the time of the Declaration of Independence.

Normal intelligence and regard for the security of the nation demands that only loyal, native-born citizens should be eligible for public office. For persons who would not feel some allegiance to the land of their birth, could not be expected to be capable of allegiance to their land of adoption, and they should be rejected, therefore, for citizenship. On the other hand, persons whose loyalty is divided, cannot be regarded as wholly dependable in conflicts involving the two countries. They, therefore, should be ineligible for public office.

Restricting public office to native-born, provably loyal citizens would serve to eliminate the presently widely prevailing practise of foreign governments sending their spies and agents here to become "naturalized", and to serve them in the capacity of bogus "American" citizens, often in top, policy-making capacities. Lauchlin Currie, for instance,

actually held public office before he became a citizen. He was planted in the White House as Assistant to President Roosevelt, where he was in a position to influence our national policies, and did so, to our sad disadvantage.

Our enemies defy us with impunity and our so-called "allies" and "friends" betray us, confident in the knowledge that their highly placed spies and agents, in our government and in the UN, will protect them from reprisals and render us impotent.

All public officers whose loyalty comes under the slightest question, must be driven out and prosecuted to the full limit of the law. Execution for treason must be restored to practise.

It is a sad commentary on the state of the nation that it is the women, led by the brilliant and courageous Vivien Kellem, and the patriotic, truly American housewives of Marshall, Texas, who alone have had the courage to revolt against the conspiracy that is rapidly betraying our country to ruin and destruction. Even sadder is the picture of the rejection of Kellem's candidacy for public office in favor of subversive puppets of the conspirators.

Unless the rank and file of the nation can be awakened and induced to slough off their excitement over forms of amusement such as so-called "sports", ball games, "fixes", movie stars and television and comics, and devote their energies wholeheartedly to the measures that spell their survival —life or death—our outlook is black. If, however, the nation can be as completely aroused, as are those intelligent and courageous women, past performance indicates that he cowardly conspirators will run for cover. Chameleon-like they will try to change color, much as they have when confronted with the nation's change of sentiment regarding Communism—they now all pretend to be *"Socialists"* or *American Democrats for Action.* The nation would be imbecilic indeed, if it permits tself to be deceived by those turncoats.

As for the master conspirators, and their ill-gotten gains, their fate can be entrusted to an aroused American public. The lives that they have cost our people can not be recovered. *The wealth can be regained by the nation.*

ANOTHER BOSTON TEA PARTY IS LONG OVERDUE!

A Call To Action In American Education

By Fred H. Johnson

For many years American education has been infected by an "educational" conspiracy to "change our social order" the backbone of which is the "social studies" or "sciences", which scramble together history, geography, civics and economics, with a left wing twist.

"Socialization of the individual" is the aim of the social studies stated in the 1936—14th Year Book of the Dept. of Superintendence of the Rockefeller subsidized NEA (p. 6), and the taking of private property for public purposes without compensation is called *"basic and imperative"*. (p. 8)

This continued teaching of legal larceny is a flagrant violation of the keystone of civil liberty embedded in the Ten Commandments, our Federal, and State Constitutions.

Constitutional taking of property by due process of law, *without compensation* applies to punishment only, for the Fifth Amendment, adopted 1791 says: "No person . . . shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law;" after which comes "nor shall private property be taken for public use without compensation."

Our Constitution embodies the principle of civilized government which is *protection of life and property,* not distribution or control, at home or abroad, in accordance with the ideas of the Rockefellers and their associates.

The bias of great wealth in Rockefeller and allied tax-exempt foundations is all on the side of the "social sciences", which discard moral law and established principles, putting everything but Socialism to the clinical test.

Organizations such as the National Council for *American* Education. The Friends of the Public Schools and the Educational Reviewer, are bucking the subversive tide with small contributions from patriots, and are the targets of a lavishly financed smear campaign waged by the NEA, its puppets and allies who pay no taxes.

The struggle to restore Constitutional principles and our national sovereignty is crucial. Every patriotic American must pitch into this fight against Rockefellerism and the "socialist" studies in his home school district.

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